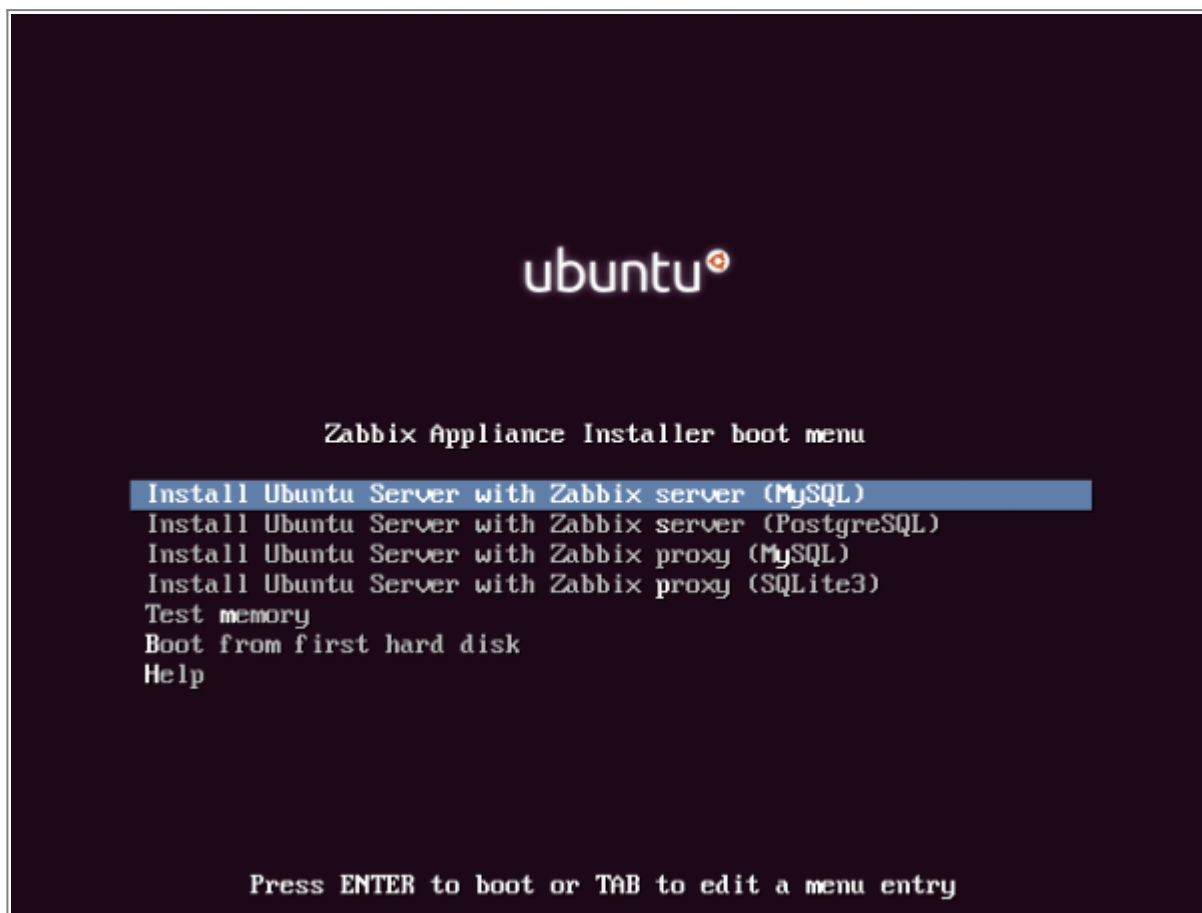


5. Zabbix appliance

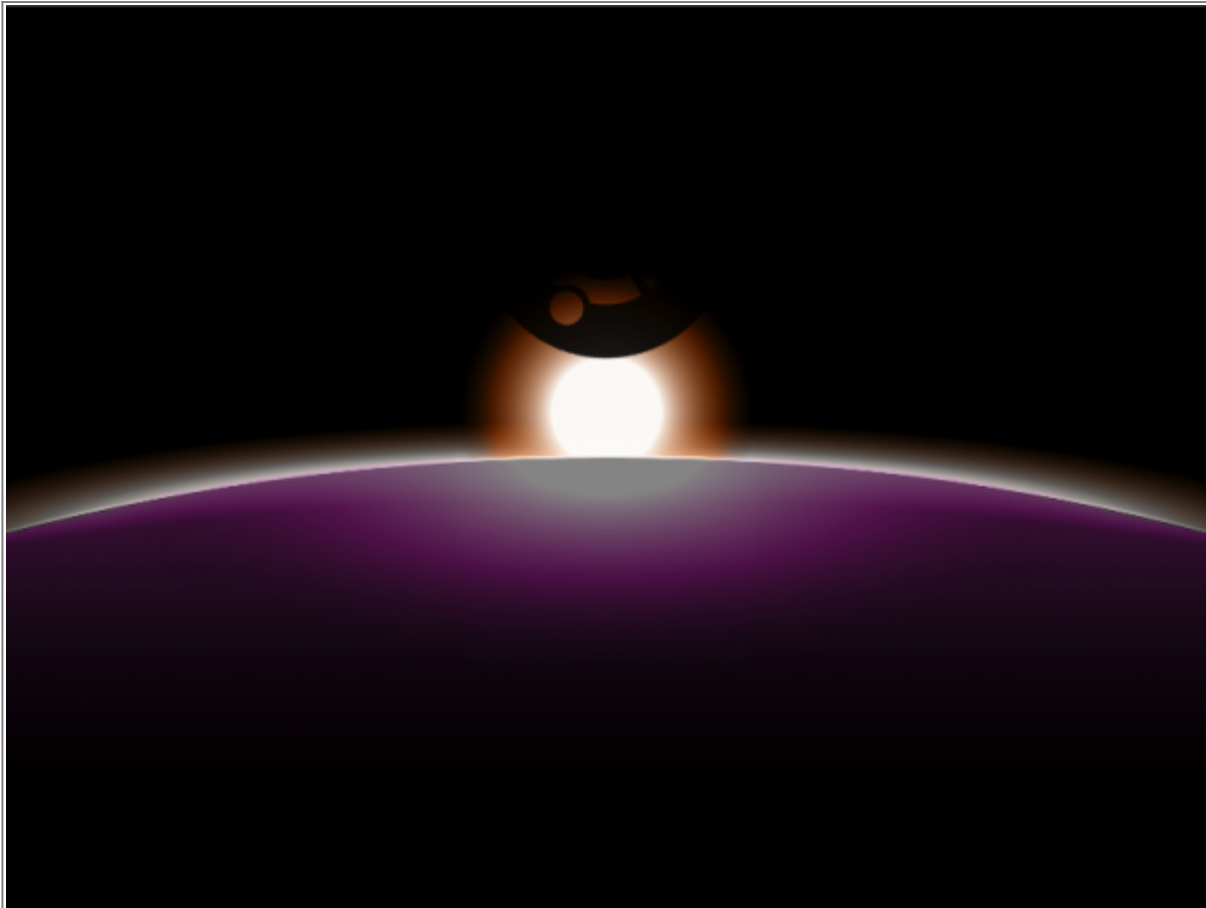
Overview

As an alternative to setting up manually or reusing an existing server for Zabbix, users may [download](#) a Zabbix appliance or Zabbix appliance installation CD image. Zabbix appliance installation CD could be used for instant deployment of Zabbix server (MySQL), Zabbix server (PostgreSQL), Zabbix proxy (MySQL) and Zabbix proxy (SQLite 3).

Zabbix Appliance virtual machines have prepared Zabbix server with MySQL support. It is built using Zabbix appliance installation CD.



Zabbix installation CD/DVD boot menu



Booting Zabbix appliance

Zabbix appliance and installation CD versions are based upon the following Ubuntu versions:

Zabbix appliance version	Ubuntu version
3.0.30	14.04.3

Zabbix appliance is available in the following formats:

- vmdk (VMware/Virtualbox)
- OVF (Open Virtualisation Format)
- KVM
- HDD/flash image, USB stick
- Live CD/DVD
- Xen guest
- Microsoft VHD (Azure)
- Microsoft VHD (Hyper-V)

To get started, boot the appliance and point your browser at the IP it has received over DHCP:
http://<host_ip>/zabbix

It has Zabbix server configured and running on MySQL, as well as frontend available.

The appliance has been built using standard Ubuntu/Debian feature called Preseed files.

5.4.8 Changes to Ubuntu configuration

There are some changes applied to the base Ubuntu configuration.

5.4.8.1 Repositories

Official Zabbix [repository](#) has been added to `/etc/apt/sources.list`:

```
## Zabbix repository
deb https://repo.zabbix.com/zabbix/3.0/ubuntu trusty main
deb-src https://repo.zabbix.com/zabbix/3.0/ubuntu trusty main
```

5.4.8.2 Firewall

The appliance uses iptables firewall with predefined rules:

- Opened SSH port (22 TCP);
- Opened Zabbix agent (10050 TCP) and Zabbix trapper (10051 TCP) ports;
- Opened HTTP (80 TCP) and HTTPS (443 TCP) ports;
- Opened SNMP trap port (162 UDP);
- Opened outgoing connections to DNS port (53 UDP) to 8.8.8.8 and 8.8.4.4;
- Opened outgoing connections to NTP port (123 UDP);
- ICMP packets limited to 5 packets per second;
- All other incoming connections are dropped.

5.4.8.3 Additional packages

Various basic utilities have been added that could make working with Zabbix and monitoring in general easier:

- iptables-persistent
- mc
- htop
- snmptrapfmt
- snmp-mibs-downloader

Some of these packages are used by Zabbix, some of them are installed to help users to configure/manage appliance settings.

5.4.8.4 Using a static IP address

By default the appliance uses DHCP to obtain the IP address. To specify a static IP address:

- Log in as root user;
- Open file `/etc/network/interfaces` in your favourite editor;
- `iface eth0 inet dhcp → iface eth0 inet static`
- Add the following lines after `iface eth0 inet static`:
 - `address <IP address of the appliance>`

- `netmask <network mask>`
- `gateway <your gateway address>`
- Run the commands **`sudo ifdown eth0 && sudo ifup eth0`**.

For more information about other possible options see the official Ubuntu [documentation](#).

To configure DNS, add nameserver entries in `/etc/resolv.conf`, specifying each nameserver on its own line: **`nameserver 192.168.1.2`**.

5.4.8.5 Changing time zone

By default the appliance uses UTC for the system clock. To change the time zone, copy the appropriate file from `/usr/share/zoneinfo` to `/etc/localtime`, for example:

```
cp /usr/share/zoneinfo/Europe/Riga /etc/localtime
```

5.4.8.6 Locale changes

The appliance contains a few locale changes:

- Contains languages: `en_US.UTF-8`, `ru_RU.UTF-8`, `ja_JP.UTF-8`, `cs_CZ.UTF-8`, `ko_KR.UTF-8`, `it_IT.UTF-8`, `pt_BR.UTF-8`, `sk_SK.UTF-8`, `uk_UA.UTF-8`, `fr_FR.UTF-8`, `pl.UTF-8`, `zh_CN.UTF-8`;
- Default locale is `en_US.UTF-8`.

These changes are required to support a multilingual Zabbix web-interface.

5.4.8.7 Other changes

- Network is configured to use DHCP to obtain IP address;
- Utility **`fping`** is set to have permissions 4710 and is owned by group **`zabbix`** - `suid` and only allowed to be used by `zabbix` group;
- `ntpd` configured to synchronise to the public pool servers: `ntp.ubuntu.com`;
- LVM volume is used with `ext4` filesystem.
- `"UseDNS no"` is added to SSH server configuration file `/etc/ssh/sshd_config` to avoid long SSH connection waits;
- Daemon `snmpd` is disabled using `/etc/default/snmpd` configuration file.

5.4.9 Zabbix configuration

Appliance Zabbix setup has the following passwords and other configuration changes:

5.4.9.1 Credentials (login:password)

System:

- appliance:zabbix

Use “sudo su” command with “appliance” user name password to get root access rights. LiveCD comes without any password and uses the **ubuntu** user to log in into the console.

Database:

- root:<random>
- zabbix:<random>

Database passwords are randomly generated during the installation process.

Root password is stored to /root/.my.cnf file, it is not required to input a password under the “root” account.

Zabbix frontend:

- Admin:zabbix

To change the database user password it has to be changed in the following locations:

- MySQL;
- /etc/zabbix/zabbix_server.conf;
- /etc/zabbix/web/zabbix.conf.php.

5.4.9.2 File locations

- Configuration files are placed in **/etc/zabbix**.
- Zabbix server, proxy and agent logfiles are placed in **/var/log/zabbix**.
- Zabbix frontend is placed in **/usr/share/zabbix**.
- Home directory for user **zabbix** is **/var/lib/zabbix**.

5.4.9.3 Changes to Zabbix configuration

- Server name for Zabbix frontend is set to “Zabbix Appliance”;
- Frontend timezone is set to Europe/Riga (this can be modified in **/etc/apache2/conf-available/zabbix.conf**);

5.4.9.4 Preserving configuration

If you are running a Live CD/DVD version of the appliance or for some other reason cannot have persistent storage, you can create a backup of the whole database, including all configuration and gathered data.

To create the backup, run:

```
sudo mysqldump zabbix | bzip2 -9 > dbdump.bz2
```

Now you can transfer the **dbdump.bz2** file to another machine.

To restore from the backup, transfer it to the appliance and execute:

```
bzcat dbdump.bz2 | sudo mysql zabbix
```

Make sure that Zabbix server is stopped while performing the restore.

5.4.10 Frontend access

Access to frontend by default is allowed from everywhere.

The frontend can be accessed *http://<host>/zabbix*.

This can be customised in **/etc/apache2/conf-available/zabbix.conf**. You have to restart the webserver after modifying this file. To do so, log in using SSH as **root** user and execute:

```
service apache2 restart
```

5.4.11 Firewall

By default, only the ports listed in changes are open. To open additional ports just modify *"/etc/iptables/rules.v4"* or *"/etc/iptables/rules.v6"* files and reload firewall rules:

```
service iptables-persistent reload
```

5.4.12 Monitoring capabilities

Zabbix installation is provided with the support for the following:

- SNMP
- IPMI
- Web monitoring
- VMware monitoring
- Jabber notifications
- EZ Texting notifications
- ODBC
- SSH2
- IPv6
- SNMP Traps
- Zabbix Java Gateway

5.4.13 SNMP traps

Zabbix appliance uses *snmptrapfmt* to handle SNMP traps. It is configured to receive all traps from everywhere.

Authentication is not required. If you would like to enable authentication, you need to change the */etc/snmp/snmptrapd.conf* file and specify required auth settings.

All traps are stored in the */var/log/zabbix/snmptrapfmt.log* file. It is rotated by logrotate before

reaching 2GB file size.

5.4.14 Upgrading

The appliance Zabbix packages may be upgraded. To do so, run:

```
sudo apt install --only-upgrade 'zabbix.*'
```

For Zabbix 3.0, there will be no new appliances after version 3.0.30.

5.4.15 Naming, init and other scripts

Appropriate init scripts are provided. To control Zabbix server, use any of these:

```
service zabbix-server status
```

Replace **server** with **agent** for Zabbix agent daemon or with **proxy** for Zabbix proxy daemon.

5.4.15.1 Increasing available disk space

Create a backup of all data before attempting any of the steps.

Available disk space on the appliance might not be sufficient. In that case it is possible to expand the disk. To do so, first expand the block device in your virtualization environment, then follow these steps.

Start *fdisk* to change the partition size. As *root*, execute:

```
fdisk /dev/sda
```

This will start *fdisk* on disk *sda*. Next, switch to sectors by issuing:

```
u
```

Don't disable DOS compatibility mode by entering **c**. Proceeding with it disabled will damage the partition.

Then delete the existing partition and create a new one with the desired size. In the majority of cases you will accept the available maximum, which will expand the filesystem to whatever size you made available for the virtual disk. To do so, enter the following sequence in *fdisk* prompt:

```
d
n
p
1
(accept default 63)
(accept default max)
```

If you wish to leave some space for additional partitions (swap etc), you can enter another value for

last sector. When done, save the changes by issuing:

```
w
```

After partition creation (new disk or extended existing) create physical volume:

```
pvccreate /dev/sdb1
```

Partition name `/dev/sdb1` is used in the example; in your case disk name and partition number could be different. You can check partition number using `fdisk -l /dev/sdb` command.

Check newly created physical volume:

```
pvdisplay /dev/sdb1
```

Check available physical volumes. There must be 2 volumes `zabbix-vg` and newly created:

```
pvs
```

Extend your existing volume group with the newly created physical volume:

```
vgextend zabbix-vg /dev/sdb1
```

Check “`zabbix-vg`” volume group:

```
vgdisplay
```

Now extend your logical volume with the free PE space:

```
lvextend -l +100%FREE /dev/mapper/zabbix--vg-root
```

Resize your root volume (can be done on a live system):

```
resize2fs /dev/mapper/zabbix--vg-root
```

Reboot the virtual machine (as the partition we modified is in use currently). That's it, filesystem should be grown to the partition size now. Check “`/dev/mapper/zabbix-vg-root`” volume:

```
df -h
```

5.4.16 Format-specific notes

5.4.16.1 Xen

Converting image for XenServer

To use Xen images with Citrix XenServer you have to convert the disk image. To do so:

- Create a virtual disk, which is at least as large as the image
- Find out the UUID for this disk

```
xe vdi-list params=all
```

- If there are lots of disks, they can be filtered by the name parameter *name-label*, as assigned when creating the virtual disk
- Import the image

```
xe vdi-import filename="image.raw" uuid="<UUID>"
```

Instructions from Brian Radford blog.

5.4.16.2 VMware

The images in *vmdk* format are usable directly in VMware Player, Server and Workstation products. For use in ESX, ESXi and vSphere they must be converted using [VMware converter](#).

5.4.16.3 HDD/flash image (raw)

```
dd if=./zabbix_appliance_3.0.0_x86_64.raw of=/dev/sdc bs=4k conv=fdatasync
```

Replace */dev/sdc* with your Flash/HDD disk device.

5.4.17 Known issues

From:

<https://www.zabbix.com/documentation/3.0/> - **Zabbix Documentation 3.0**

Permanent link:

<https://www.zabbix.com/documentation/3.0/manual/appliance>

Last update: **2020/04/06 22:22**

