Zabbix problems

Zabbix http poller processes more than 75% busy:

1. you have items that are no completing in a healthy way. to check this, go to administration > queue. if you see any items taking longer than a few min and returning errors then you are encountering badly set up checks.  
     
   2. if items are being compeleted correctly but just taking a while then increase the amount of pollers zabbix starts with. this can be edited in the zabbix config file. note that this solution can cause issues in itself as zabbix main server should not be running with a tonne of pollers.  
     
   3. The best solution that i personally would do, when you notice any poller issues is to offload these tasks to a zabbix proxy. this means that proxies pollers will be used instead of the main zabbix servers pollers. Zabbix main server is already doing a lot of stuff trying to manage everything, with 2 cores and 4gb of ram you are going to run into issues expanding without proxies. Set up a proxy or two and set up monitoring on them using the templates provided by zabbix. from there split the workload depending on how well everything is running.

Open your sysctl.conf and assign an amount of shared memory

#vi /etc/sysctl.conf:

My setting below –

1

kernel.shmmax=2834217728

This gives you 2.6gb of shared space

To apply changes in the /etc/sysctl.conf immediately, execute:

1

2

# sysctl -p

kernel.shmmax = 2834217728

Now edit your zabbix server conf file –

#vi /etc/zabbix/zabbix\_server.conf

add the following or uncomment and change

CacheSize=2G

Download-IN traffic on IF port29

* Verify the Configuration: Double-check the configuration settings for IF port 29 to ensure they are correct. Make sure the port is set to the desired mode (access, trunk, etc.) and that the VLAN assignments are accurate.
* Analyze Traffic Patterns: Examine the traffic patterns on IF port 29 to determine the source of the Download-IN traffic. This could involve using network monitoring tools or analyzing logs to identify the specific devices or applications generating the traffic.
* Determine Bandwidth Requirements: Assess the bandwidth requirements for the Download-IN traffic. If the current capacity is insufficient, you may need to upgrade the network infrastructure or consider implementing Quality of Service (QoS) measures to prioritize critical traffic.
* Implement Traffic Shaping or Policing: If the Download-IN traffic is exceeding the available bandwidth, you can implement traffic shaping or policing mechanisms. Traffic shaping regulates the flow of traffic to prevent congestion, while policing enforces bandwidth limits. Choose the appropriate mechanism based on your network requirements.
* Identify Large Log Files: Use the "du" command to identify large log files that are consuming a significant amount of disk space. Open a terminal and run the following command to list the largest directories in "/var/log":
* sudo du -sh /var/log/\*
* This command will display the size of each directory in "/var/log". Identify any directories or log files that are unusually large.
* Analyze and Rotate Log Files: Determine if there are log files that can be safely rotated or truncated. Log files often grow over time and may contain older entries that are no longer necessary. Use log rotation tools such as "logrotate" to compress or remove older log files. The configuration for log rotation can be found in "/etc/logrotate.d/" directory.