

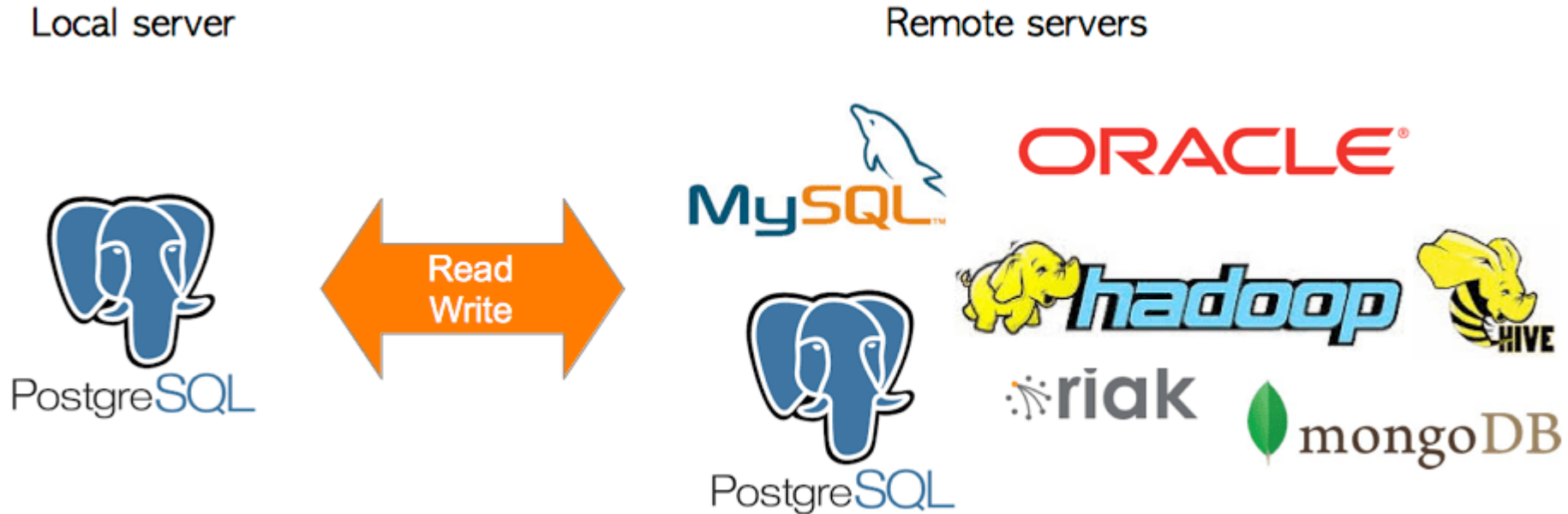
PostgreSQL Foreign Data Wrappers (pg_fdw)

Objectives

- Foreign Data Wrappers(FDW)简介与特性
- Postgres_FDW部署
- FDW执行原理
- 本地外部表操作

Foreign Data Wrappers

- Foreign Data Wrappers (FDW)



FDW部署



PolarDB



PostgreSQL

- 部署FDW（在客户端部署）

1、编译postgres_fdw

```
cd /soft/postgresql-12.2/contrib/postgres_fdw
```

```
make
```

```
make install
```

2、安装postgres_fdw (哪个database上使用，就在哪个database上安装)

```
create extension postgres_fdw;
```

FDW部署

- 部署FDW（续）

3、创建fdw服务器

```
CREATE SERVER pgdb FOREIGN DATA WRAPPER postgres_fdw  
OPTIONS (host 'pg2',port '1922',dbname 'testdb');
```

Host: 远程主机名、ip地址

Port: 远程数据库监听端口

Dbname: 远程服务器名字

4、授权

```
GRANT USAGE ON FOREIGN SERVER pgdb TO pg_fdw1;
```

FDW部署

- 部署FDW（续）

5、创建用户映射（本地用户与远程用户映射）

```
CREATE USER MAPPING FOR pg_fdw1 SERVER pgdb  
OPTIONS (user 'scott', password 'tiger');
```

user: 远程数据库用户

password: 用户密码

6、创建FDW表（以pg_fdw1用户创建）

```
GRANT USAGE ON FOREIGN SERVER pgdb TO scott_pg;
```

FDW部署

- 部署FDW（续）

6、创建FDW表（以pg_fdw1用户创建）

```
CREATE FOREIGN TABLE emp_fdw (  
    EMPNO    int,  
    ENAME    VARCHAR(10),  
    JOB      VARCHAR(9),  
    MGR      int,  
    HIREDATE date,  
    SAL      float4,  
    COMM     float4,  
    DEPTNO   int  
) SERVER pgdb OPTIONS (schema_name 'public', table_name 'emp');
```

Schema_name: public，特定schema用户创建的表，则写该schema名字

Table_name: 需要访问的表表名

FDW部署

- 部署FDW（续）

7、创建FDW表（以pg_fdw1用户创建）

```
CREATE FOREIGN TABLE dept_fdw (  
  deptno integer,  
  dname character varying(14),  
  loc character varying(13)  
)SERVER pgdb OPTIONS (schema_name 'public', table_name 'dept');
```

Schema_name: public, 特定schema用户创建的表，则写该schema名字

Table_name: 需要访问的表表名

FDW部署

- 部署FDW（续）

8、访问FDW表（以pg_fdw1用户访问）

```
SELECT * FROM emp_fdw;
```

```
SELECT * FROM dept_fdw;
```

*访问FDW表的语法与访问本地表一样。

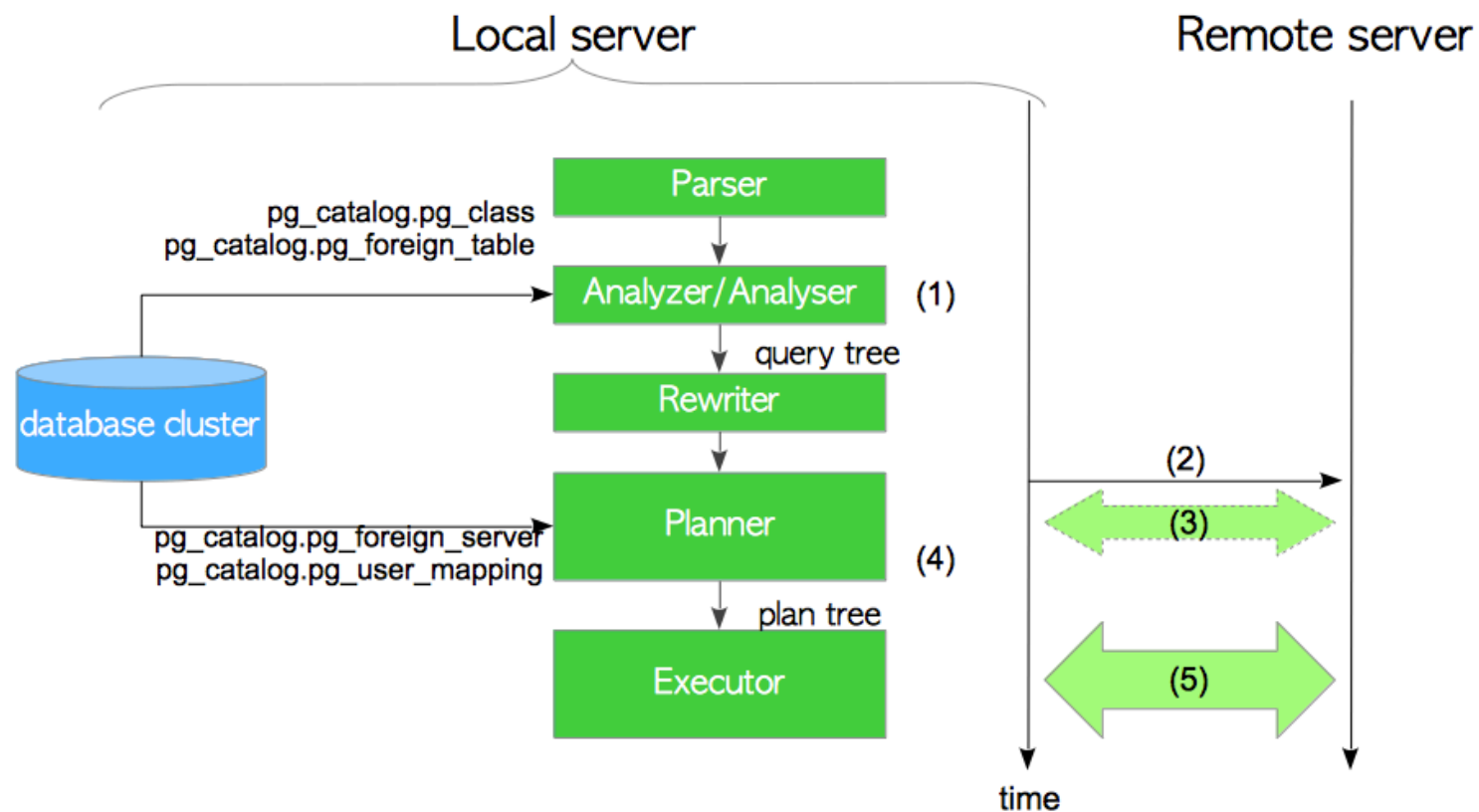
FDW原理



PolarDB



- FDW执行流程



FDW原理

- FDW执行流程
 - 1、Creating a Query Tree（访问pg_catalog.pg_class和pg_catalog.pg_foreign_table）
 - 2、Connecting to the Remote Server（使用libpq库）
 - 3、Creating a Plan Tree Using EXPLAIN Commands (Optional)（访问pg_catalog.pg_user_mapping和pg_catalog.pg_foreign_server）
 - 4、Deparesing（postgres_fdw从通过解析和分析创建的查询树中重新创建一个纯文本文件，在PostgreSQL中称为deparsing。）
 - 5、Sending SQL Statements and Receiving Result

FDW原理

- FDW执行流程（PG-PG）

在远程服务器端打开日志，可以查看到访问流程：

`log_destination = 'csvlog'`

`logging_collector = on`

`log_directory = 'pg_log'`

`log_filename = 'postgresql-%Y-%m-%d'`

`log_truncate_on_rotation = off`

`log_rotation_age = 1d`

`log_rotation_size = 0`

`log_error_verbosity = verbose`

`log_statement = all`



(5-1) START TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ	→
(5-2) parse: DECLARE c1 CURSOR FOR SELECT id, data FROM public.tbl_a WHERE ((id < 10))	→
(5-3) bind: DECLARE c1 CURSOR FOR SELECT id, data FROM public.tbl_a WHERE ((id < 10))	→
(5-4) execute: DECLARE c1 CURSOR FOR SELECT id, data FROM public.tbl_a WHERE ((id < 10))	→
(5-5) FETCH 100 FROM c1	→
(5-6) Send data	←
(5-7) CLOSE c1	→
(5-8) COMMIT TRANSACTION	→

FDW原理

- 版本演进

各个版本功能演进

Version	Description
9.3	postgres_fdw module is released.
9.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider performing sorts on the remote server.• Consider performing joins on the remote server.• When feasible, perform UPDATE or DELETE entirely on the remote server.• Allow the fetch size to be set as a server or table option.
10	Push aggregate functions to the remote server, when possible.

FDW原理

- 执行DML操作（PG-PG支持DML操作，其它不支持）

PostgreSQL_FDW不会检测死锁

```
localdb=# -- Client A
localdb=# BEGIN;
BEGIN
localdb=# UPDATE tbl_local SET data = 0 WHERE
id = 1;
UPDATE 1
localdb=# UPDATE tbl_remote SET data = 0
WHERE id = 1;
UPDATE 1
```

```
localdb=# -- Client B
localdb=# BEGIN;
BEGIN
localdb=# UPDATE tbl_remote SET data = 0
WHERE id = 1;
UPDATE 1
localdb=# UPDATE tbl_local SET data = 0
WHERE id = 1;
UPDATE 1
```

FDW原理

- 多表查询

Version 9.6以前版本

```
localdb=# EXPLAIN verbose SELECT * FROM tbl_a AS a, tbl_b AS b WHERE a.id = b.id AND a.id < 200;
```

QUERY PLAN

Merge Join (cost=532.31..700.34 rows=10918 width=16)

Merge Cond: (a.id = b.id)

-> Sort (cost=200.59..202.72 rows=853 width=8)

Sort Key: a.id

-> Foreign Scan on tbl_a a (cost=100.00..159.06 rows=853 width=8)

-> Sort (cost=331.72..338.12 rows=2560 width=8)

Sort Key: b.id

-> Foreign Scan on tbl_b b (cost=100.00..186.80 rows=2560 width=8)

(8 rows)

FDW原理

- 多表查询

（PG-PG）如果使用ALTER SERVER命令将use_remote_estimate选项设置为on，则计划器将通过执行EXPLAIN命令向远程服务器查询计划的成本，此时连接操作在远程进行，提高性能。

```
ALTER SERVER pgdb OPTIONS (use_remote_estimate 'on');
```

```
\des+
```

```
localdb=# EXPLAIN verbose SELECT * FROM tbl_a AS a, tbl_b AS b WHERE a.id = b.id AND a.id < 200;
```

QUERY PLAN

Foreign Scan (cost=134.35..244.45 rows=80 width=16)

Relations: (public.tbl_a a) INNER JOIN (public.tbl_b b)

(2 rows)

FDW原理

- 排序操作

在9.5或更早版本中:

```
localdb=# EXPLAIN verbose SELECT * FROM tbl_a AS a WHERE a.id < 200 ORDER BY a.id;  
QUERY PLAN
```

Sort (cost=200.59..202.72 rows=853 width=8)

Sort Key: id

-> Foreign Scan on tbl_a a (cost=100.00..159.06 rows=853 width=8)
(3 rows)

FDW原理

- 排序操作

在9.6或以后版本中:

```
localdb=# EXPLAIN verbose SELECT * FROM tbl_a AS a WHERE a.id < 200 ORDER BY a.id;  
          QUERY PLAN
```

```
-----  
Foreign Scan on tbl_a a (cost=100.00..167.46 rows=853 width=8)  
(1 row)
```

FDW原理

- 聚组函数操作

在9.6或更早版本中:

```
localdb=# EXPLAIN verbose SELECT AVG(data) FROM tbl_a AS a WHERE a.id < 200;  
          QUERY PLAN
```

```
-----  
Aggregate (cost=168.50..168.51 rows=1 width=4)  
  -> Foreign Scan on tbl_a a (cost=100.00..166.06 rows=975 width=4)  
(2 rows)
```

FDW原理

- 聚组函数操作

在10或以后版本中:

```
localdb=# EXPLAIN verbose SELECT AVG(data) FROM tbl_a AS a WHERE a.id < 200;  
QUERY PLAN
```

```
-----  
Foreign Scan (cost=102.44..149.03 rows=1 width=32)  
  Relations: Aggregate on (public.tbl_a a)  
(2 rows)
```

本地外部表

- 本地外部表

- 1、--添加扩展

```
CREATE EXTENSION file_fdw;
```

- 2、--创建SERVER FOR file

```
create server pg_file_server foreign data wrapper file_fdw;
```

本地外部表

- 本地外部表

3、--创建外部表，与外部文件结构一致

```
create foreign table emp_file_fdw
```

```
    (EMPNO int,
```

```
     ENAME varchar(10),
```

```
     JOB varchar(9),
```

```
     MGR int,
```

```
     HIREDATE DATE,
```

```
     SAL int,
```

```
     COMM int,
```

```
     DEPTNO int)
```

```
server pg_file_server
```

```
options(filename '/home/postgres/emp.csv',format 'csv',header 'true',delimiter ',');
```

总结



PolarDB



PostgreSQL

- Foreign Data Wrappers(FDW)简介与特性
- Postgres_FDW部署
- FDW执行原理
- 本地外部表操作

练习



PolarDB



PostgreSQL

- 1、配置postgresql.conf, 开启csvlog. 开启log_statement=all.
- 2、创建file_fdw插件
- 3、使用file_fdw创建postgresql日志csv文件的外部表, 并使用SQL分析csv文件的内容.

