Zabbix:在5分钟内对MySQL/MariaDB数据库表进行分区



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46条留言 / Zabbix

在本教程中,我们将逐步学习如何使用分区脚本在MySQL或MariaDB上对Zabbix数据库(历史记录和趋势表)进行分区。

Zabbix从主机收集数据,并使用历史记录和趋势表将其存储在数据库中。Zabbix历史记录保留原始数据(Zabbix收集的每个值), 趋势存储平均小时的合并小时数据,平均值为最小值,平均值和最大值。

Zabbix的内务处理负责删除旧的趋势和历史数据。使用SQL删除查询从数据库中删除旧数据可能会对数据库性能产生负面影响。因此,我们许多人都收到了令人讨厌的警报" Zabbix housekeeper processes more than 75% busy"。

使用数据库分区可以轻松解决该问题。分区为每个小时或一天创建表,并在不再需要它们时将其删除。SQL DROP比DELETE语句更有效。

您可以将本教程用于3.0之后的任何Zabbix版本 (3.2、3.4、4.0、4.2、4.4、5.0、5.2等)。

在继续之前,请备份Zabbix数据库,但是如果安装是新安装,则无需备份。

内容

步骤1:下载SQL脚本进行分区

步骤2:使用SQL脚本创建分区过程

步骤3: 自动运行分区过程

步骤4: 在Zabbix前端上配置客房整理

步骤5: 更改分区设置 (历史记录和趋势的天数)

步骤6: 有关Zabbix分区脚本的信息

步骤1: 下载SQL脚本进行分区

zbx_db_partitiong.sql在您的数据库服务器上下载并解压缩SQL脚本"":

```
wget http://bestmonitoringtools.com/dl/zbx_db_partitiong.tar.gz
tar -zxvf zbx db partitiong.tar.gz
```

脚本"zbx_db_partitiong.sq1"配置为保留7天的历史数据和365天的趋势数据-如果您可以接受这些设置,请转到步骤2。

但是,如果要更改趋势或历史记录的天数,请打开文件"zbx_db_partitiong.sql",如下图所示更改设置,然后保存文件。

```
PREPARE STMT FROM @ PARTITION SQL;
                EXECUTE STMT;
                DEALLOCATE PREPARE STMT;
        END IF:
END$$
DELIMITER ;
                                                                              - change days for history (marked green)
DELIMITER $$
                                                                              - change days for trends (marked yellow)
CREATE PROCEDURE `partition maintenance all`(SCHEMA NAME VARCHAR(32))
BEGIN
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'history', (7), 24, 3);
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'history log', 7, 24, 3);
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'history str', 7, 24, 3);
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'history text', 7, 24, 3);
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'history uint', 7, 24, 3);
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'trends', 365, 24, 3);
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'trends uint', 365, 24, 3);
END$$
DELIMITER :
```

该图显示了如何在MySQL"创建过程"步骤中更改趋势和历史记录的日期

步骤2: 使用SQL脚本创建分区过程

运行脚本的语法是" mysql -u'<db_username>'-p'<db_password>'<zb_database_name> <zbx_db_partitiong.sql "。

现在,使用您的Zabbix数据库名称,用户名和密码运行它以创建分区过程:

```
mysql -u 'zabbix' -p'zabbixDBpass' zabbix < zbx db partitiong.sql</pre>
```

在新安装的Zabbix上,脚本将非常快速地创建MySQL分区过程,但是在大型数据库上,此过程可能持续数小时。

步骤3: 自动运行分区过程

我们已经创建了分区过程,但是在我们运行它们之前它们什么也不做!

这一步是最重要的,因为必须使用分区过程定期(每天)删除和创建分区!

不用担心,您不必手动执行此操作。我们可以使用两种工具来执行这些任务:**MySQL事件调度程序**或**Crontab** –选择您喜欢的任何东西。

配置MySQL事件调度程序或Crontab时要小心。如果配置不正确,Zabbix将停止收集数据! 您会注意到,在Zabbix日志文件中,通过空图和错误"[Z3005]查询失败:[1526]表没有值..的分区"。

选项1:使用MySQL事件调度程序自动管理分区(推荐)

默认情况下,MySQL事件调度程序是禁用的。您需要通过在"[mysqld]"行之后的MySQL配置文件中设置"event_scheduler = ON "来启用它。

[mysqld]
event_scheduler = ON

不知道该文件位于何处?如果您使用我的教程来安装和优化Zabbix,则MySQL配置文件(10_my_tweaks.cnf)应该位于 "/etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/"或"/etc/my.cnf.d/"下,否则请尝试使用以下命令进行搜索:

```
sudo grep --include=*.cnf -irl / -e "\[mysqld\]"
```

进行更改后,请重新启动MySQL服务器,以使设置生效!

```
sudo systemctl restart mysql
```

好的! 应该启用MySQL事件调度程序, 让我们使用以下命令进行检查:

```
root@dbserver:~ $ mysql -u 'zabbix' -p'zabbixDBpass' zabbix -e "SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'event_scheduler';"
+------+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+
| event_scheduler | ON |
+------+
```

现在,我们可以创建一个事件,该事件每12小时运行一次"partition_maintenance_all"过程。

```
mysql -u 'zabbix' -p'zabbixDBpass' zabbix -e "CREATE EVENT zbx_partitioning ON SCHEDULE EVERY 12 HOUR DO CALL partition maintenance all('zabbix');"
```

12小时后,使用以下命令检查事件是否已成功执行。

```
mysql -u 'zabbix' -p'zabbixDBpass' zabbix -e "SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.events\G"
EVENT_CATALOG: def
...
CREATED: 2020-10-24 11:01:07
LAST_ALTERED: 2020-10-24 11:01:07
LAST_EXECUTED: 2020-10-24 11:43:07
...
```

选项2: 使用Crontab自动管理分区

如果您无法使用MySQL事件调度程序,则Crontab是一个不错的选择。使用命令" **sudo crontab -e**"打开crontab文件,并通过在文件中的任意位置添加以下行来添加一个分区Zabbix MySQL数据库的作业(每天凌晨03:30):

```
30 03 * * * /usr/bin/mysql -u 'zabbix' -p'zabbixDBpass' zabbix -e "CALL partition_maintenance_all('zabbix');" > /tmp/CronDBpartitiong.log 2>&1
```

保存并关闭文件。

Cron每天都会执行修补 (删除旧表并创建新表) ,并将所有内容记录在文件"/tmp/CronDBpartitiong.log"中。

但是, 如果您不耐烦, 请立即从终端运行命令:

然后检查分区状态:

root@dbserver:~ \$ mysql -u 'zabbix' -p'zabbixDBpass' zabbix -e "show create table history\G"

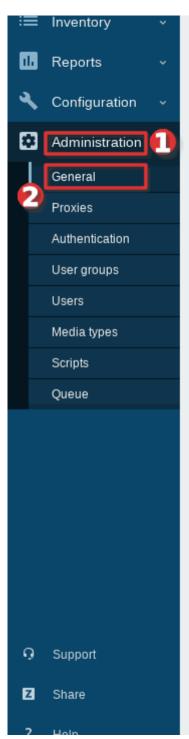
```
Create Table: CREATE TABLE history (
itemid bigint(20) unsigned NOT NULL,
clock int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
value double(16,4) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0.0000',
ns int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
KEY history_1 (itemid,clock)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8_bin
/*!50100 PARTITION BY RANGE (clock)
(PARTITION p201910140000 VALUES LESS THAN (1571094000) ENGINE = InnoDB,
PARTITION p201910150000 VALUES LESS THAN (1571180400) ENGINE = InnoDB,
PARTITION p201910160000 VALUES LESS THAN (1571266800) ENGINE = InnoDB) */
```

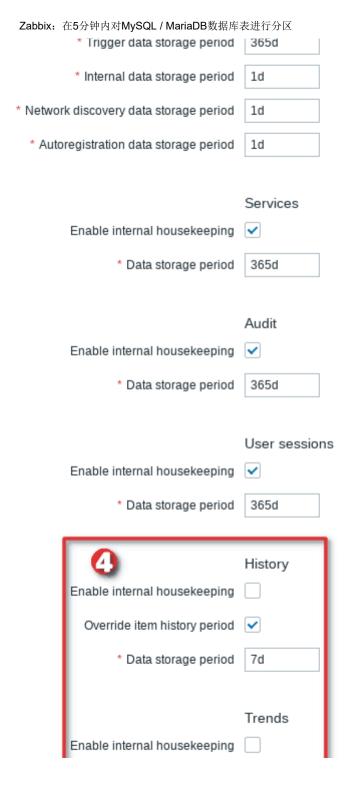
如您在输出中看到的,我们为历史表创建了3个分区。

步骤4: 在Zabbix前端上配置-管理-一般-管家

如下图所示,在Zabbix前端上配置客房整理。









该图显示了如何在Zabbix前端上配置内务管理

如果图片不明了, 请按照以下步骤在Zabbix前端上配置管家:

- 导航到"管家"部分: "管理"→"一般"→"管家";
- 删除"历史记录和趋势"部分下"开启内部管家"中的复选标记;
- 在"历史记录和趋势"部分的"覆盖监控项趋势期间"上打勾;
- 在"历史记录和趋势"部分下,为趋势和历史记录定义"*数据存储期*"的天数(必须与数据库分区中配置的天数相同-历史记录应为7天,趋势图应为365天,如果您未更改脚本中的默认设置);
- 点击"更新"按钮。

您完成了!请记住,分区将根据您在分区过程中配置的内容删除历史记录和趋势表。例如,如果您已配置为保留7天的历史记录,分区将在第8天开始删除历史记录。之后,它将每天删除一个历史记录表,以便数据库始终具有7天的历史记录数据。趋势数据也是如此,如果您配置为保留365天的趋势数据,则仅在365天之后它将开始删除旧的趋势表。

恭喜!

您已成功在Zabbix数据库上对MySQL表进行分区! 无需更改其他任何内容,因为其他步骤是可选的。

继续了解更多:

如何更改分区设置阅读有关脚本中使用的分区过程的更多信息。

步骤5: 更改分区设置(历史记录和趋势的天数)

有时可能会因为您最初为Zabbix数据库的历史记录和趋势设置了太多的时间,因此磁盘空间填充得太快。或相反,您没有为历史或趋势配置足够的天数。那该怎么办呢?

您无需再次运行该脚本,只需创建一个将要运行的新过程,而不是原来的过程即可。

a) 创建一个新的分区过程

连接到MySQL / MariaDB服务器:

```
mysql -u 'zabbix' -p'zabbixDBpass' zabbix
```

根据您的需要创建一个新的程序,但改变的天趋势和历史上的号码,我将设置为历史30天和400天的趋势:

```
DELIMITER $$

CREATE PROCEDURE partition_maintenance_all_30and400(SCHEMA_NAME VARCHAR(32))

BEGIN

CALL partition_maintenance(SCHEMA_NAME, 'history', 30, 24, 3);

CALL partition_maintenance(SCHEMA_NAME, 'history_log', 30, 24, 3);

CALL partition_maintenance(SCHEMA_NAME, 'history_str', 30, 24, 3);

CALL partition_maintenance(SCHEMA_NAME, 'history_text', 30, 24, 3);

CALL partition_maintenance(SCHEMA_NAME, 'history_uint', 30, 24, 3);

CALL partition_maintenance(SCHEMA_NAME, 'trends', 400, 24, 3);

CALL partition_maintenance(SCHEMA_NAME, 'trends_uint', 400, 24, 3);

END$$

DELIMITER;
```

b) 更新MySQL事件调度程序或Crontab

我们在上一步中创建了分区过程,但是该过程尚未激活!现在,我们必须用新过程替换旧过程,该过程将定期删除和添加分区。根据您在Zabbix实例上配置的内容,选择以下两个选项之一。

选项1:更新MySQL事件计划程序

如果您按照本教程创建了事件调度程序,请使用此命令将旧过程替换为新过程。

```
mysql -u 'zabbix' -p'zabbixDBpass' zabbix -e "ALTER EVENT zbx_partitioning ON SCHEDULE EVERY 12 HOUR DO CALL partition maintenance all 30and400('zabbix');"
```

选项2: 更新Crontab

对于使用Crontab的用户,请使用命令" sudo crontab -e "打开crontab文件,注释掉旧的过程作业,然后添加一个新的

```
# old procedure, still exists in the database so it can be used if needed
# 30 03 * * * /usr/bin/mysql -u 'zabbix' -p'zabbixDBpass' zabbix -e "CALL
partition_maintenance_all('zabbix');" > /tmp/CronDBpartitiong.log 2>&1

30 03 * * * /usr/bin/mysql -u 'zabbix' -p'zabbixDBpass' zabbix -e "CALL
partition maintenance all 30and400('zabbix');" > /tmp/CronDBpartitiong.log 2>&1
```

保存更改并退出Crontab。

步骤6: 有关Zabbix分区脚本的信息

本指南中使用的Zabbix分区SQL脚本包含以下分区过程:

DELIMITER \$\$ CREATE PROCEDURE `partition create` (SCHEMANAME varchar(64), TABLENAME varchar(64), PARTITIONNAME varchar(64), int) BEGIN SCHEMANAME = The DB schema in which to make changes TABLENAME = The table with partitions to potentially delete PARTITIONNAME = The name of the partition to create * / Verify that the partition does not already exist DECLARE RETROWS INT; SELECT COUNT(1) INTO RETROWS FROM information schema.partitions WHERE table_schema = SCHEMANAME AND table_name = TABLENAME AND partition description >= CLOCK; IF RETROWS = 0 THEN 1. Print a message indicating that a partition was created. 2. Create the SQL to create the partition. 3. Execute the SOL from #2. SELECT CONCAT("partition create(", SCHEMANAME, ",", TABLENAME, ",", PARTITIONNAME, ",", CLOCK, ")"

```
) AS msq;
                SET @sql = CONCAT( 'ALTER TABLE ', SCHEMANAME, '.', TABLENAME, ' ADD PARTITION (PARTITION ',
PARTITIONNAME, ' VALUES LESS THAN (', CLOCK, '));' );
                PREPARE STMT FROM @sql;
                EXECUTE STMT;
                DEALLOCATE PREPARE STMT;
        END IF:
END$$
DELIMITER ;
DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE `partition drop` (SCHEMANAME VARCHAR (64), TABLENAME VARCHAR (64), DELETE BELOW PARTITION DATE BIGINT)
BEGIN
        /*
           SCHEMANAME = The DB schema in which to make changes
           TABLENAME = The table with partitions to potentially delete
           DELETE BELOW PARTITION DATE = Delete any partitions with names that are dates older than this one (yvvv-
mm-dd)
        * /
        DECLARE done INT DEFAULT FALSE;
        DECLARE drop part name VARCHAR(16);
           Get a list of all the partitions that are older than the date
           in DELETE BELOW PARTITION DATE. All partitions are prefixed with
           a "p", so use SUBSTRING TO get rid of that character.
        DECLARE myCursor CURSOR FOR
                SELECT partition name
                FROM information schema.partitions
                WHERE table schema = SCHEMANAME AND table name = TABLENAME AND CAST (SUBSTRING (partition name FROM 2)
AS UNSIGNED) < DELETE BELOW PARTITION DATE;
        DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND SET done = TRUE;
           Create the basics for when we need to drop the partition. Also, create
           @drop partitions to hold a comma-delimited list of all partitions that
           should be deleted.
        SET @alter header = CONCAT("ALTER TABLE ", SCHEMANAME, ".", TABLENAME, " DROP PARTITION ");
        SET @drop partitions = "";
        /*
```

```
Start looping through all the partitions that are too old.
        OPEN myCursor;
        read loop: LOOP
                FETCH myCursor INTO drop part name;
                IF done THEN
                        LEAVE read loop;
                END IF;
                SET @drop partitions = IF(@drop partitions = "", drop part name, CONCAT(@drop partitions, ",",
drop part name));
        END LOOP;
        IF @drop partitions != "" THEN
                   1. Build the SQL to drop all the necessary partitions.
                   2. Run the SQL to drop the partitions.
                   3. Print out the table partitions that were deleted.
                SET @full sql = CONCAT(@alter header, @drop partitions, ";");
                PREPARE STMT FROM @full sql;
                EXECUTE STMT;
                DEALLOCATE PREPARE STMT;
                SELECT CONCAT (SCHEMANAME, ".", TABLENAME) AS `table`, @drop partitions AS `partitions deleted`;
        ELSE
                /*
                   No partitions are being deleted, so print out "N/A" (Not applicable) to indicate
                   that no changes were made.
                SELECT CONCAT (SCHEMANAME, ".", TABLENAME) AS `table`, "N/A" AS `partitions deleted`;
        END IF;
END$$
DELIMITER ;
DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE `partition maintenance` (SCHEMA NAME VARCHAR(32), TABLE NAME VARCHAR(32), KEEP DATA DAYS INT,
HOURLY INTERVAL INT, CREATE NEXT INTERVALS INT)
BEGIN
        DECLARE OLDER THAN PARTITION DATE VARCHAR (16);
        DECLARE PARTITION NAME VARCHAR (16);
        DECLARE OLD PARTITION NAME VARCHAR (16);
        DECLARE LESS THAN TIMESTAMP INT;
        DECLARE CUR TIME INT;
```

```
CALL partition verify (SCHEMA NAME, TABLE NAME, HOURLY INTERVAL);
        SET CUR TIME = UNIX TIMESTAMP(DATE FORMAT(NOW(), '%Y-%m-%d 00:00:00'));
        SET @ interval = 1;
        create loop: LOOP
                IF @ interval > CREATE NEXT INTERVALS THEN
                        LEAVE create loop;
                END IF:
                SET LESS THAN TIMESTAMP = CUR TIME + (HOURLY INTERVAL * @ interval * 3600);
                SET PARTITION NAME = FROM UNIXTIME (CUR TIME + HOURLY INTERVAL * (@ interval - 1) * 3600,
'p%Y%m%d%H00');
                IF (PARTITION NAME != OLD PARTITION NAME) THEN
                        CALL partition create (SCHEMA NAME, TABLE NAME, PARTITION NAME, LESS THAN TIMESTAMP);
                END IF;
                SET @ interval=@ interval+1;
                SET OLD PARTITION NAME = PARTITION NAME;
        END LOOP;
        SET OLDER THAN PARTITION DATE=DATE FORMAT(DATE SUB(NOW(), INTERVAL KEEP DATA DAYS DAY), '%Y%m%d0000');
        CALL partition drop(SCHEMA NAME, TABLE NAME, OLDER THAN PARTITION DATE);
END$$
DELIMITER ;
DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE `partition verify` (SCHEMANAME VARCHAR(64), TABLENAME VARCHAR(64), HOURLYINTERVAL INT(11))
BEGIN
       DECLARE PARTITION NAME VARCHAR (16);
        DECLARE RETROWS INT (11);
        DECLARE FUTURE TIMESTAMP TIMESTAMP;
        /*
         * Check if any partitions exist for the given SCHEMANAME.TABLENAME.
        SELECT COUNT(1) INTO RETROWS
        FROM information schema.partitions
       WHERE table schema = SCHEMANAME AND table name = TABLENAME AND partition name IS NULL;
         * If partitions do not exist, go ahead and partition the table
        IF RETROWS = 1 THEN
```

```
* Take the current date at 00:00:00 and add HOURLYINTERVAL to it. This is the timestamp below
which we will store values.
                 * We begin partitioning based on the beginning of a day. This is because we don't want to generate
a random partition
                 * that won't necessarily fall in line with the desired partition naming (ie: if the hour interval
is 24 hours, we could
                 * end up creating a partition now named "p201403270600" when all other partitions will be like
"p201403280000").
                SET FUTURE TIMESTAMP = TIMESTAMPADD(HOUR, HOURLYINTERVAL, CONCAT(CURDATE(), " ", '00:00:00'));
                SET PARTITION NAME = DATE FORMAT(CURDATE(), 'p%Y%m%d%H00');
                -- Create the partitioning query
                SET @ PARTITION SQL = CONCAT("ALTER TABLE ", SCHEMANAME, ".", TABLENAME, " PARTITION BY
RANGE(`clock`)");
                SET @ PARTITION SQL = CONCAT(@ PARTITION SQL, "(PARTITION ", PARTITION NAME, " VALUES LESS THAN
(", UNIX TIMESTAMP(FUTURE TIMESTAMP), "));");
                -- Run the partitioning query
                PREPARE STMT FROM @ PARTITION SQL;
                EXECUTE STMT;
                DEALLOCATE PREPARE STMT;
        END IF;
END$$
DELIMITER ;
DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE `partition maintenance all`(SCHEMA NAME VARCHAR(32))
BEGIN
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'history', 7, 24, 3);
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'history log', 7, 24, 3);
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'history str', 7, 24, 3);
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'history text', 7, 24, 3);
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'history uint', 7, 24, 3);
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'trends', 365, 24, 3);
                CALL partition maintenance (SCHEMA NAME, 'trends uint', 365, 24, 3);
END$$
DELIMITER :
```

Need more information? Watch this video about MySQL database partitioning for Zabbix.

Thank you for reading.