

Webinar

Advanced problem detection

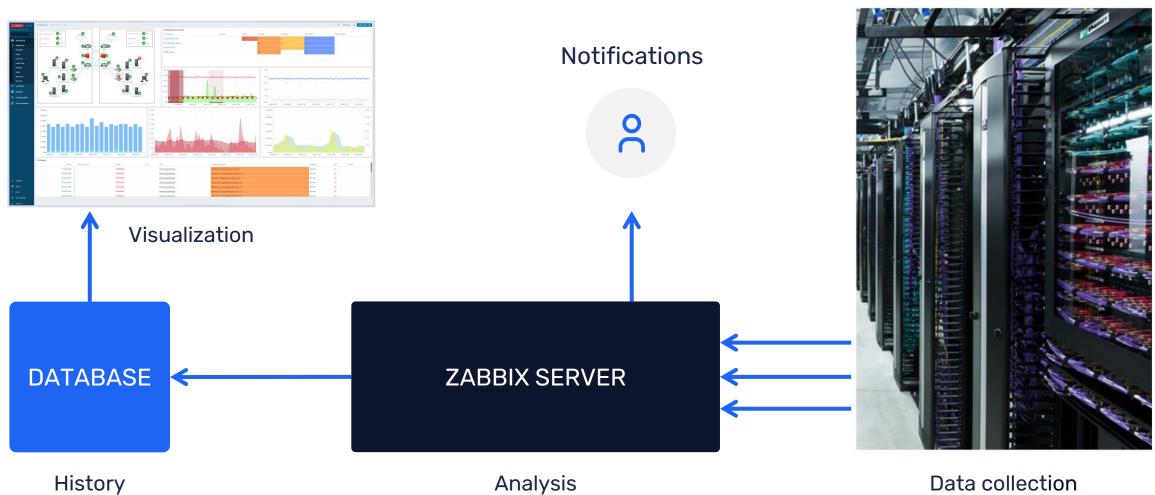
all our microphones are muted ask your questions in Q&A, not in the Chat use Chat for discussion, networking or applause

Zabbix data flow





Zabbix data flow



Analysis Data collection





How often to execute checks?

Every N seconds

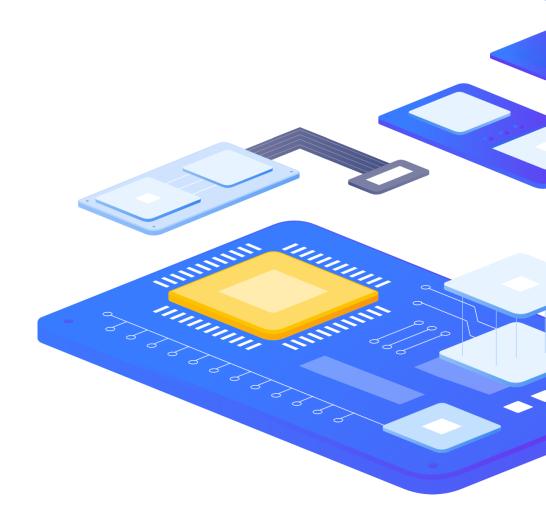
Zabbix will evenly distribute checks

Different frequency in different time periods

- Every X seconds in working time
- Every Y second in weekend

At a specific time (Zabbix 3.0)

- Ready for business checks
- Every hour starting from 9:00 at working hours (9:00, 10:00,..., 18:00)



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Triggers





Trigger - problem definition

Example

last(/server/system.cpu.load) > 5

Operators

```
> - + / * < > = <> >= <= not or and
```

Functions

min max avg last count date time diff regexp and much more!

Analyze everything: any metric and any host

> last(/node1/system.cpu.load) > 5 and last(/node2/system.cpu.load) > 5 and last(/nodes/tps) < 5000





Trigger Functions

Function group	Functions
Aggregate functions	avg, bucket_percentile, count, histogram_quantile, item_count, kurtosis, mad, max, min, skewness, stddevpop, stddevsamp, sum, sumofsquares, varpop, varsamp
Bitwise functions	bitand, bitlshift, bitnot, bitor, bitrshift, bitxor
Date and time functions	date, dayofmonth, dayofweek, now, time
History functions	change, changecount, count, countunique, find, first, fuzzytime, last, logeventid, logseverity, logsource, monodec, monoinc, nodata, percentile, rate
Trend functions	baselinedev, baselinewma, trendavg, trendcount, trendmax, trendmin, trendstl, trendsum
Mathematical functions	abs, acos, asin, atan, atan2, avg, cbrt, ceil, cos, cosh, cot, degrees, e, exp, expm1, floor, log, log10, max, min, mod, pi, power, radians, rand, round, signum, sin, sinh, sqrt, sum, tan, truncate
Operator functions	between, in
Prediction functions	forecast, timeleft
String functions	ascii, bitlength, bytelength, char, concat, insert, left, length, ltrim, mid, repeat, replace, right, rtrim, trim





Foreach Functions - tip

- avg_foreach
- bucket_rate_foreach
- count_foreach
- exists_foreach
- last_foreach
- max_foreach
- min_foreach
- sum_foreach

Calculated Items on:

Host level

sum(last_foreach(/host/net.if.in[*]))

Hostgroup level

avg_foreach(/*/mysql.qps?[group="MySQL Servers"],5m)





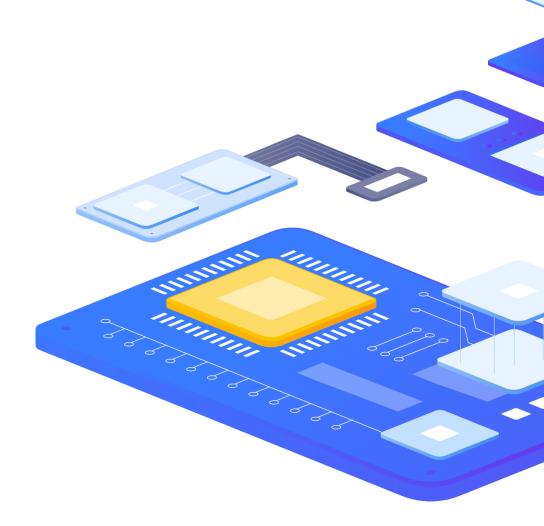
Junior level

Performance

> last(/server/system.cpu.load) > 5

Availability

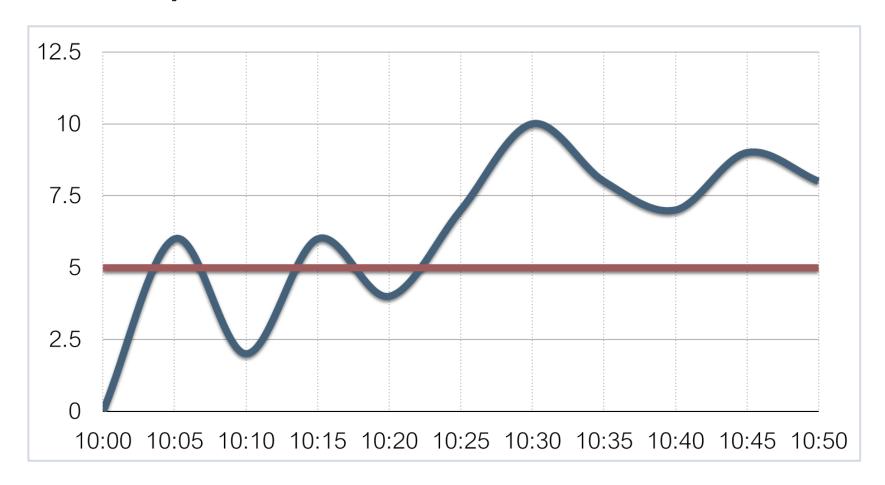
> last(/server/net.tcp.service[http]) = 0







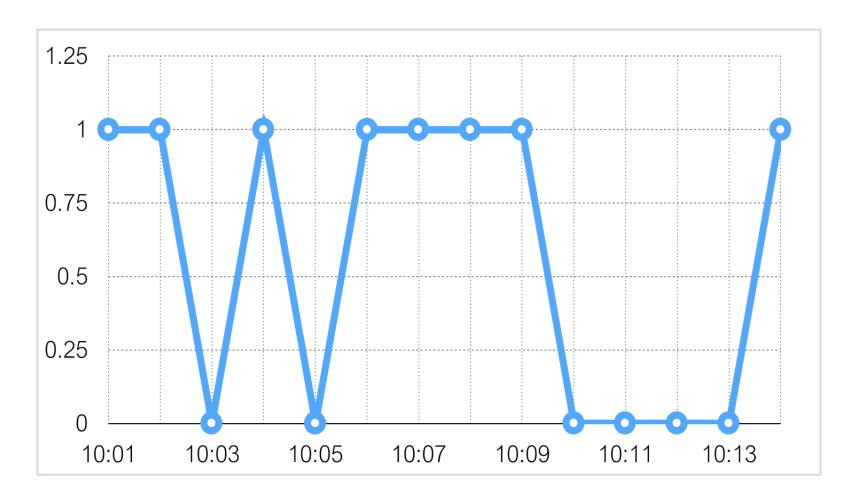
False positives







Too sensitive



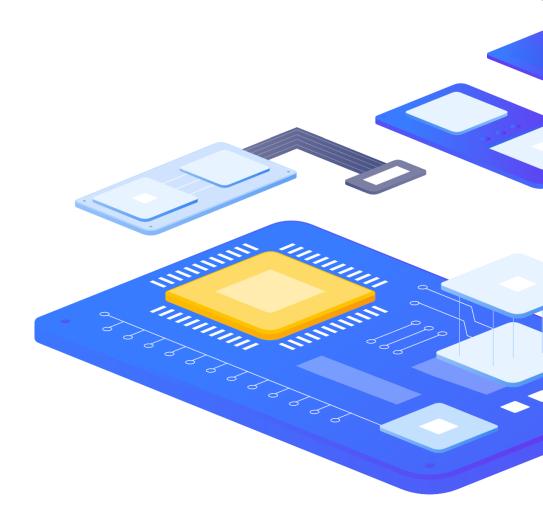


Junior level

Too sensitive leads to

False positives





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False positives



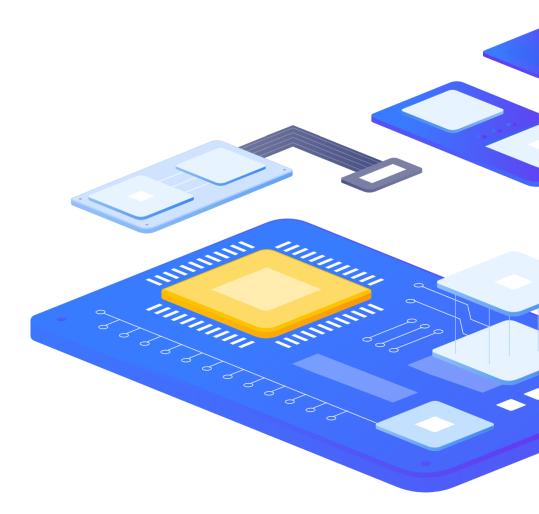




How to avoid false positives?

Be careful and define problems wisely! What does it really mean?

- system is overloaded
- application does not work
- service is not available







Examples

Problem:

> CPU load > 5

No problem:

> CPU load = 4.99 Resolved?

Problem:

free disk space < 10%</p>

No problem:

> free disk space = 10.001% -----> Resolved?

Problem:

SSH check failed

No problem:

ADVANCED PROBLEM DETECTION



Analyze history

Performance

min(/server/system.cpu.load,10m) > 5

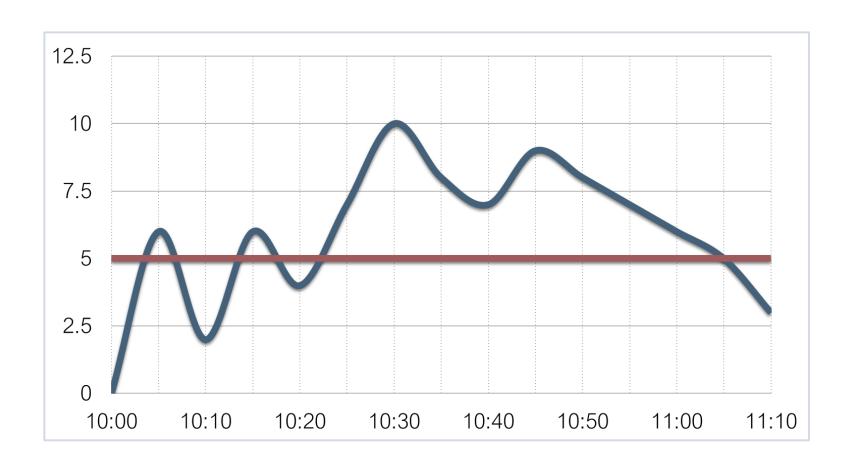
Availability

- max(/server/net.tcp.service[http],5m) = 0
- max(/server/net.tcp.service[http],#3) = 0





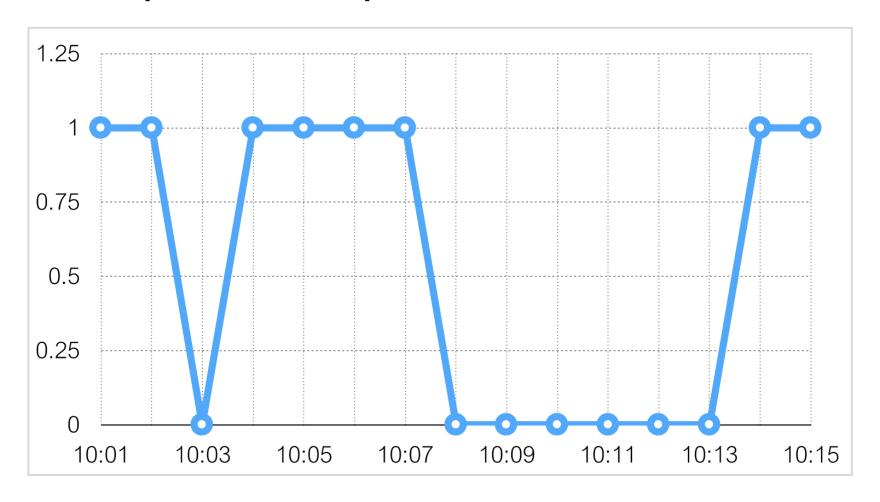
Analyze history







Analyze history







Different conditions for problem and recovery

Before

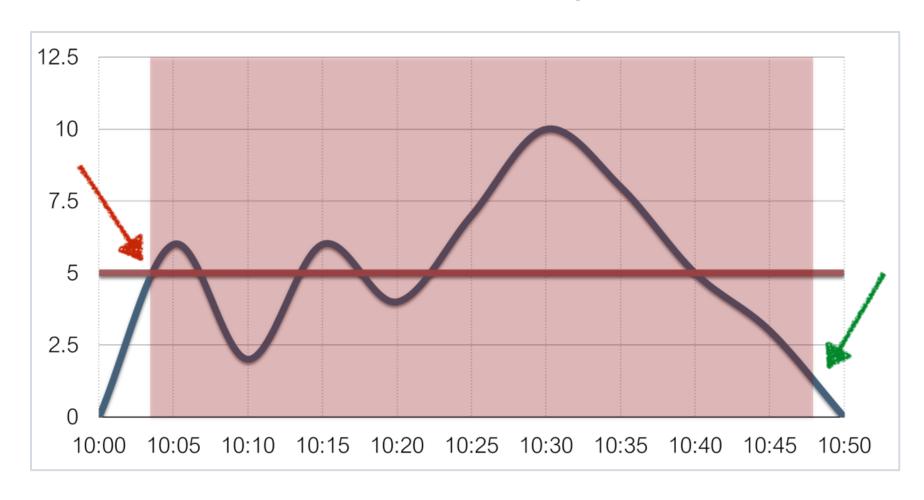
last(/server/system.cpu.load) > 5

Now

- Problem definition: last(/server/system.cpu.load)>5
- Recovery expression: last(/server/system.cpu.load)}<=1</p>



Different conditions for problem and recovery



Problem definition: last(/server/system.cpu.load)>5 ...Recovery expression: last(/server/system.cpu.load)}<=1





Examples

System is overloaded

Problem definition:

min(/server/system.cpu.load,5m)>3

Recovery expression:

max(/server/system.cpu.load,2m)<=1</p>

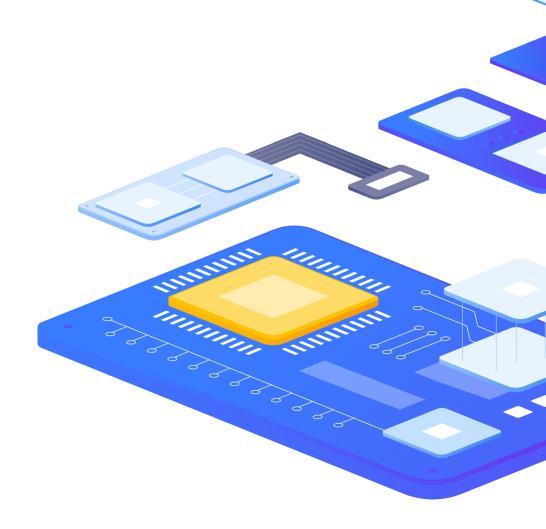
No free disk space /

Problem definition:

last(/server/vfs.fs.size[/,pfree])<10</p>

Recovery expression:

min(/server/vfs.fs.size[/,pfree],15m)>30





initMAX

Examples

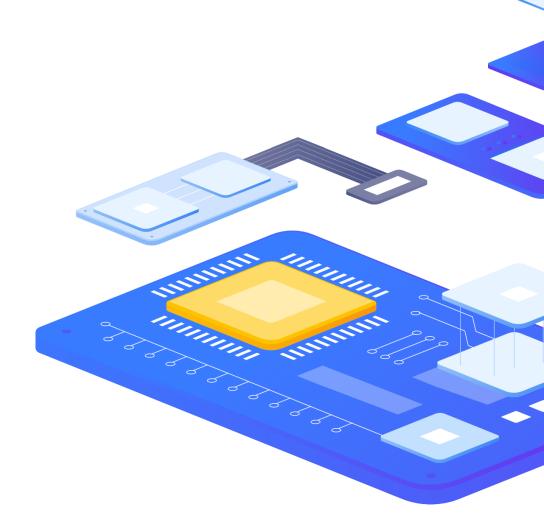
SSH is not available

Problem definition:

max(/server/net.tcp.service[ssh],#3)=0

Recovery expression:

min(/server/net.tcp.service[ssh],#10)=1







Anomalies

How to detect?

By comparing with the data from the same period, the period is taken from the past.

Average CPU load for the last hour is 2x higher than

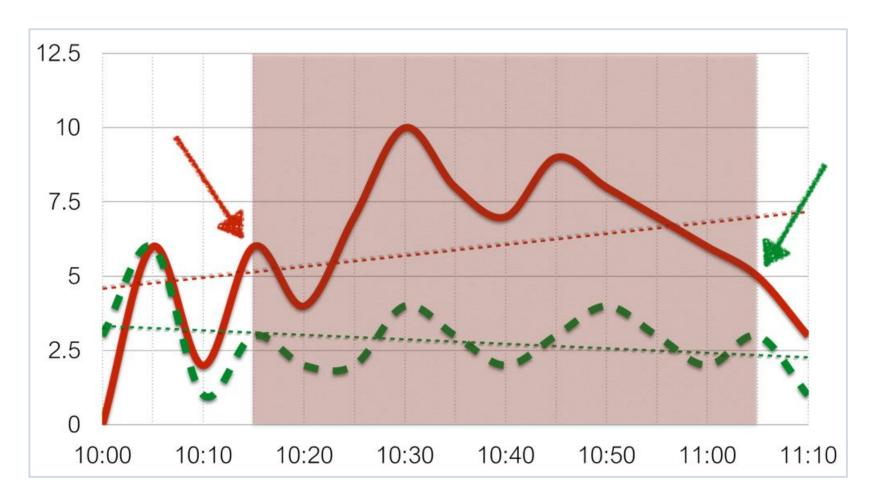
CPU load for the same period week ago

avg(/server/system.cpu.load,1h) > 2* avg(/server/system.cpu.load,1h,7d)





Anomalies



Comparison with the data 7 days ago

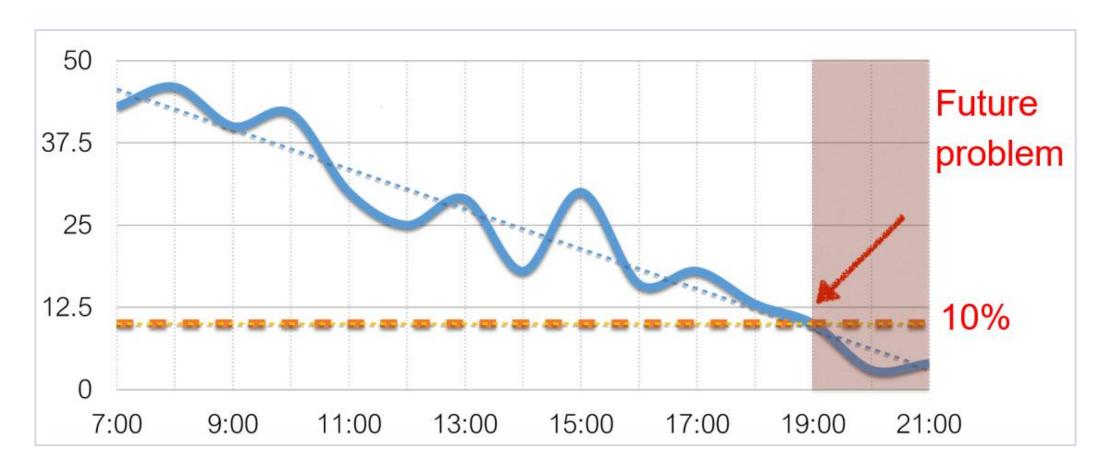
3

Forecast





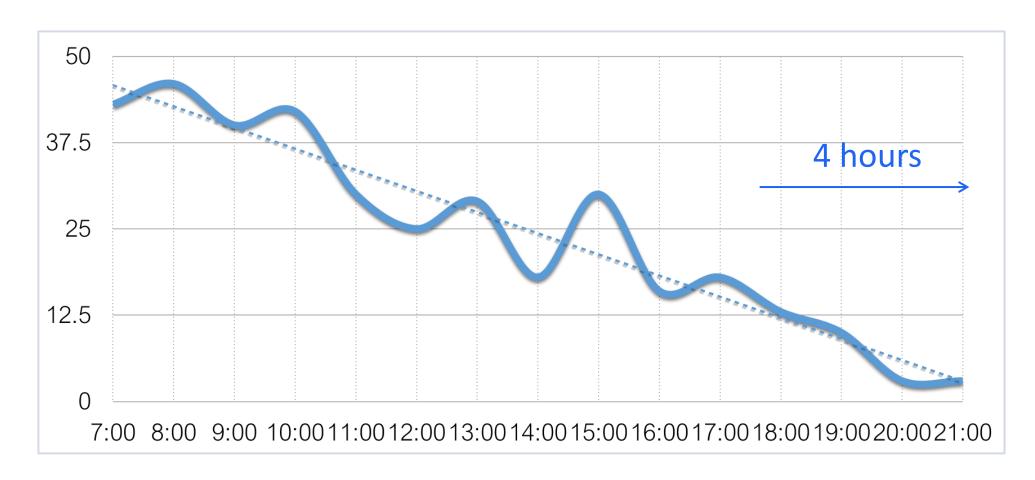
Forecast







Forecast



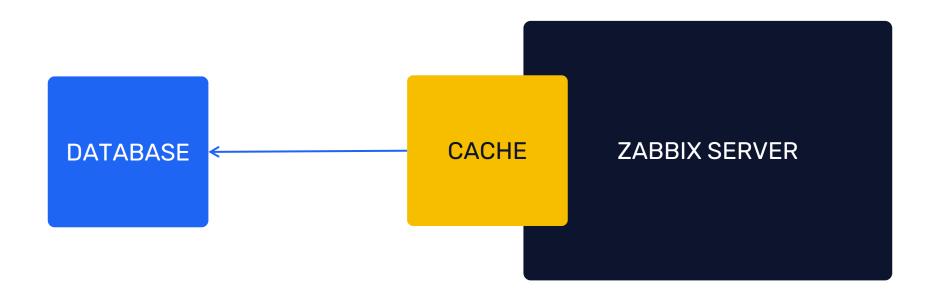




Does history analysis affect performance of Zabbix?

Yes, but not significantly.

Especially as of Zabbix 2.2.0.



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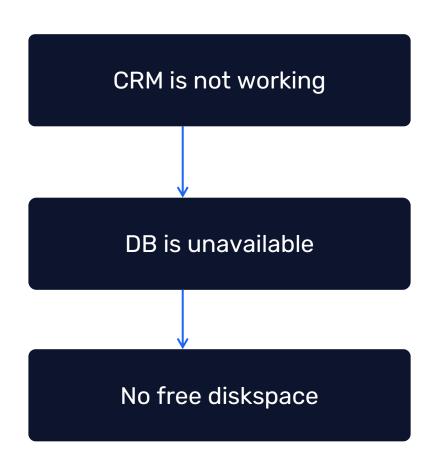
Dependencies

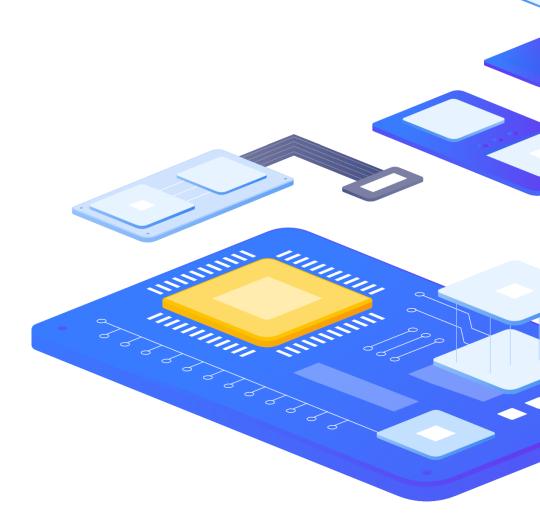






Dependencies

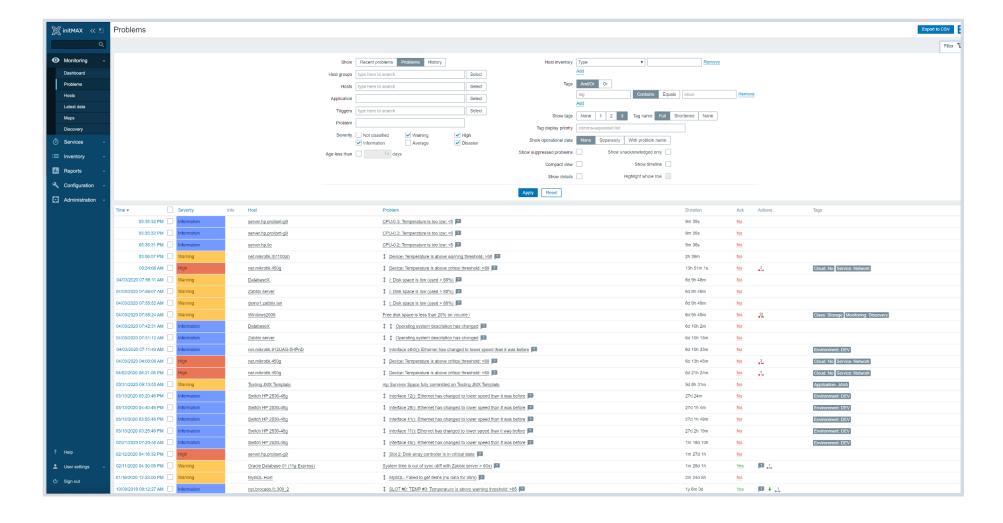






initMAX

Section "Problems"



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Tags



ADVANCED PROBLEM DETECTION



Tags

Tag word: meaning

Customer: Alza

Customer: Globus

Datacenter: NY2

Datacenter: San Francisco

Area: Performance

Area: Availability

Area: Security

Environment: Staging

Environment: Test

User impact: None

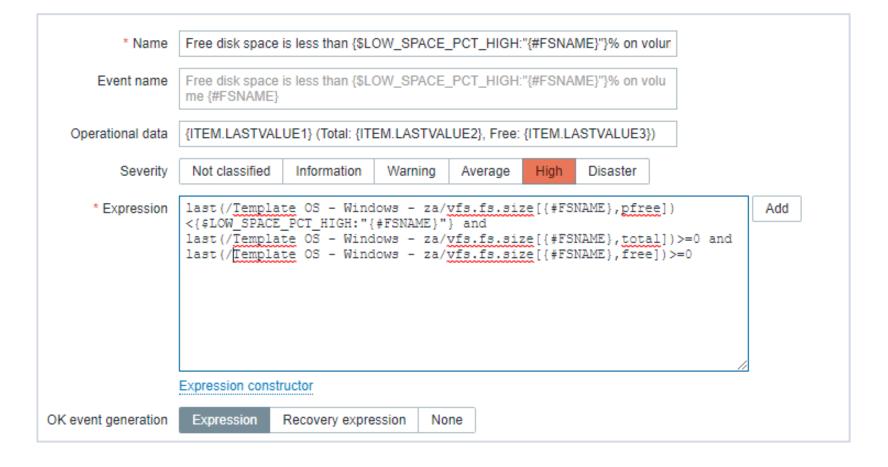
User impact: Critical





Use of obtained values

Use of useful information in tags or names



ADVANCED PROBLEM DETECTION



Possible reactions

- Event correlation
- Automatized problem solving
- Manual problem closing
- Sending notifications to a user or a group of users
- Registration of tasks in the Helpdesk system

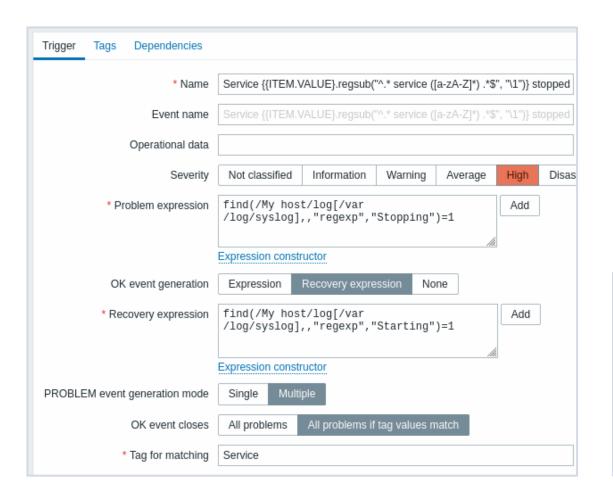


Event correlations









Correlation of events at the trigger level allows you to compare individual problems reported by a single trigger.

Trigger Tags 2 Dependencies			
Trigger tags Inherited and trigger tags			
Name	Value		
Datacenter	value		
Service	{{ITEM.VALUE}.regsub("^.* service ([a-zA-Z]*) .*\$"		
Add	(1")}		





How does it work?

10/Feb/2022:06:25:30 service Jira stopped

"Service Jira stopped"

PROBLEM





PROBLEM

Event correlation on trigger level

How does it work?

10/Feb/2022:06:25:30 service Jira stopped "Service Jira stopped"

10/Feb/2022:06:27:32 service MySQL stopped "Service MySQL stopped" PROBLEM





How does it work?

10/Feb/2022:06:25:30 service Jira stopped

"Service Jira stopped"

"Service MySQL stopped"

10/Feb/2022:06:28:11 service MySQL started

10/Feb/2022:06:27:32 service MySQL stopped

PROBLEM

RESOLVED





How does it work?

10/Feb/2022:06:25:30 service Jira stopped "Service Jira stopped" PROBLEM

10/Feb/2022:06:27:32 service MySQL stopped "Service MySQL stopped" RESOLVED

10/Feb/2022:06:28:11 service MySQL started

10/Feb/2022:06:34:22 service Redis stopped "Service Redis stopped" PROBLEM





How does it work?

10/Feb/2022:06:25:30 service Jira stopped "Service Jira stopped" PROBLEM

10/Feb/2022:06:27:32 service MySQL stopped "Service MySQL stopped" RESOLVED

10/Feb/2022:06:28:11 service MySQL started

10/Feb/2022:06:34:22 service Redis stopped "Service Redis stopped" RESOLVED

10/Feb/2022:06:37:58 service Redis started





How does it work?

10/Feb/2022:06:25:30 service Jira stopped "Service Jira stopped" RESOLVED

10/Feb/2022:06:27:32 service MySQL stopped "Service MySQL stopped" RESOLVED

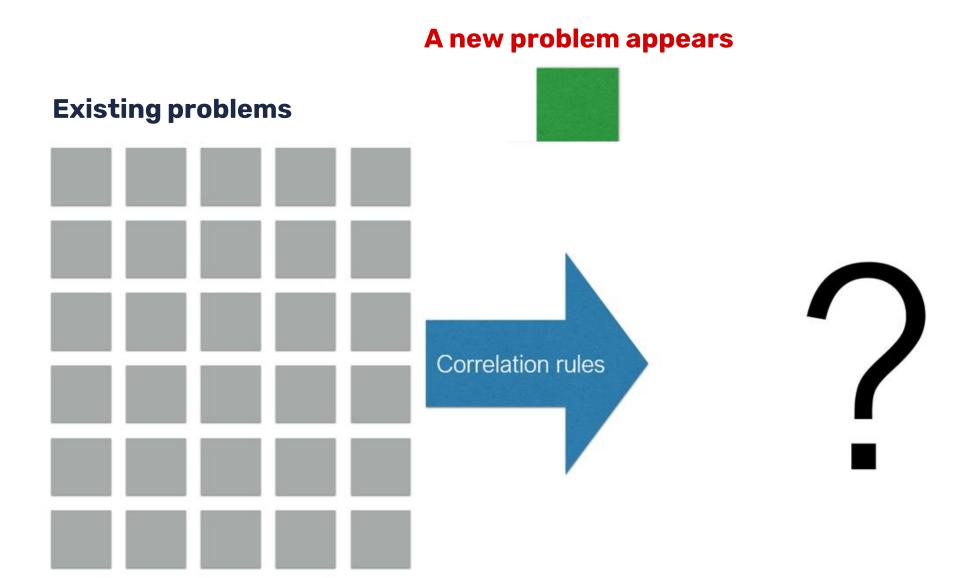
10/Feb/2022:06:28:11 service MySQL started

10/Feb/2022:06:34:22 service Redis stopped "Service Redis stopped" RESOLVED

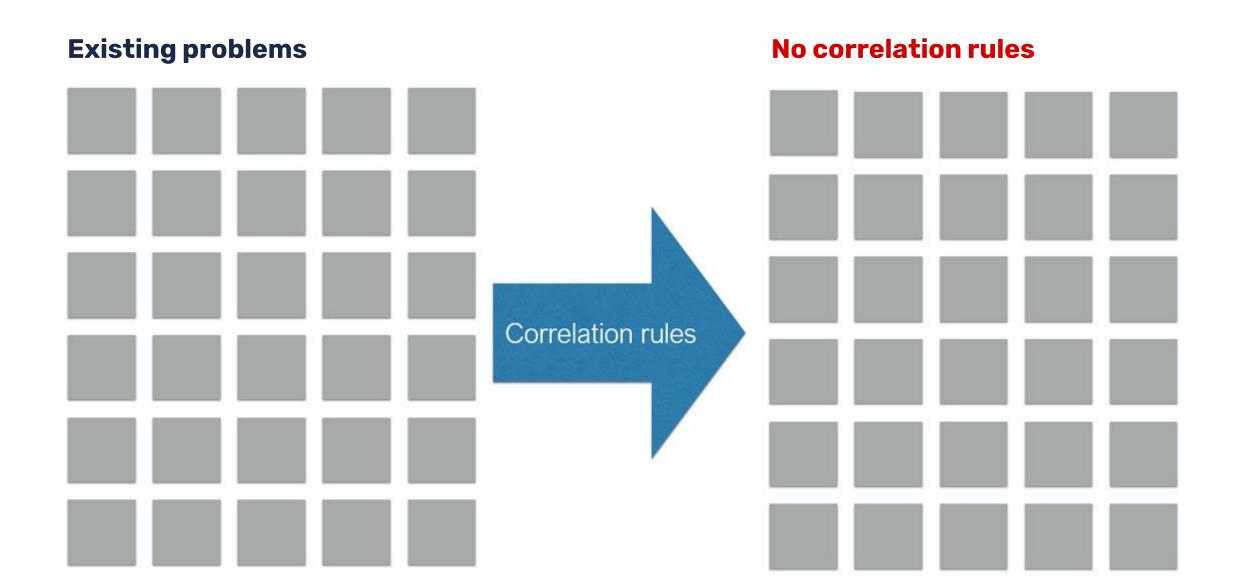
10/Feb/2022:06:37:58 service Redis started

10/Feb/2022:06:55:31 service **Jira** started

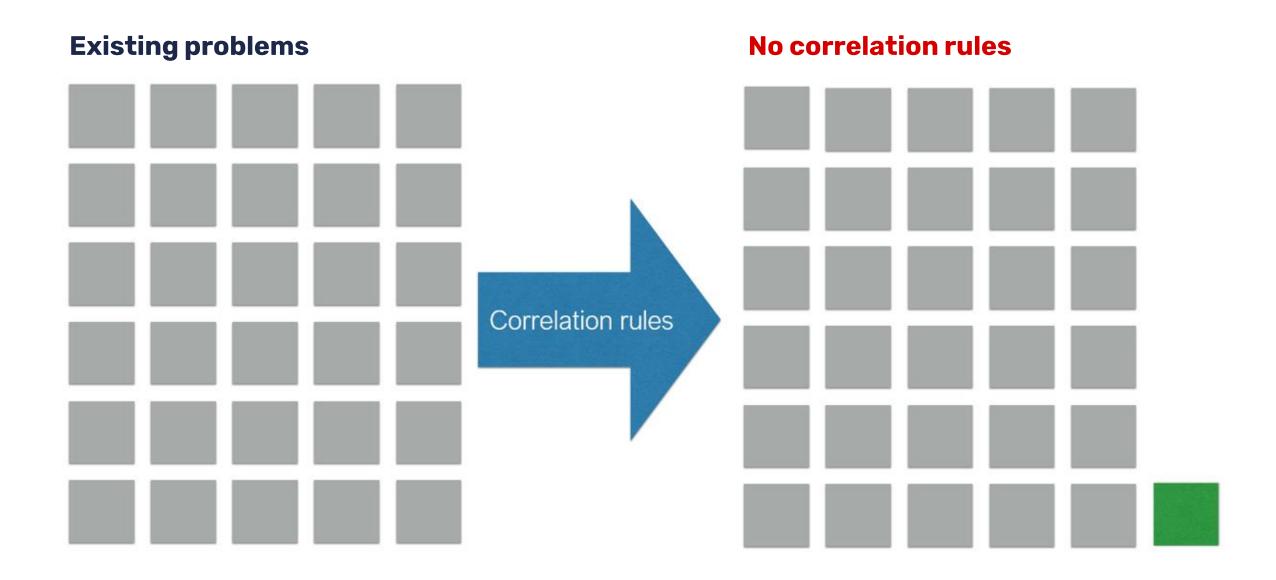




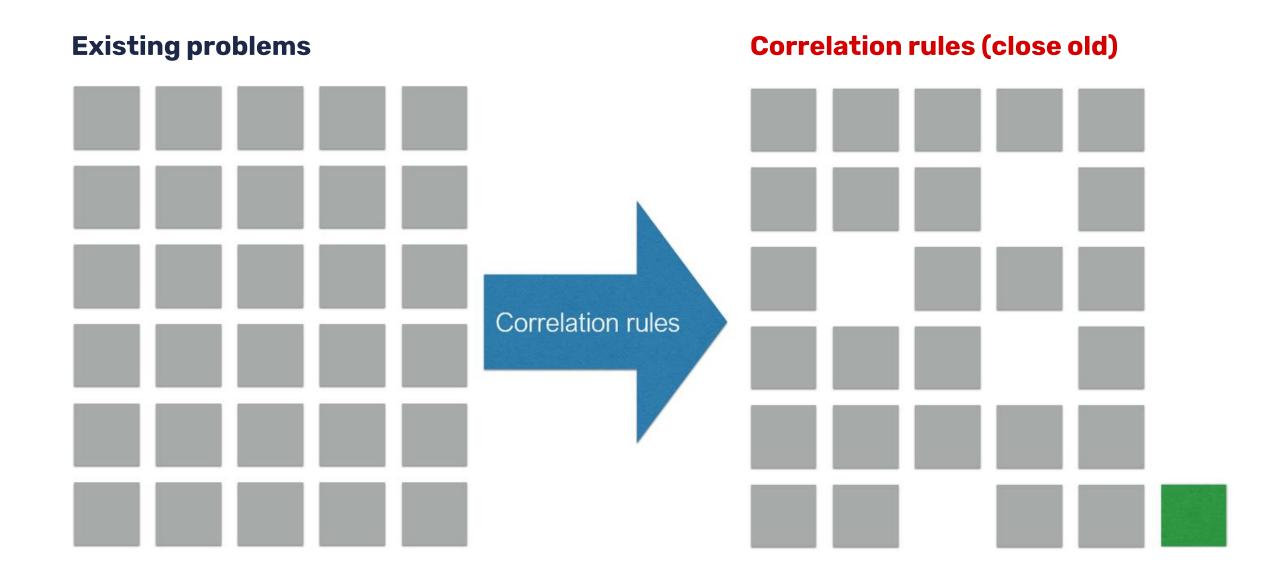










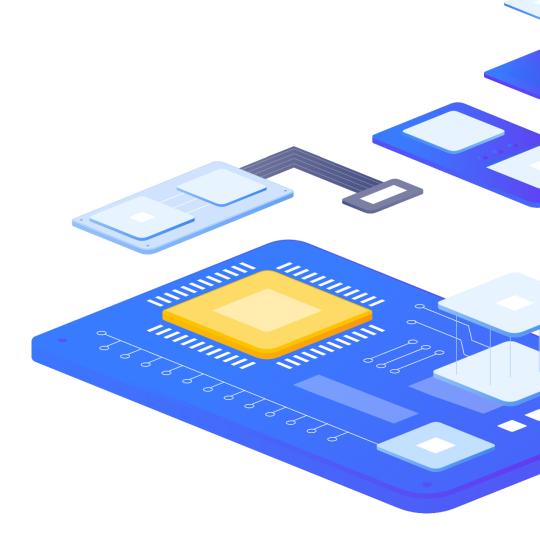




initMAX

Escalate!

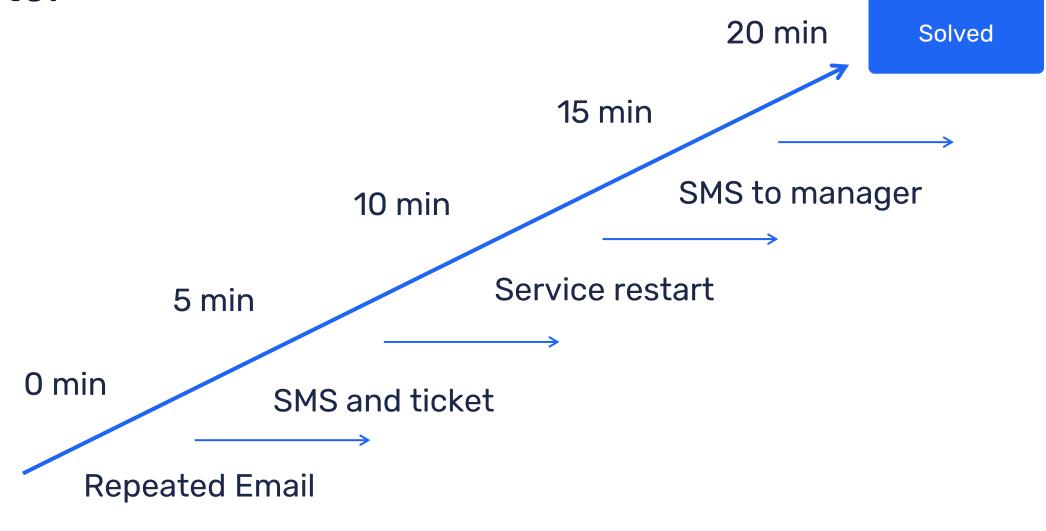
- Immediate reaction
- Delayed reaction
- Notification if automatic action failed
- Repeated notifications
- > Escalation to a new level







Escalate!







In summary

- Analyze history
- No problem!= Solution
- Use different conditions for problem definition and recovery
- Pay attention to anomaly detection
- Use correlation
- Resolve common problems automatically
- Do not hesitate to escalate!

Expression macros





{?EXPRESSION_MACROS}

- If defined, this name will be used to create the problem event name, instead of the trigger name.
- > The event name may be used to build meaningful alerts containing problem data
- The same set of macros is supported as in the trigger name, plus {TIME} and {?EXPRESSION} expression macros.
- Supported since Zabbix 5.2.0
- > Can be used in different locations **Event Name**, Maps, name of Graphs

ADVANCED PROBLEM DETECTION



{?EXPRESSION_MACROS}

Junior

> Problem: Load of **Exchange** server increased by more than 10% last month

Expert

- > Problem: Load of Exchange server increased by 24% in July (0.69) comparing to June (0.56)
- Load of {HOST.HOST} server increased by
 - {{?100*trendavg(//system.cpu.load,1M:now/M)/trendavg(//system.cpu.load,1M:now/M-1M)}.fmtnum(0)}% in
 - {{TIME}.fmttime(%B,-1M)}
 - ({{?trendavg(//system.cpu.load,1M:now/M)}.fmtnum(2)}) comparing to
 - {{TIME}.fmttime(%B,-2M)}
 - ({{?trendavg(//system.cpu.load,1M:now/M-1M)}.fmtnum(2)})

https://www.zabbix.com/documentation/6.0/en/manual/config/triggers/expression?hl=expression#examples-of-triggers



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Cause and symptoms





Cause and symptom events

Zabbix 6.4 adds the ability to mark events as Cause or Symptom events. This allows Zabbix users to filter events in a way, where they can see only root cause problems, instead of being overwhelmed by symptom events

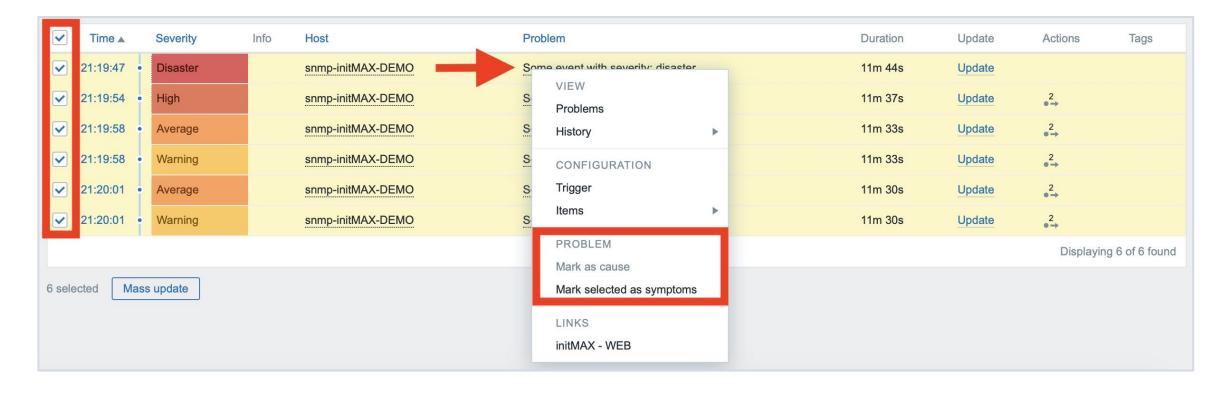
	Time ▲	Severity	Info	Host Problem		Duration	Update	Actions
5	21:19:47	Disaster		snmp-initMAX-DEMO	Some event with severity: disaster	7m 46s	Update	
	21:19:54	High		snmp-initMAX-DEMO	Some event with severity: high	7m 39s	Update	1 •→
	21:19:58	Average		snmp-initMAX-DEMO	Some event with severity: average	7m 35s	Update	1 •→
	21:19:58	Warning		snmp-initMAX-DEMO	Some event with severity: warning	7m 35s	Update	• 1
	21:20:01	Average		snmp-initMAX-DEMO	Some event with severity: average	7m 32s	Update	• 1
	21:20:01	Warning		snmp-initMAX-DEMO	Some event with severity: warning	7m 32s	Update	1 •→





Cause and symptom events

- > Events can now be marked as cause or symptom events
- > By default, all new problems are considered as cause events







Cause and symptom events

 Symptom events can be converted to cause events by pressing the update button in the problem list (previously – Ack button)

Update problem		×
	Some event with severity: high	
Message		
History	Time User User user action Message 2023-03-15 21:41:24 tomas.hermanek@initmax.cz (Tomáš Heřmánek) ↓	₹
Scope	Only selected problem Selected and all other problems of related triggers 1 event	
Change severity	Not classified Information Warning Average High Disaster	
Suppress ?	Indefinitely Until now+1d :::	
Unsuppress ?		
Acknowledge ?		
Convert to cause ?		
Close problem		
	* At least one update operation or message must exist.	
	Update Cancel	





Symptom problems - actions

It is possible to pause operations for symptom problems

Action Operations 6							
* Default operation step duration	15m						
Operations	Steps	Details		Start in	Duration	Action	
	2	Send message to user groups: NOC Team via Office365		00:15:00	Default	Edit Remove	
	3	Send message to user groups: Engineers via MS Teams		00:30:00	Default	Edit Remove	
	3 Send message to user groups: Engineers via Office365			00:30:00	Default	Edit Remove	
	6	Send message to user groups: Management via SMS		01:15:00	Default	Edit Remove	
	Add						
Recovery operations	Details		Action				
Necovery operations		II involved	Edit Remove				
	Add						
Update operations	Details		Action				
	Notify a	II involved	Edit Rem	ove			
	Add						
Pause operations for symptom problems	✓						
Pause operations for suppressed problems	✓						
Notify about canceled escalations	✓						
	* At least	one operation must exist.					

ADVANCED PROBLEM DETECTION



Symptom problems - actions

Multiple new macros have been introduced to present cause events

- Cause event name {EVENT.CAUSE.NAME}
- Cause event tags {EVENT.CAUSE.TAGS}
- Cause event severity {EVENT.CAUSE.SEVERITY
- Cause event status {EVENT.CAUSE.STATUS}
- Cause event value {EVENT.CAUSE.VALUE}
- More about new cause macros can be found in documentation https://www.zabbix.com/documentation/6.4/en/manual/appendix/macros/supported_by_location#causeand-symptom-events

These macros can be used in

- Trigger-based notifications and commands
- Problem update notifications and commands
- Manual event action scripts



Cause and symptom events - API changes

Multiple event related API calls now support filtering by cause and symptom events

- event.get and problem.get new symptom parameter (true symptom, false cause)
- > Cause event ID can also be returned in the request response:

```
"jsonrpc": "2.0",
"result": [
        "eventid": "9695",
        "source": "0",
        "object": "0",
        "objectid": "13926",
        "clock": "1347970410",
        "value": "1",
        "acknowledged": "1",
        "ns": "413316245",
        "name": "MySQL is down",
        "severity": "5",
        "r eventid": "0",
        "c eventid": "0",
        "correlationid": "0",
        "userid": "0",
        "cause eventid": "0",
```



Demo



10

Questions







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