

# The Magic of Hot Streaming Replication

BRUCE MOMJIAN



POSTGRESQL 9.0 offers new facilities for maintaining a current standby server and for issuing read-only queries on the standby server. This tutorial covers these new facilities.

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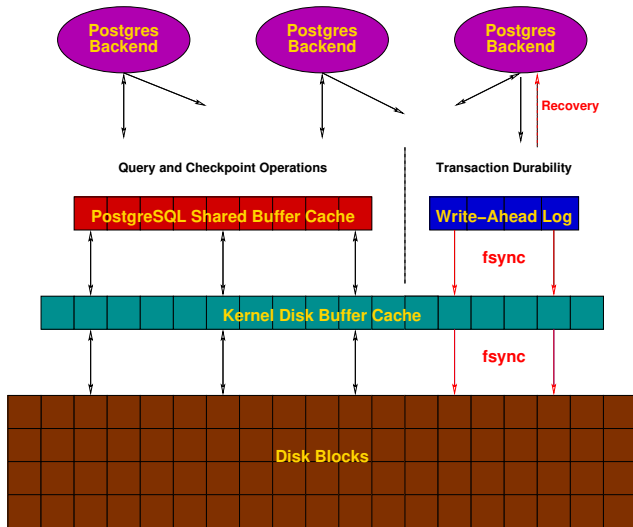


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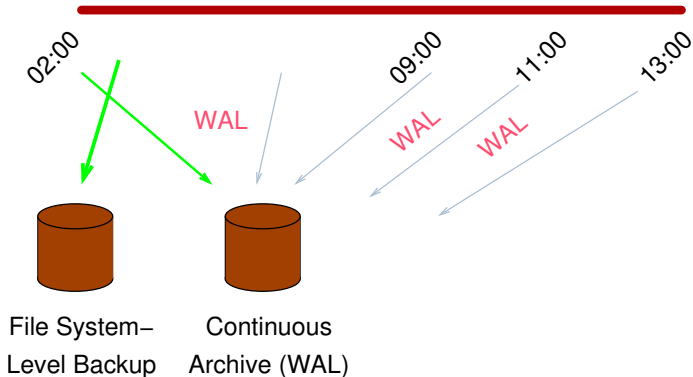
# Introduction

- ▶ How does WAL combined with a disk image enable standby servers? (review)
- ▶ How do you configure continuous archiving?
- ▶ How do you configure a streaming, read-only server?
- ▶ Multi-Server complexities
- ▶ Primary/Standby synchronization complexities

# Write-Ahead Logging (wal)



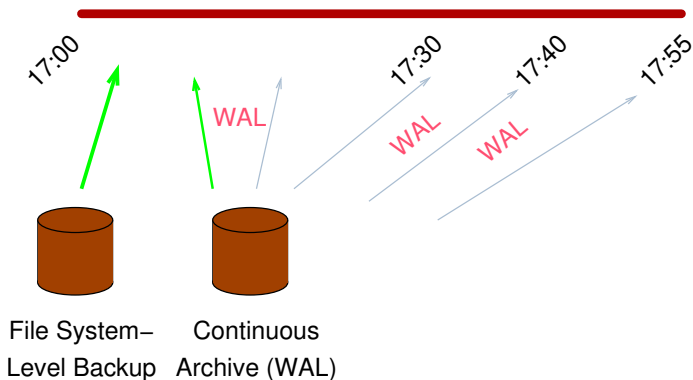
## Pre-9.0 Continuous Archiving / Point-In-Time Recovery (PITR)



# PITR Backup Procedures

1. `wal_level = archive`
2. `archive_mode = on`
3. `archive_command = 'cp -i %p /mnt/server/pgsql/%f < /dev/null'`
4. `SELECT pg_start_backup('label');`
5. Perform file system-level backup (can be inconsistent)
6. `SELECT pg_stop_backup();`

# Point-in-Time Recovery



# Point-in-Time Recovery Procedures

1. Stop postmaster
2. Restore file system-level backup
3. Make adjustments as outlined in the documentation
4. Create recovery.conf
5. `restore_command = 'cp /mnt/server/pgsql/%f %p'`
6. Start the postmaster

## Disadvantages

- ▶ Only complete 16MB files can be shipped
- ▶ *archive\_timeout* can be used to force more frequent shipping (this increases archive storage requirements)
- ▶ No queries on the standby



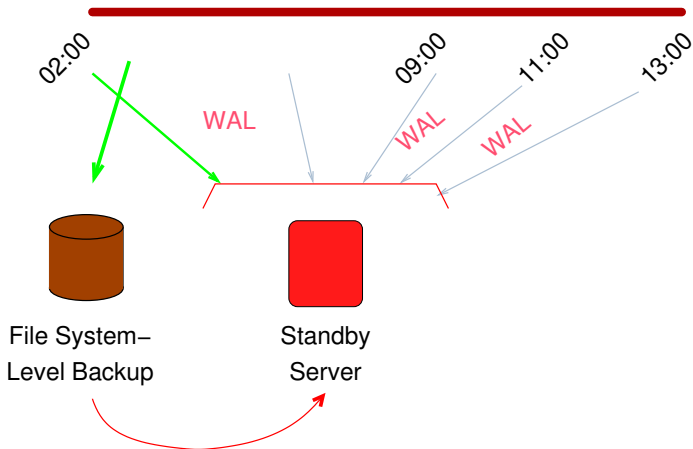
## 9.0 Streaming Replication / Hot Standby

- ▶ Changes are streamed to the standby, greatly reducing log shipping delays
- ▶ Standby can accept read-only queries

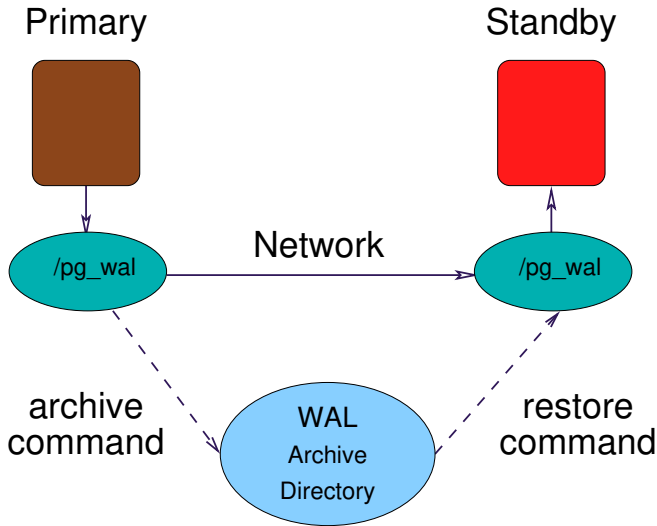
# Streaming Replication Differs from PITR

- ▶ File system backup is restored immediately on the standby server
- ▶ WAL files are streamed to the slave
- ▶ WAL files can also be archived if point-in-time recovery (PITR) is desired

# How Does Streaming Replication Work?



# Live Streaming Replication



# Enable Streaming to the Standby

Enable the proper WAL contents:

```
wal_level = hot_standby
```

Enable the ability to stream WAL to the standby:

```
max_wal_senders = 1
```

Retain WAL files needed by the standby:

```
wal_keep_segments = 50
```

# Enable Standby Connection Permissions

Add permission for replication to *pg\_hba.conf*:

```
host    replication    postgres    127.0.0.1/32    trust
```

Start the primary server:

```
pg_ctl -l /u/pg/data/server.log start
```

# Perform a WAL-Supported File System Backup

Start *psql* and issue:

```
SELECT pg_start_backup('testing');
```

Copy the database */u/pg/data* to a new directory, */u/pg/data2*:

```
cp -p -R /u/pg/data /u/pg/data2
```

Dash-p preserves ownership. The copy is inconsistent, but that is okay (WAL replay will correct that).

Signal the backup is complete from *psql*:

```
SELECT pg_stop_backup();
```

## Configure the Standby

Remove `/data2/postmaster.pid` so the standby server does not see the primary server's pid as its own:

```
rm /u/pg/data2/postmaster.pid
```

(This is only necessary because we are testing with the primary and slave on the same computer.)

Edit *postgresql.conf* on the standby and change the port to 5433

```
port = 5433
```

Enable hot standby in *postgresql.conf*:

```
hot_standby = on
```



# Configure the Standby For Streaming Replication

Create *recovery.conf*:

```
cp /u/pg/share/recovery.conf.sample /u/pg/data2/recovery.conf
```

Enable streaming in *recovery.conf*:

```
standby_mode = 'on'  
primary_conninfo = 'host=localhost port=5432'
```

Start the standby server:

```
PGDATA=/u/pg/data2 pg_ctl -l /u/pg/data2/server.log start
```

# Test Streaming Replication and Hot Standby

```
$ psql -p 5432 -c 'CREATE TABLE streamtest(x int)' postgres
```

```
$ psql -p 5433 -c '\d' postgres
```

List of relations

Schema	Name	Type	Owner
public	streamtest	table	postgres

```
$ psql -p 5432 -c 'INSERT INTO streamtest VALUES (1)' postgres
INSERT 0 1
```

```
$ psql -p 5433 -c 'INSERT INTO streamtest VALUES (1)' postgres
ERROR:  cannot execute INSERT in a read-only transaction
```

# Additional Complexities

- ▶ Multi-server permissions
- ▶ Stream from `/pg_wal` and the continuous archive directory if *archive\_mode* is enabled on the primary

# Primary/Standby Synchronization Issues

The primary server can take actions that cause long-running queries on the standby to be cancelled. Specifically, the cleanup of unnecessary rows that are still of interest to long-running queries on the standby can cause long-running queries to be cancelled on the standby. Standby query cancellation can be minimized in two ways:

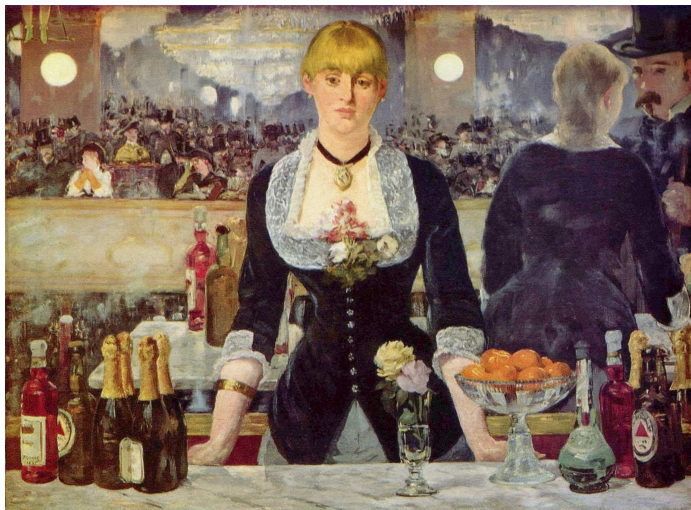
1. Delay cleanup of old records on the primary with *`vacuum_defer_cleanup_age`* in *`postgresql.conf`*.
2. Delay application of WAL logs on the standby with *`max_standby_streaming_delay`* and *`max_standby_archive_delay`* in *`postgresql.conf`*. The default is 30 seconds; -1 causes application to delay indefinitely to prevent query cancellation. This also delays changes from appearing on the standby and can lengthen the time required for failover to the slave.

## Postgres 9.1 Improvements

- ▶ Replication can be synchronous
- ▶ Standby feedback prevents the master from removing rows needed on the standby
- ▶ New tool to create standby server using a Postgres database connection
- ▶ New streaming replication monitoring and control tools

9.2 improvements include allowing standbys to stream to other standbys. 9.3 will allow secondary standbys to more easily reconnect to a promoted standby.

# Conclusion



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Manet, Bar at Folies Bergère