PostgreSQL Performance Troubleshooting

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Step 1) Get dbstate output

Script by Abel Macias, Dimas Chbane

Connect using psql

```
psql -h localhost
```

List all databases

```
------
-+----
kristofferson.a.arao | kristofferson.a.arao | UTF8 | en US.UTF-8
| en US.UTF-8 |
             | postgres
                        | UTF8 | en_US.UTF-8
postgres
| en US.UTF-8 |
template0 | postgres
                             | UTF8 | en US.UTF-8
| en_US.UTF-8 | =c/postgres
     | postgres=CTc/postgres
template1 | postgres
                            | UTF8 | en US.UTF-8
| en_US.UTF-8 | =c/postgres
        | postgres=CTc/postgres
(4 rows)
```

Show current database

Connect to the database

```
\c <db name> # connect to a database

Example output:

kristofferson.a.arao=# \c postgres
You are now connected to database "postgres" as user
"kristofferson.a.arao".
```

Run the pg_dbstate.sql script

```
\i pg_dbstate.sql  # run the sql script

postgres=# \i pg_dbstate.sql
Timing is on.
Time: 1.709 ms
```

```
Time: 1.345 ms
Time: 0.192 ms
Tuples only is on.
Expanded display is on.
Time: 0.247 ms
Time: 0.470 ms
Time: 5.222 ms
Time: 3.889 ms
Time: 1.759 ms
Time: 12.733 ms
Expanded display is off.
```

• Rename the dbstate.txt to the database name

```
ls dbstate.txt pg_dbstate.sql
dbstate.txt pg_dbstate.sql

mv dbstate.txt dbstate.txt.postgresql
```

Step 2) Get explain plan of the slow SQL

Connect using psql

```
psql -h localhost
```

Connect to the database

```
\c <db name>  # connect to a database

Example output:

kristofferson.a.arao=# \c postgres
You are now connected to database "postgres" as user
"kristofferson.a.arao".
```

• Run the EXPLAIN command with the slow SQL and spool to text

```
# example artificial slow query below with pg_sleep to 5 seconds
explain (analyze,verbose,costs,buffers, FORMAT text) SELECT
schemaname, tablename
  FROM pg_tables, pg_sleep(5)
  WHERE schemaname <> 'pg_catalog';

# run with \o <filename> to spool to text

Example output:

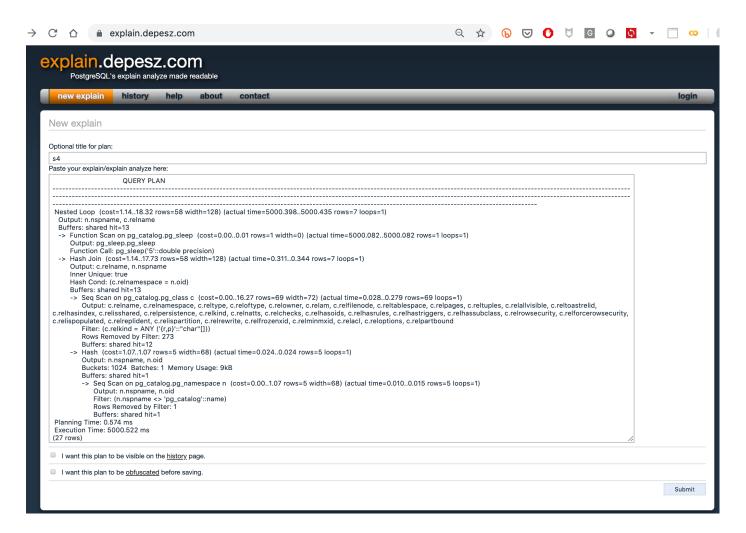
postgres=# \o explain_text.txt
postgres=#
postgres=# explain (analyze,verbose,costs,buffers, FORMAT text)
SELECT schemaname, tablename
postgres-# FROM pg_tables, pg_sleep(5)
postgres-# WHERE schemaname <> 'pg_catalog';
postgres=#
postgres=# \o
```

• Query Plan output

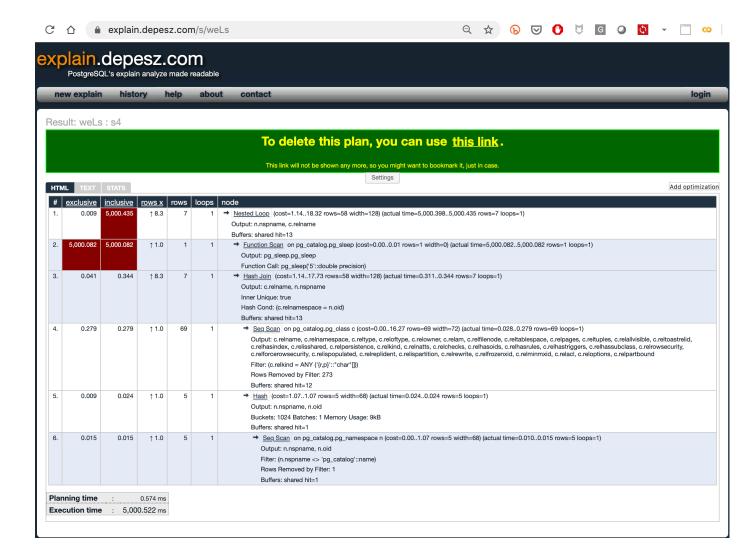
```
OUERY PLAN
Nested Loop (cost=1.14..18.32 rows=58 width=128) (actual time=5000.398..5000.435
rows=7 loops=1)
  Output: n.nspname, c.relname
  Buffers: shared hit=13
   -> Function Scan on pg_catalog.pg_sleep (cost=0.00..0.01 rows=1 width=0)
(actual time=5000.082..5000.082 rows=1 loops=1)
         Output: pg_sleep.pg_sleep
         Function Call: pg_sleep('5'::double precision)
   -> Hash Join (cost=1.14..17.73 rows=58 width=128) (actual time=0.311..0.344
rows=7 loops=1)
         Output: c.relname, n.nspname
         Inner Unique: true
         Hash Cond: (c.relnamespace = n.oid)
         Buffers: shared hit=13
         -> Seq Scan on pg_catalog.pg_class c (cost=0.00..16.27 rows=69 width=72)
(actual time=0.028..0.279 rows=69 loops=1)
               Output: c.relname, c.relnamespace, c.reltype, c.reloftype,
c.relowner, c.relam, c.relfilenode, c.reltablespace, c.relpages, c.reltuples,
c.relallvisible, c.reltoastrelid, c.relhasindex, c.relisshared, c.relpersistence,
```

```
c.relkind, c.relnatts, c.relchecks, c.relhasoids, c.relhasrules, c.relhastriggers,
c.relhassubclass, c.relrowsecurity, c.relforcerowsecurity, c.relispopulated, c.relreplident, c.relispartition, c.relrewrite, c.relfrozenxid, c.relminmxid,
c.relacl, c.reloptions, c.relpartbound
                Filter: (c.relkind = ANY ('{r,p}'::"char"[]))
                Rows Removed by Filter: 273
                Buffers: shared hit=12
          -> Hash (cost=1.07..1.07 rows=5 width=68) (actual time=0.024..0.024
rows=5 loops=1)
                Output: n.nspname, n.oid
                Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 9kB
                Buffers: shared hit=1
                -> Seq Scan on pg_catalog.pg_namespace n (cost=0.00..1.07 rows=5
width=68) (actual time=0.010..0.015 rows=5 loops=1)
                       Output: n.nspname, n.oid
                       Filter: (n.nspname <> 'pg_catalog'::name)
                       Rows Removed by Filter: 1
                       Buffers: shared hit=1
 Planning Time: 0.574 ms
 Execution Time: 5000.522 ms
(27 rows)
```

• Paste the explain plan to https://explain.depesz.com , click Submit



The output will show where most of the response time is spent



A few notes:

\timing

 \timing, equivalent to SET TIME ON in Oracle to show the wall clock time on every SQL execution in psql

```
postgres=# \timing
Timing is on.

postgres=# explain (verbose, costs, buffers, FORMAT text) SELECT schemaname,
tablename
..output snipped..
Planning Time: 0.583 ms
Execution Time: 5000.761 ms
(27 rows)
Time: 5002.297 ms (00:05.002)
```

postgres=#			

EXPLAIN ANALYZE + COST

- The ANALYZE option of EXPLAIN means to execute the SQL then print the query plan
- Below is guery plan with (5 seconds) and without ANALYZE (1 second)

```
WITH ANALYZE
postgres=# \timing
Timing is on.
postgres=# explain (analyze,verbose,costs,buffers, FORMAT text) SELECT schemaname,
tablename
postares-#
            FROM pg tables, pg sleep(5)
            WHERE schemaname <> 'pg catalog';
postgres-#
QUERY PLAN
Nested Loop (cost=1.14..18.32 rows=58 width=128) (actual time=5000.472..5000.519
rows=7 loops=1)
  Output: n.nspname, c.relname
  Buffers: shared hit=13
  -> Function Scan on pg_catalog.pg_sleep (cost=0.00..0.01 rows=1 width=0)
(actual time=5000.171..5000.172 rows=1 loops=1)
        Output: pg_sleep.pg_sleep
        Function Call: pg_sleep('5'::double precision)
  -> Hash Join (cost=1.14..17.73 rows=58 width=128) (actual time=0.296..0.338
rows=7 loops=1)
        Output: c.relname, n.nspname
        Inner Unique: true
        Hash Cond: (c.relnamespace = n.oid)
        Buffers: shared hit=13
        -> Seq Scan on pg_catalog.pg_class c (cost=0.00..16.27 rows=69 width=72)
(actual time=0.024..0.272 rows=69 loops=1)
              Output: c.relname, c.relnamespace, c.reltype, c.reloftype,
c.relowner, c.relam, c.relfilenode, c.reltablespace, c.relpages, c.reltuples,
c.relallvisible, c.reltoastrelid, c.relhasindex, c.relisshared, c.relpersistence,
c.relkind, c.relnatts, c.relchecks, c.relhasoids, c.relhasrules, c.relhastriggers,
c.relhassubclass, c.relrowsecurity, c.relforcerowsecurity, c.relispopulated,
c.relreplident, c.relispartition, c.relrewrite, c.relfrozenxid, c.relminmxid,
Rows Removed by Filter: 273
              Buffers: shared hit=12
        -> Hash (cost=1.07..1.07 rows=5 width=68) (actual time=0.023..0.024
rows=5 loops=1)
              Output: n.nspname, n.oid
              Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 9kB
```

```
Buffers: shared hit=1
               -> Seq Scan on pg_catalog.pg_namespace n (cost=0.00..1.07 rows=5
width=68) (actual time=0.009..0.015 rows=5 loops=1)
                     Output: n.nspname, n.oid
                     Filter: (n.nspname <> 'pg_catalog'::name)
                     Rows Removed by Filter: 1
                     Buffers: shared hit=1
 Planning Time: 0.583 ms
Execution Time: 5000.761 ms
(27 rows)
Time: 5002.297 ms (00:05.002)
WITHOUT ANALYZE
postgres=# explain (verbose,costs,buffers, FORMAT text) SELECT schemaname,
tablename
postgres-#
             FROM pg_tables, pg_sleep(5)
postgres-#
             WHERE schemaname <> 'pg_catalog';
ERROR: EXPLAIN option BUFFERS requires ANALYZE
Time: 2.771 ms
postgres=#
postgres=#
postgres=# explain (verbose,costs, FORMAT text) SELECT schemaname, tablename
             FROM pg_tables, pg_sleep(5)
postgres-#
postgres-#
             WHERE schemaname <> 'pg catalog';
OUERY PLAN
Nested Loop (cost=1.14..18.32 rows=58 width=128)
   Output: n.nspname, c.relname
   -> Function Scan on pg_catalog.pg_sleep (cost=0.00..0.01 rows=1 width=0)
         Output: pg_sleep.pg_sleep
         Function Call: pg_sleep('5'::double precision)
   -> Hash Join (cost=1.14..17.73 rows=58 width=128)
         Output: c.relname, n.nspname
         Inner Unique: true
         Hash Cond: (c.relnamespace = n.oid)
         -> Seq Scan on pg_catalog.pg_class c (cost=0.00..16.27 rows=69 width=72)
               Output: c.relname, c.relnamespace, c.reltype, c.reloftype,
c.relowner, c.relam, c.relfilenode, c.reltablespace, c.relpages, c.reltuples,
c.relallvisible, c.reltoastrelid, c.relhasindex, c.relisshared, c.relpersistence,
c.relkind, c.relnatts, c.relchecks, c.relhasoids, c.relhasrules, c.relhastriggers, c.relhassubclass, c.relrowsecurity, c.relforcerowsecurity, c.relispopulated,
c.relreplident, c.relispartition, c.relrewrite, c.relfrozenxid, c.relminmxid,
-> Hash (cost=1.07..1.07 rows=5 width=68)
               Output: n.nspname, n.oid
               -> Seq Scan on pg_catalog.pg_namespace n (cost=0.00..1.07 rows=5
width=68)
```

```
Output: n.nspname, n.oid
Filter: (n.nspname <> 'pg_catalog'::name)

(17 rows)

Time: 1.049 ms
```

Step 3) Monitoring Postgres workload

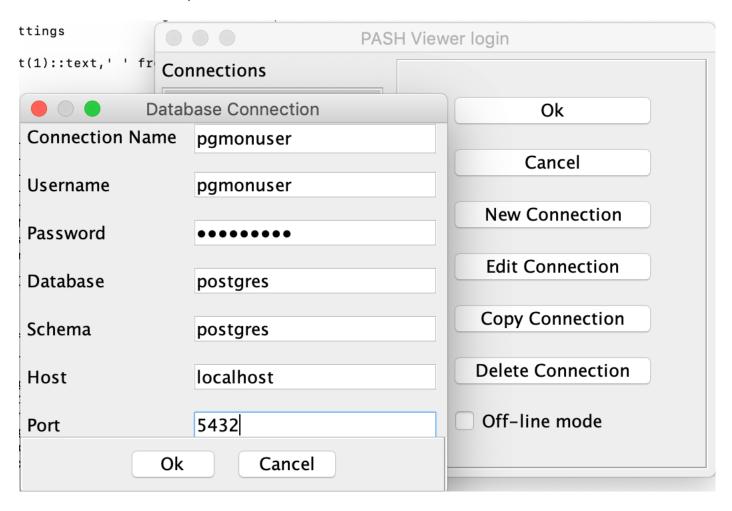
- Download the tool at https://github.com/dbacvetkov/PASH-Viewer/archive/master.zip
 - Project page here https://github.com/dbacvetkov/PASH-Viewer
- Unzip and read the README.md
- Build the tool

```
cd /Users/kristofferson.a.arao/ash_viewer/PASH-Viewer-master
./gradlew assembleDist
cd /Users/kristofferson.a.arao/ash_viewer/PASH-Viewer-
master/build/distributions/PASH-Viewer-0.4.1/bin
```

Create the monitoring user PGMONUSER to see query plans

```
    from psql connect to postgres database
    psql -h localhost  # psql
        \c postgres  # connect to postgres
    create the pgmonuser
    postgres=# CREATE USER pgmonuser WITH password 'pgmonuser';
        CREATE ROLE
        postgres=# GRANT pg_monitor TO pgmonuser;
        GRANT ROLE
        postgres=#
```

• Enter connection details, use the PGMONUSER to connect



Run PASH-Viewer

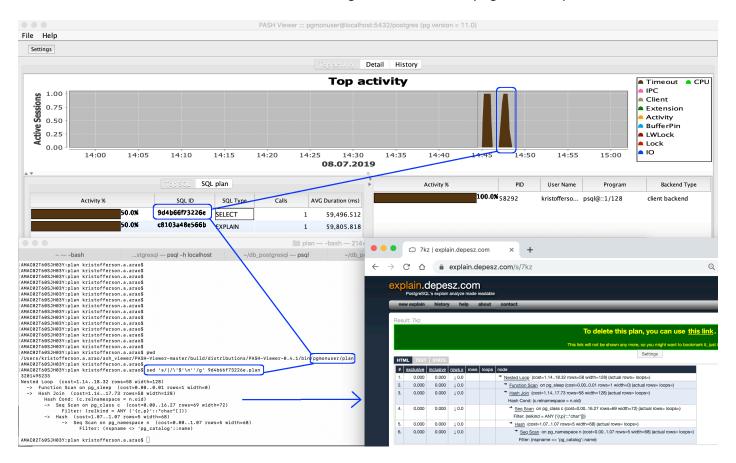
./PASH-Viewer

- The PASH-Viewer will create a directory for each connection name
- Inside the directory are two subdirectories
 - o Plan directory where SQLs and plans are stored
 - .jdb data files for storing historical workload and raw data. This can be zipped and shared for remote troubleshooting

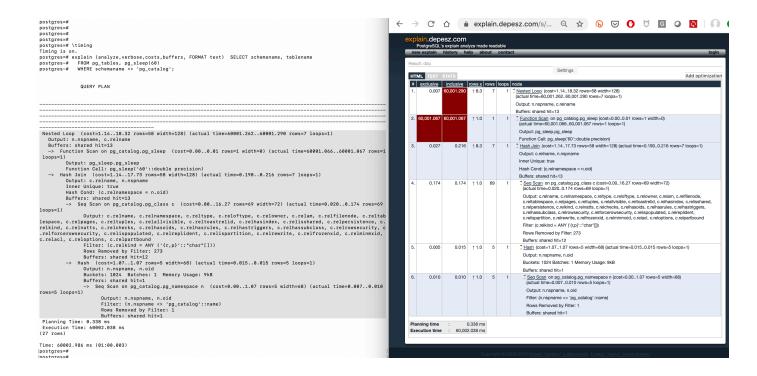
./PASH-Viewer

\$ pwd
/Users/kristofferson.a.arao/ash_viewer/PASH-Viewer-master/build/distributions/PASH-Viewer-0.4.1/bin/pgmonuser

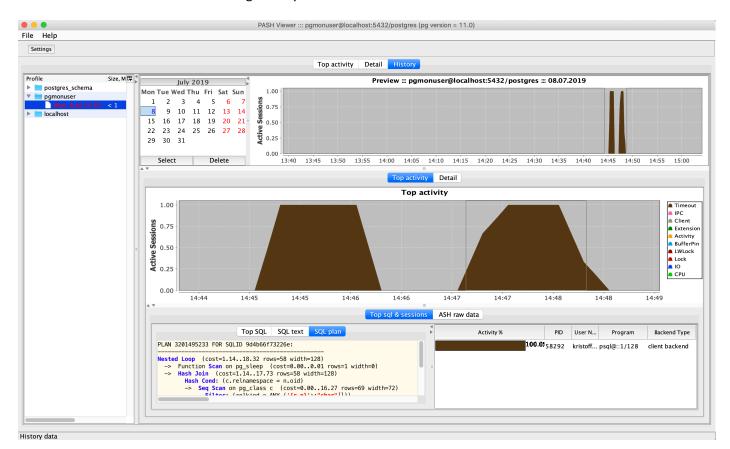
Below correlates the database load with the running SQL and the underlying execution plan



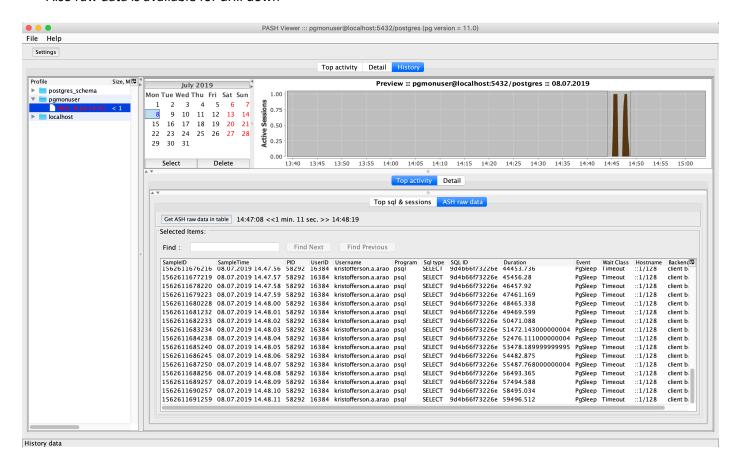
- The query plan captured by PASH-Viewer does not contain row source statistics.
- The EXPLAIN with ANALYZE and COST needs to be run on a separate session to get row source details to see where the time is mostly spent



Historical view can be viewed using History tab



Also raw data is available for drill down



A few notes:

Zip ASH data for remote troubleshooting

On the PASH-Viewer base directory

```
./PASH-Viewer
/Users/kristofferson.a.arao/ash_viewer/PASH-Viewer-master/build/distributions/PASH-
Viewer-0.4.1/bin
$ ls -ltr
total 24
            1 kristofferson.a.arao
-rwxr-xr-x
                                    562225435
                                               2442 Jul 8 01:56 PASH-Viewer.bat
-rwxr-xr-x
            1 kristofferson.a.arao
                                    562225435
                                               5388 Jul 8 01:56 PASH-Viewer
           5 kristofferson.a.arao
                                    562225435
                                               160 Jul 8 16:43 pgmonuser
drwxr-xr-x
```

Zip the pgmonuser directory and share through email or Sharepoint URL

```
$ du -sm pgmonuser/
3    pgmonuser/
$ zip -r pgmonuser pgmonuser
adding: pgmonuser/ (stored 0%)
adding: pgmonuser/plan/ (stored 0%)
adding: pgmonuser/plan/9d4b66f73226e.sql (deflated 18%)
adding: pgmonuser/plan/9d4b66f73226e.plan (deflated 50%)
adding: pgmonuser/08072019164333/ (stored 0%)
adding: pgmonuser/08072019164333/00000000.jdb (deflated 92%)
adding: pgmonuser/08072019164333/je.lck (stored 0%)
adding: pgmonuser/08072019144335/ (stored 0%)
adding: pgmonuser/08072019144335/00000000.jdb (deflated 91%)
adding: pgmonuser/08072019144335/je.lck (stored 0%)
$ ls -ltr pgmonuser.zip
-rw-r--r-- 1 kristofferson.a.arao 562225435 108646 Jul 8 16:45 pgmonuser.zip
```