

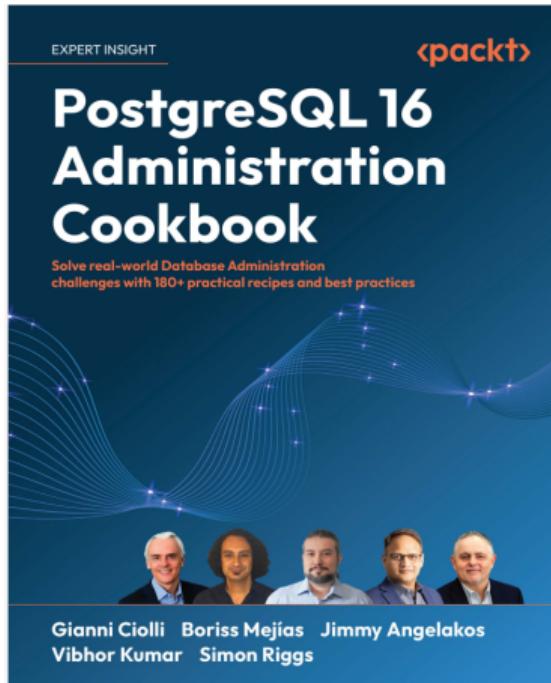
Database Administration

Lecture 04: Performance Monitoring and Diagnosis.

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Database Administration: Performance Monitoring and Diagnosis.



Content has been extracted from *PostgreSQL 16 Administration Cookbook* by Ciolfi, Mejías, Angelakos, Kumar & Riggs, 2023. Visit packtpub.com.

Plan

PostgreSQL Server Logs

Monitoring and Diagnosis

Monitoring the PostgreSQL Message Log

Checking Which Queries Are Running

Knowing Who is Blocking a Query

Monitoring I/O Statistics

Why check the server log?

- ▶ First stop when diagnosing server issues; review it regularly.
- ▶ Records server messages with timestamps and PIDs, e.g.:
 - ▶ 2023-09-01 19:37:41 GMT [2506-1] LOG: database system is ready to accept connections

Where the log can live

- ▶ Under the data directory (one or more files).
- ▶ In another filesystem directory.
- ▶ Redirected to `syslog` (or Windows Event Log).
- ▶ There may be *no* server log configured ⇒ configure it!

Default locations by platform

- ▶ Debian/Ubuntu: `/var/log/postgresql`
- ▶ Red Hat / RHEL / CentOS / Fedora: `/var/lib/pgsql/data/pg_log`
- ▶ TPA deployments: `/var/log/postgres/postgres.log` and `syslog`
- ▶ Windows: Windows Event Log

File naming and rotation

- ▶ Current file: `postgresql-MAJOR - SERVER.log` (e.g., `postgresql-14-main.log`).
- ▶ Older files: numeric suffix (`.1`, `.2`, ...) — higher number = older file.
- ▶ Rotation via OS `logrotate` (Debian/Ubuntu default) or PostgreSQL settings `log_rotation_age`, `log_rotation_size` (when using the logging collector).

Severity levels (mapping examples)

PostgreSQL severity	Meaning	Syslog severity	Windows Event Log
DEBUG 1 to DEBUG 5	This comprises the internal diagnostics.	DEBUG	INFORMATION
INFO	This is the command output for the user.	INFO	INFORMATION
NOTICE	This is helpful information.	NOTICE	INFORMATION
WARNING	This warns of likely problems.	NOTICE	WARNING
ERROR	This is the current command that is aborted.	WARNING	ERROR
LOG	This is useful for sysadmins.	INFO	INFORMATION
FATAL	This is the event that disconnects one session only.	ERR	ERROR
PANIC	This is the event that crashes the server.	CRIT	ERROR

Control what gets logged

- ▶ `log_min_messages`: minimum severity to record (e.g., `WARNING`, `ERROR`).
- ▶ `log_error_verbosity`: detail per event (e.g., `TERSE`, `DEFAULT`, `VERBOSE`).
- ▶ Other useful knobs:
 - ▶ `log_statements`, `log_checkpoints`
 - ▶ `log_connections` / `log_disconnections`
 - ▶ `log_lock_waits`, `log_verbosity`
 - ▶ `log_line_prefix` (prefix fields per line)

Where logs go & collectors

- ▶ **log_destination:** stderr, csvlog, syslog, eventlog (Windows).
- ▶ **logging collector:** background process that captures stderr output to files; reliable in failure cases.
- ▶ Combine with OS tools (**syslog**, **logrotate**) when appropriate.

Watch-outs & references

- ▶ **FATAL** and **PANIC**: unexpected in normal ops (exceptions may occur in replication scenarios).
- ▶ For ongoing monitoring, see practices in Chapter 8 (Monitoring and Diagnosis) and log monitoring recipes.

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Monitoring and Diagnosis

- ▶ Contains recipes for common monitoring and diagnosis tasks within PostgreSQL.
- ▶ Designed to answer specific, frequently encountered questions.
- ▶ Helps you understand and address issues while using PostgreSQL.

Topics

- ▶ Providing PostgreSQL information to monitoring tools
- ▶ Monitoring the PostgreSQL message log
- ▶ Real-time viewing using pgAdmin
- ▶ Checking whether a user is connected
- ▶ Checking whether a computer is connected
- ▶ Repeatedly executing a query in `psql`

Topics

- ▶ Checking which queries are running
- ▶ Monitoring the progress of commands and queries
- ▶ Checking which queries are active or blocked
- ▶ Knowing who is blocking a query
- ▶ Killing a specific session
- ▶ Knowing whether anybody is using a specific table

Topics

- ▶ Knowing when a table was last used
- ▶ Monitoring I/O statistics
- ▶ Usage of disk space by temporary data
- ▶ Understanding why queries slow down
- ▶ Analyzing the real-time performance of your queries
- ▶ Tracking important metrics over time

Beyond Database Monitoring

- ▶ Monitoring only the database is not enough.
- ▶ You must also monitor all components involved in database usage:
 - ▶ Is the database host available and accepting connections?
 - ▶ Network bandwidth usage and possible interruptions or dropped connections.
 - ▶ RAM availability for common tasks and remaining free memory.
 - ▶ Disk space availability and prediction of when it will run out.

Beyond Database Monitoring (cont.)

- ▶ Disk subsystem performance and capacity for additional load.
- ▶ CPU load and available idle cycles.
- ▶ Availability of dependent network services (e.g., Kerberos for authentication).
- ▶ Number of context switches during database operation.
- ▶ Historical trends for these metrics to detect changes over time.
- ▶ Identifying when disk usage started to change rapidly.

Most Relevant Topics

1. **Monitoring the PostgreSQL message log** – primary source for detecting errors, warnings, and server events.
2. **Checking which queries are running** – crucial for identifying real-time performance bottlenecks.
3. **Monitoring the progress of commands and queries** – enables tracking of long-running operations such as VACUUM, ANALYZE, and complex queries.
4. **Identifying who is blocking a query** – essential for diagnosing lock contention and concurrency issues.
5. **Monitoring I/O statistics** – helps detect disk-related bottlenecks and storage constraints.
6. **Understanding why queries slow down** – supports root cause analysis of performance degradation.
7. **Tracking important metrics over time** – lightweight monitoring of key PostgreSQL metrics and trends.

Monitoring the PostgreSQL Message Log

- ▶ Essential in production for detecting warnings, errors, and performance trends.
- ▶ PostgreSQL can produce large volumes of logs daily.
- ▶ Use tools like **pgBadger** to:
 - ▶ Summarize and analyze logs automatically.
 - ▶ Generate reports for specific time periods.
 - ▶ Gain insights into server activity without manual log scanning.

Getting Ready: Installation & Rotation

- ▶ Most Linux distribution PostgreSQL packages have log file rotation enabled by default.
- ▶ pgBadger can be installed via your package manager:
 - ▶ From community repositories.
 - ▶ From your distribution's own packages.
- ▶ Log rotation ensures logs are manageable and archived automatically.

Getting Ready: PostgreSQL Settings for pgBadger

- ▶ Configure `log_line_prefix` to include at least:
 - ▶ `%t` – timestamp (no milliseconds).
 - ▶ `%p` – process ID.
- ▶ Enable parameters for richer analysis:
 - ▶ `log_checkpoints = on`
 - ▶ `log_connections = on`
 - ▶ `log_disconnections = on`
 - ▶ `log_lock_waits = on`
 - ▶ `log_temp_files = 0`
 - ▶ `log_autovacuum_min_duration = 0`
 - ▶ `log_error_verbosity = default`

Getting Ready: Reducing Log Volume

- ▶ Use `log_min_duration_statement` to limit logged queries by runtime.
- ▶ Example: 250ms: only log statements longer than 250 milliseconds.
- ▶ Reduces unnecessary log entries while keeping slow queries visible.
- ▶ More details:
 - ▶ PostgreSQL logging configuration: [PostgreSQL Docs](#)
 - ▶ pgBadger configuration: [pgBadger Docs](#)

Using pgBadger with Cron

- ▶ Schedule pgBadger to run automatically via cron.
- ▶ Example: run daily at 4:00 AM to create incremental reports:
 - ▶ `0 4 * * * /usr/bin/pgbadger -I -q
/var/log/postgresql/postgresql.log.1 -O /var/www/pg_reports/`
- ▶ Produce:
 - ▶ Daily incremental reports.
 - ▶ Weekly summary at the end of the week.

pgBadger Reports

- ▶ Generates HTML reports with interactive JavaScript charts.
- ▶ Viewable directly in your browser.
- ▶ Can highlight:
 - ▶ Top N most time-consuming queries.
 - ▶ Performance trends and anomalies.

pgBadger Report Example

- ▶ Example of a **Time Consuming Queries** report.
- ▶ Shows:
 - ▶ Total and average execution time.
 - ▶ Minimum and maximum duration.
 - ▶ Execution count.
 - ▶ Hourly breakdown with durations.

pgBadger Report Example (Cont.)

- Interactive charts help visualize query performance trends.

pgBadger Overview Connections Sessions Checkpoints Temp Files Vacuums Locks Queries Top Events PgBouncer i

⌚ Time consuming queries (N)

Rank	Total duration	Times executed	Min duration	Max duration	Avg duration	Query
1	4h9m39s	11.135	300ms	23s855ms	1s345ms	<pre>SELECT count(*) FROM pg_catalog.pg_class AS c WHERE c.oid = pgpool_reclass (?) AND c.relpersistence = ?;</pre> TIMES REPORTED TIME CONSUMING QUERIES #1

[Details](#)

Download

Day	Hour	Count	Duration	Avg duration
Dec 06	23	162	1m41s	628ms
	00	90	59s592ms	662ms
	01	66	32s413ms	491ms
	02	43	20s911ms	486ms
	03	45	54s347ms	1s207ms
	04	1,384	1h14m42s	3s239ms
	05	221	2m41s	732ms
	06	183	2m5s	688ms
	07	67	33s419ms	498ms

Checking Which Queries Are Running

- ▶ Purpose: Identify currently running queries in PostgreSQL.
- ▶ Requirements:
 - ▶ Logged in as a superuser **or** as the target database user.
 - ▶ Ensure **track_activities = on** (default setting).
- ▶ If **track_activities** is disabled:
 - ▶ Refer to the “Updating the parameter file” recipe in Chapter 3 (Server Configuration).

Listing All Running Queries

- ▶ To view queries currently being executed by connected users:

```
1 SELECT
2     datname, username, state, backend_type, query
3 FROM
4     pg_stat_activity;
```

- ▶ `backend_type = 'client backend'` filters out PostgreSQL worker processes.
- ▶ Many sessions may show `state = 'idle'`:
 - ▶ No query running — waiting for new commands.
 - ▶ `query` field stores the last executed statement.

Listing Active Queries Only

- ▶ To list only active client queries:

```
1 SELECT
2     datname, username, state, query
3 FROM
4     pg_stat_activity
5 WHERE
6     state = 'active' AND backend_type = 'client backend';
```

- ▶ Focuses on currently executing statements.
- ▶ Helps identify ongoing workloads and potential slow queries.

How It Works: Query Activity Tracking

- ▶ With `track_activities = on`, PostgreSQL records details for all running queries:
 - ▶ Start time, state, query text, executing user, and more.
- ▶ Data is accessible to users with sufficient rights via the `pg_stat_activity` system view.
- ▶ This view relies on the function:
`pg_stat_get_activity(procpid int)`
- ▶ Pass a specific process ID to monitor a single backend.
- ▶ Pass NULL to retrieve information for all backends.

Watching the Longest Queries

- ▶ Identify long-running queries in PostgreSQL:

```
1 SELECT
2     current_timestamp - query_start AS runtime,
3     datname, username, query
4 FROM pg_stat_activity
5 WHERE state = 'active'
6 ORDER BY 1 DESC;
```

- ▶ Shows running queries ordered by execution time (longest first).
- ▶ Optionally add LIMIT 10 to display only the top queries.

Filtering by Minimum Runtime

- ▶ To return only queries running for more than 1 minute:

```
1 SELECT
2     current_timestamp - query_start AS runtime,
3     datname, username, query
4 FROM pg_stat_activity
5 WHERE state = 'active' AND current_timestamp - query_start > '1 min'
6 ORDER BY 1 DESC;
```

- ▶ Focuses on queries with significant execution times.
- ▶ Useful on busy systems to highlight potential performance issues.

Knowing Who is Blocking a Query

- ▶ Purpose: Identify the session or process causing a query to be blocked.
- ▶ Once a blocked query is detected, determine the blocker to resolve the issue.
- ▶ Requirements:
 - ▶ Logged in as a **superuser** for full access to monitoring data.
 - ▶ Enables faster diagnosis and resolution of lock contention problems.

Identifying Blocking Sessions (Step 1)

- ▶ To find which session is blocking a query, run:

```
1  SELECT datname, username, wait_event_type, wait_event, pid,  
2      pg_blocking_pids(pid) AS blocked_by,  
3      backend_type, query  
4  FROM pg_stat_activity  
5  WHERE wait_event_type IS NOT NULL  
6  AND wait_event_type NOT IN ('Activity', 'Client');
```

- ▶ Adds the `blocked_by` column to show blocking session PIDs.

Identifying Blocking Sessions (Step 2)

- ▶ Example output:

```
- [ RECORD 1 ]-----+  
datname          | postgres  
username         | gianni  
wait_event_type | Lock  
wait_event      | relation  
pid              | 19502  
blocked_by       | {18142}  
backend_type     | client backend  
query            | select * from t;
```

- ▶ `blocked_by` lists one or more PIDs causing the block.
- ▶ PIDs are unique OS-level session identifiers.

Interpreting Blocking Session Data

- ▶ `pg_blocking_pids(pid)` returns a list of blocking session PIDs.
- ▶ This query builds on the previous recipe for active or blocked queries.
- ▶ The `pid` column comes from the operating system and identifies each session.
- ▶ For more details on PIDs, see Chapter 4 (*Server Control*).

How It Works: Blocking Session Detection

- ▶ Uses the `pg_blocking_pids()` function:
 - ▶ Returns an array of PIDs for all sessions blocking the given PID.
- ▶ Parallel queries lock through their leader process.
- ▶ This behavior does not add complexity when monitoring locks.

Monitoring I/O Statistics

- ▶ Purpose: Assess system performance in relation to hardware resource usage.
- ▶ Focus: Examine I/O rates for the database and its contained objects.
- ▶ Requirements:
 - ▶ Membership in the `pg_monitor` role for full access to I/O statistics.
- ▶ Helps identify storage bottlenecks and optimize resource usage.

Monitoring I/O Statistics with pg_stat_io

- ▶ Since PostgreSQL 16, pg_stat_io provides I/O statistics for the entire server.
- ▶ Includes all databases and backend types.
- ▶ To get running totals in bytes for each backend type:

```
1  SELECT
2      backend_type,
3          reads * op_bytes AS bytes_read,
4          writes * op_bytes AS bytes_written
5  FROM
6      pg_stat_io;
```

PostgreSQL Maintenance Backends

- ▶ PostgreSQL uses a **process-based architecture**:
 - ▶ The main server process (`postmaster` or `postgres`) spawns multiple backend processes for connections and internal tasks.
- ▶ **Maintenance backends:**
 - ▶ **autovacuum launcher** – Oversees autovacuum activity and schedules cleanup tasks.
 - ▶ **autovacuum worker** – Executes vacuum and analyze operations.
 - ▶ **background writer** – Flushes dirty buffers to disk to reduce checkpoint spikes.
 - ▶ **checkpointer** – Writes all dirty buffers at checkpoints and updates control files.
 - ▶ **startup** – Runs during database startup and recovery.

Sample Output: pg_stat_io

- ▶ Example output (truncated for brevity):

backend_type	bytes_read	bytes_written
autovacuum launcher	0	0
client backend	7086080	0
background writer	0	0
checkpointer	0	152690688
...		
(30 rows)		

- ▶ Shows read and write byte totals by backend type.

Per-Table I/O Statistics

- ▶ Use pg_statio_user_tables for table-level I/O stats.
- ▶ Example query:

```
1 WITH b AS (
2     SELECT current_setting('block_size')::int AS blksz
3 )
4 SELECT
5     heap_blks_read * blksz AS heap_read,
6     heap_blks_hit   * blksz AS heap_hit,
7     idx_blks_read   * blksz AS idx_read,
8     idx_blks_hit    * blksz AS idx_hit
9 FROM
10    pg_statio_user_tables, b
11 WHERE
12     relname = <table name>;
```

Sample Output: Per-Table I/O

- ▶ Example output for table `job_details`:

heap_read	heap_hit	idx_read	idx_hit
8192	841138176	8192	1637752832
(1 row)			

- ▶ Values are in bytes, calculated from block counts × block size.

Interpreting PostgreSQL I/O Metrics

- ▶ `pg_stat_io`: server-wide I/O metrics by backend type.
- ▶ `pg_statio_user_tables`: per-table heap and index I/O.
- ▶ Useful for:
 - ▶ Detecting heavy I/O consumers.
 - ▶ Balancing workloads across storage resources.
 - ▶ Identifying caching efficiency (`hit` vs `read` ratios).

End of Lecture 4.

TDT5FTOTC



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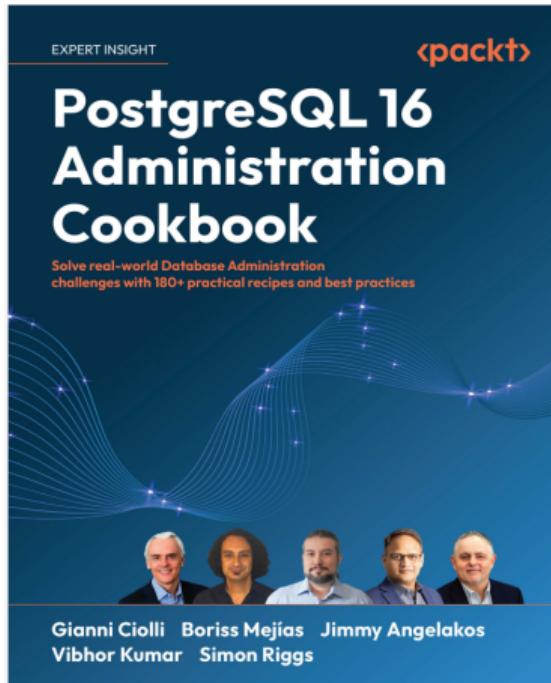
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- 2 **I/O Tracking:** I/O statistics from `pg_stat_io` and `pg_statio_user_tables` reveal storage performance and caching efficiency.
- 1 **System Health:** Full performance monitoring includes tracking CPU, RAM, disk, network, and dependent service health alongside database metrics.

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