Solution 17/7/2023

**CPU1 Temp: Temperature is above critical threshold: >60 zabbix**

* Checking for proper airflow
* Verify proper CPU cooler installation
* Excessive CPU usage can lead to increased temperatures. Check if the cpu
* If the CPU temperatures consistently reach critical levels, even after performing the above steps, it might be necessary to upgrade the CPU cooler to a more efficient model capable of handling the thermal load.
* Check for hardware issues

**Download-IN traffic on IF port29**

* find out which device or process is generating excessive incoming traffic on port 29, you can utilize network monitoring tools or traffic analysis tools. These tools will help you identify the source IP address or application responsible for the increased traffic.
* Check for network anomalies
* to verify the configuration settings on the device connected to port 29. Ensure that the network interface is properly configured and operating within the expected parameters
* Update network equipment firmware
* Consider bandwidth management

**High memory utilization (>90% for 5m)**

* You need to determine which processes or applications are using the most memory. You can use system monitoring tools or task managers to identify the specific processes with high memory usage.
* For applications that consume a lot of memory, consider optimizing their memory usage. This may involve adjusting settings or configurations to reduce their memory footprint. In some cases, you may need to upgrade your hardware or allocate more memory to handle the workload.
* If you find any non-essential or unused processes that are consuming a significant amount of memory, consider stopping or restarting them to free up memory resources. It's also important to prioritize critical processes to ensure they receive the necessary memory allocation.
* Memory leaks can cause memory utilization to increase over time. Monitor for any processes or applications that exhibit abnormal memory growth. If you suspect a memory leak, try restarting the affected processes or seek assistance from the software developer to address the issue.

**Fix SNMP timeout:**

* ensuring that he device running the snmp manager can reach the device being monitored via snmp. Verify the network configuration, including IP addresses, subnets, gateways, and firewall settings. Make sure that SNMP is properly configured on both the SNMP manager and the SNMP agent device

**Download-IN traffic on IF TMS-58-2158**

* Identify the source of the traffic: Determine which devices or applications are generating the high "Download-IN" traffic on interface TMS-58-2158. Use network monitoring tools or traffic analysis tools to identify the top talkers or applications consuming the bandwidth

**DISK SIZE LESS THAN 10 % IN E**

* Check disk usage: Verify the current disk usage on drive E to determine how much space is being utilized. This can be done by right-clicking on the drive and selecting "Properties" or by using a disk usage analysis tool

**High memory utilization**

* Restart or terminate memory-intensive processes: If you identify specific processes or applications consuming excessive memory, consider restarting or terminating them. This can help free up memory resources and alleviate the high memory utilization