

Is Kubernetes suitable to run Very Large Postgres Databases?







You can now restore a VLDB 300 times faster!











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Disaster Recovery with Very Large Postgres Databases

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About Us



Michelle Au

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Kubernetes sig-storage TL

Kubernetes contributor since 2017

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VP/CTO of Cloud Native at EDB

PostgreSQL user since ~2000

PostgreSQL Community member since 2006

DoK Ambassador

DevOps evangelist

Open source contributor

- Barman (2011)
- CloudNativePG (2022)

Outline



- 1. Postgres Disaster Recovery
- 2. Volume snapshot backup & recovery with CloudNativePG
- 3. Volume Snapshot API & CRDs
- 4. Demo
- 5. Conclusions

Postgres Disaster Recovery: an intro







Business continuity goals



- Recovery Point Objective (RPO)
 - Amount of data we can afford to lose
 - Measured in time or bytes
 - Primarily for Disaster Recovery
- Recovery Time Objective (RTO)
 - How long the service can be restored after a failure
 - Measured in time
 - Primarily for High Availability

Postgres is a Rock Solid Database





Business continuity in Postgres 101

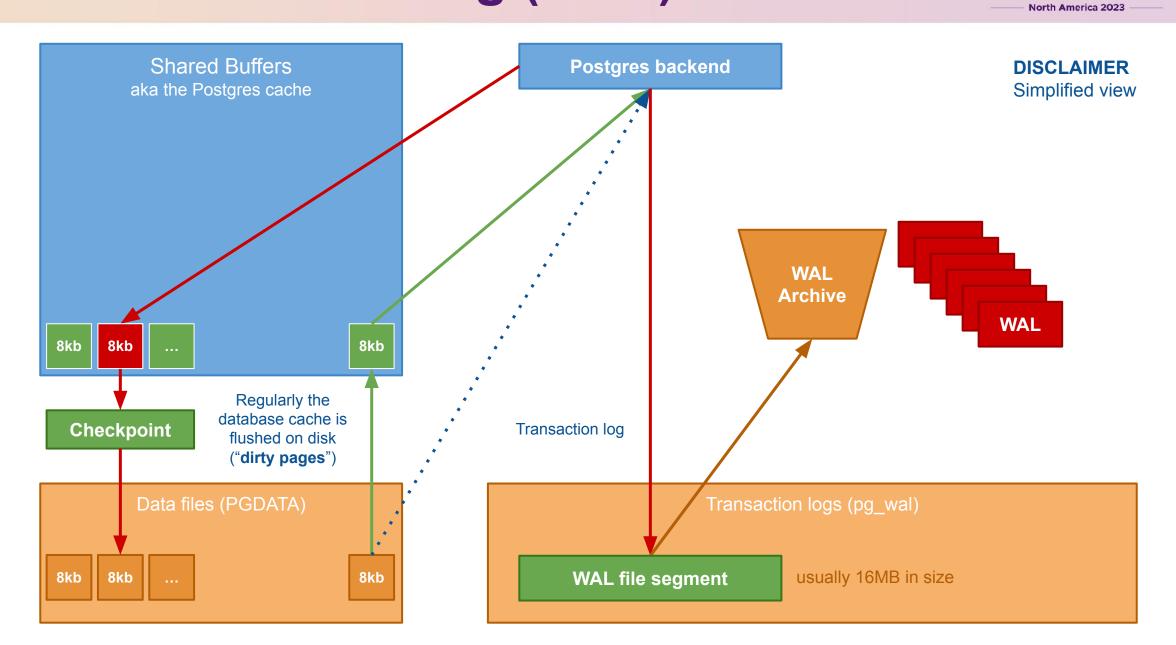


- Crash recovery with Write-Ahead Log, aka WAL (version 7.1, 2001)
- Continuous backup & Point in Time Recovery (8.0, 2005)
 - Physical Hot Base Backups and WAL archiving for Disaster Recovery (DR)
- Continuous recovery through WAL shipping (8.2, 2006)
 - Warm standby replicas for High Availability (HA)
- Streaming replication with Hot Standby replicas (9.0, 2010)
 - Synchronous replication at transaction level (9.1, 2011)
- Physical Hot Base Backups from a Hot Standby replica (9.6, 2016)
- NOTE: pg_dump takes logical backups (not for business continuity)

The Write-Ahead Log (WAL)







What needs to be backed up



DISCLAIMERSimplified view

WAL archive is key for any recovery (crash, full, point-in-time) and replication

WAL
Archive
WAL

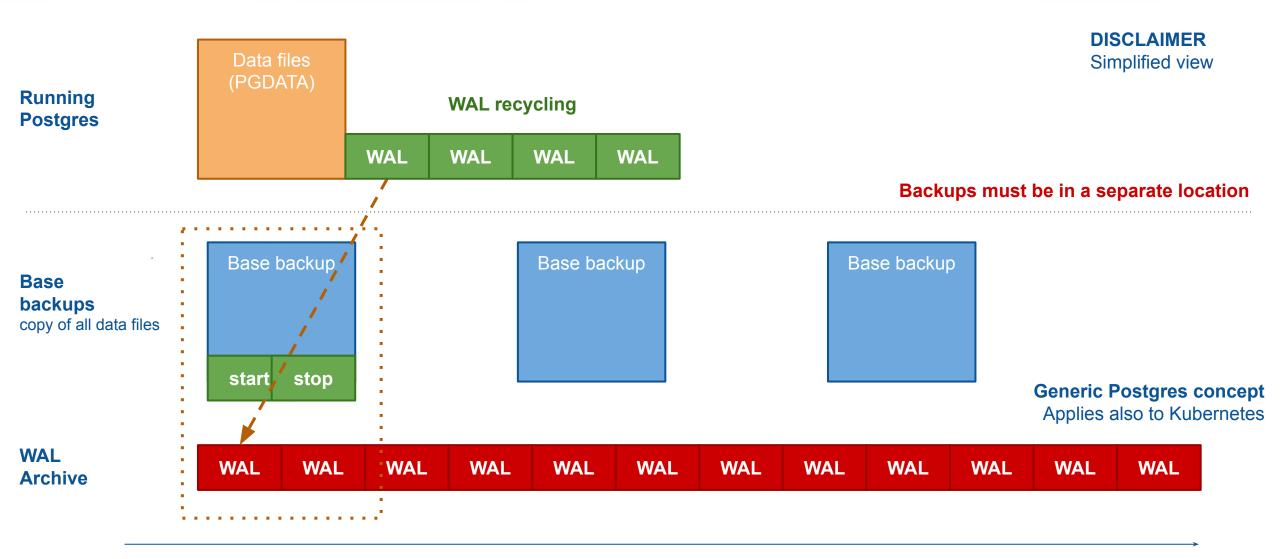
PostgreSQL data files

Data files (PGDATA)

Generic Postgres concept
Applies also to Kubernetes

Continuous backup 101

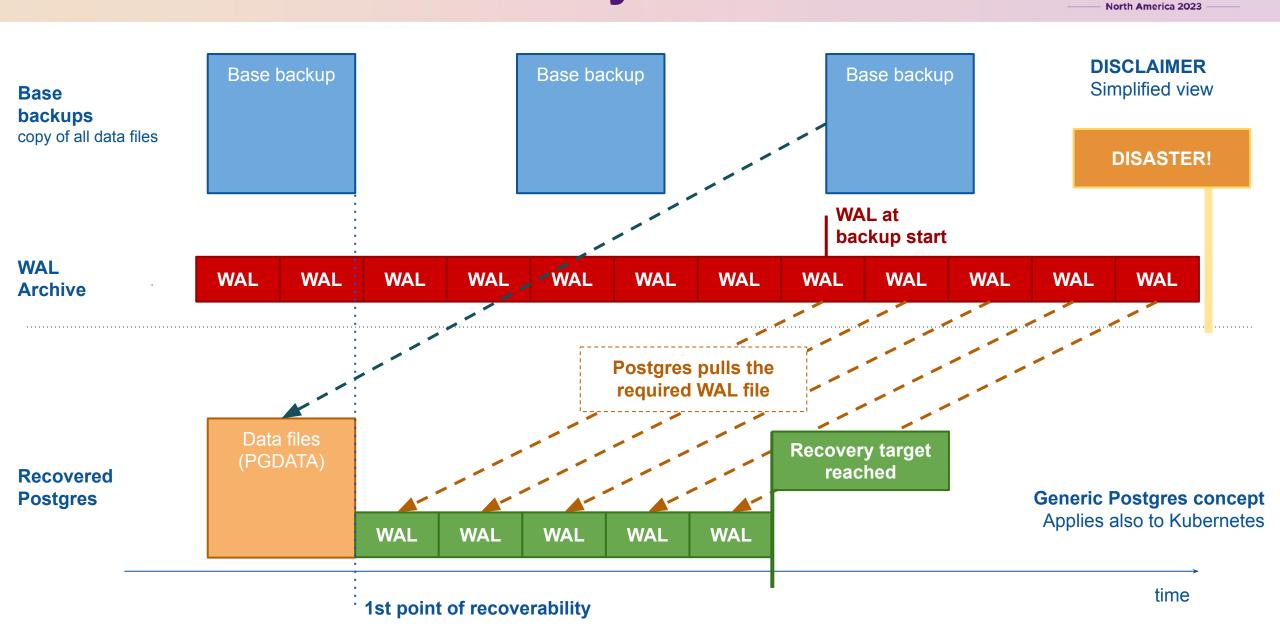




Point In Time Recovery 101







Recap for Disaster Recovery



- Take regular base backups of your Postgres database
 - Hourly, daily, weekly
- Ensure continuous WAL archiving is in place
- Safely store both base backups and WAL archive
 - In proximity of the original database (for fast RTO)
 - In different locations, including regions (for Disaster Recovery)
- You can recover at any time
 - From the end of the 1st available backup to the latest archived transaction
- Practices adopted in production by many organizations for 10+ years

Volume snapshot backup & recovery with CloudNativePG



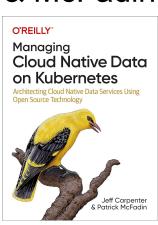




CloudNativePG



- Kubernetes native database for Postgres workloads (Carpenter & McFadin)
 - Maximum leverage of the Kubernetes API
 - Automated, declarative management via operators
 - Observable through standard APIs
 - Secure by default
- Production ready operator and operand images for Postgres
 - Extends Kubernetes to manage the full lifecycle of a Postgres database
 - Directly manages persistent volume claims (no statefulsets)
- Open source, openly governed, vendor-neutral: cloudnative-pg.io
- Used to run Postgres in Kubernetes for this presentation





Disaster Recovery with CloudNativePG



- WAL archive is on Object storage
 - By default, WAL files are archived every 5 minutes maximum (RPO)
- Physical base backups can be taken on:
 - Object storage
 - Volume Snapshots via the standard Kubernetes API
 - Introduced in CloudNativePG 1.21 (October 2023)
- Volume snapshot backup & recovery is the focus of this presentation

Base Backup Comparisons



Features	Object Storage	Volume Snapshots	
WAL archiving	Required	Recommended	
Backup type	Hot backup	Hot and cold backup	
Backup size	Full backup	Incrementals and differentials	
Point in Time recovery	Yes	With WAL archiving	
Geographic availability*	Cross multi-region	Multi-region	
Optimizations*		Copy on write	

^{*} Depends on storage type

Benchmarks



Database size	PGDATA volume size	WAL volume size	Snapshot full backup time	Object store full backup time	Snapshot	Object store recovery time
4.5 GB	8 GB	1 GB	1m 50s	9m 15	s 31s	3m 29s
44 GB	80 GB	10 GB	20m 38s	1h 6r	n 27s	31m 59s
438 GB	800 GB	100 GB	2h 42m	9h 53r	n 48s	59m 51s
4381 GB	8000 GB	200 GB	3h 54m 6s	95h 12m 20	s 2m 2s	10h 6m 17s
			x 24.40	0 faster	x 29	8.17 faster

^{*} Benchmarked using AWS EBS gp3 disks
* The test considers base backup recovery only, without WAL file recovery

Volume snapshot API & CRDs







Kubernetes Volume Snapshots



- GA since K8s 1.20
- Standard and portable API across storage providers
- Supported by major cloud providers and on-prem storage providers
- Operations:
 - Create a snapshot of a PVC
 - Delete a snapshot
 - Create a PVC from a snapshot

Kubernetes Volume Snapshots





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User

apiVersion: snapshot.storage.k8s.io/v1

kind: VolumeSnapshot

metadata:

name: my-snapshot

spec:

volumeSnapshotClassName: my-snapshot-class

source:

persistentVolumeClaimName: my-pvc



Admin

apiVersion: snapshot.storage.k8s.io/v1

kind: VolumeSnapshotClass

metadata:

name: my-snapshot-class

driver: my-driver

deletionPolicy: Delete

parameters:

driver-option1: foo

Kubernetes Volume Restore





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User

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
   name: restore-pvc
spec:
   dataSourceRef:
      name: my-snapshot
      kind: VolumeSnapshot
      apiGroup: snapshot.storage.k8s.io
   accessModes:
      - ReadWriteOnce
   resources:
      requests:
      storage: 10Gi
```

CloudNativePG API - Backups



```
apiVersion: postgresql.cnpg.io/v1
kind: Cluster
metadata:
   name: my-cluster
spec:
   ...
   backup:
    volumeSnapshot:
      className: my-snapshotclass
   barmanObjectStore: # For WAL archive
      destinationPath: <obj storage path>
      retentionPolicy: '7d'
```

apiVersion: postgresql.cnpg.io/v1
kind: ScheduledBackup
metadata:
 name: my-cluster-backup
spec:
 schedule: '0 0 0 * * * *'
 backupOwnerReference: self
 cluster:
 name: my-cluster
 immediate: true
 method: volumeSnapshot

On demand:

\$ kubectl cnpg backup -m volumeSnapshot my-cluster

CloudNativePG API - Restore



```
apiVersion: postgresql.cnpg.io/v1
kind: Cluster
metadata:
  name: my-cluster
spec:
  bootstrap:
    recovery:
      volumeSnapshots:
        storage:
          name: volume-snap-1
          kind: VolumeSnapshot
          apiGroup: snapshot.storage.k8s.io
        walStorage:
          name: wal-snap-1
          kind: VolumeSnapshot
          apiGroup: snapshot.storage.k8s.io
```





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Demo

Demo





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Backup and restore of 3 node CNPG cluster on GKE







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Conclusions

Future



Kubernetes enhancements

K8s 1.27: Volume group snapshots (alpha)

Container Object Storage Interface (alpha)

CloudNativePG enhancements

CloudNativePG 1.22: Tablespaces

PVC cloning for scale up and in-place upgrades

Takeaways

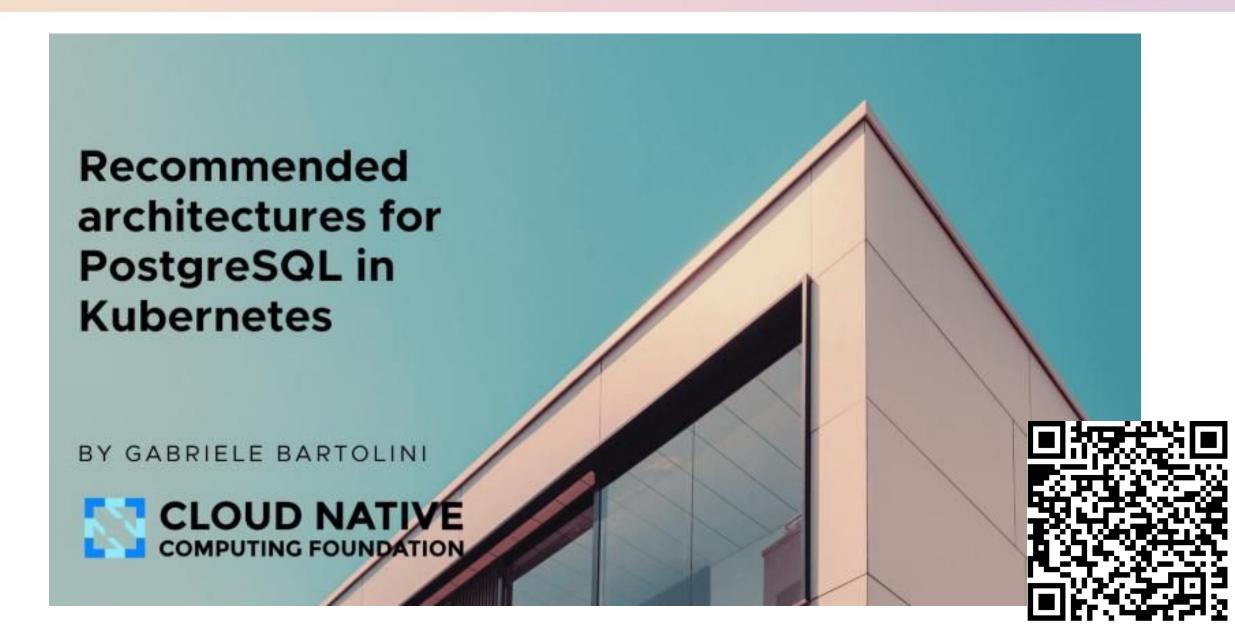


- Kubernetes + PostgreSQL + CloudNativePG is a full open source stack
 - Vendor lock-in risk mitigation
- Main benefits of using volume snapshots
 - Better RPO and RTO
 - Suitable for all major cloud service providers
 - For on-premise deployments make sure you check the storage capabilities
 - Unleashes Postgres VLDB in Kubernetes
 - Incremental/differential backup & recovery

Suggested reading







Suggested reading







References



CloudNativePG backups: https://cloudnative-pg.io/documentation/1.21/backup/

Kubernetes Volume Snapshots: https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/volume-snapshots/

Demo configs and scripts: https://github.com/gbartolini/postgres-kubernetes-playground/tree/main/gke





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Questions?



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