

## 2 Server

### Overview

Zabbix server is the central process of Zabbix software.

The server performs the polling and trapping of data, it calculates triggers, sends notifications to users. It is the central component to which Zabbix agents and proxies report data on availability and integrity of systems. The server can itself remotely check networked services (such as web servers and mail servers) using simple service checks.

The server is the central repository in which all configuration, statistical and operational data is stored, and it is the entity in Zabbix that will actively alert administrators when problems arise in any of the monitored systems.

The functioning of a basic Zabbix server is broken into three distinct components; they are: Zabbix server, web frontend and database storage.

All of the configuration information for Zabbix is stored in the database, which both the server and the web frontend interact with. For example, when you create a new item using the web frontend (or API) it is added to the items table in the database. Then, about once a minute Zabbix server will query the items table for a list of the items which are active that is then stored in a cache within the Zabbix server. This is why it can take up to two minutes for any changes made in Zabbix frontend to show up in the latest data section.

### Server process

#### If installed as package

Zabbix server runs as a daemon process. The server can be started by executing:

```
shell> service zabbix-server start
```

This will work on most of GNU/Linux systems. On other systems you may need to run:

```
shell> /etc/init.d/zabbix-server start
```

Similarly, for stopping/restarting/viewing status, use the following commands:

```
shell> service zabbix-server stop
shell> service zabbix-server restart
shell> service zabbix-server status
```

#### Start up manually

If the above does not work you have to start it manually. Find the path to the `zabbix_server` binary

and execute:

```
shell> zabbix_server
```

You can use the following command line parameters with Zabbix server:

```
-c --config <file>          absolute path to the configuration file
                             (default is /usr/local/etc/zabbix_server.conf)
-R --runtime-control <option> perform administrative functions
-h --help                   give this help
-V --version                 display version number
```

Runtime control is not supported on OpenBSD and NetBSD.

Examples of running Zabbix server with command line parameters:

```
shell> zabbix_server -c /usr/local/etc/zabbix_server.conf
shell> zabbix_server --help
shell> zabbix_server -V
```

### Runtime control

Runtime control options:

Option	Description	Target
config_cache_reload	Reload configuration cache. Ignored if cache is being currently loaded.	
housekeeper_execute	Start the housekeeping procedure. Ignored if the housekeeping procedure is currently in progress.	
log_level_increase[=<target>]	Increase log level, affects all processes if target is not specified.	<b>pid</b> - Process identifier (1 to 65535) <b>process type</b> - All processes of specified type (e.g., poller) <b>process type,N</b> - Process type and number (e.g., poller,3)
log_level_decrease[=<target>]	Decrease log level, affects all processes if target is not specified.	

Allowed range of PIDs for changing the log level of a single Zabbix process is from 1 to 65535. On systems with large PIDs <process type,N> target option can be used for changing the log level of a single process.

Example of using runtime control to reload the server configuration cache:

```
shell> zabbix_server -c /usr/local/etc/zabbix_server.conf -R config_cache_reload
```

Example of using runtime control to trigger execution of housekeeper:

```
shell> zabbix_server -c /usr/local/etc/zabbix_server.conf -R
housekeeper_execute
```

Examples of using runtime control to change log level:

Increase log level of all processes:

```
shell> zabbix_server -c /usr/local/etc/zabbix_server.conf -R
log_level_increase
```

Increase log level of second poller process:

```
shell> zabbix_server -c /usr/local/etc/zabbix_server.conf -R
log_level_increase=poller,2
```

Increase log level of process with PID 1234:

```
shell> zabbix_server -c /usr/local/etc/zabbix_server.conf -R
log_level_increase=1234
```

Decrease log level of all http poller processes:

```
shell> zabbix_server -c /usr/local/etc/zabbix_server.conf -R
log_level_decrease="http poller"
```

### Process user

Zabbix server is designed to run as a non-root user. It will run as whatever non-root user it is started as. So you can run server as any non-root user without any issues.

If you will try to run it as 'root', it will switch to a hardcoded 'zabbix' user, which must be [present](#) on your system. You can only run server as 'root' if you modify the 'AllowRoot' parameter in the server configuration file accordingly.

If Zabbix server and [agent](#) are run on the same machine it is recommended to use a different user for running the server than for running the agent. Otherwise, if both are run as the same user, the agent can access the server configuration file and any Admin level user in Zabbix can quite easily retrieve, for example, the database password.

### Configuration file

See the [configuration file](#) options for details on configuring zabbix\_server.

### Start-up scripts

The scripts are used to automatically start/stop Zabbix processes during system's start-up/shutdown. The scripts are located under directory misc/init.d.

## Supported platforms

Due to the security requirements and mission-critical nature of server operation, UNIX is the only operating system that can consistently deliver the necessary performance, fault tolerance and resilience. Zabbix operates on market leading versions.

Zabbix server is tested on the following platforms:

- Linux
- Solaris
- AIX
- HP-UX
- Mac OS X
- FreeBSD
- OpenBSD
- NetBSD
- SCO Open Server
- Tru64/OSF1

Zabbix may work on other Unix-like operating systems as well.

## Locale

Note that the server requires a UTF-8 locale so that some textual items can be interpreted correctly. Most modern Unix-like systems have a UTF-8 locale as default, however, there are some systems where that may need to be set specifically.

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