

Troubleshooting in PostgreSQL

Estimated time needed: 30 minutes

In this lab, you will obtain hands-on experience in troubleshooting common issues you may encounter as a database administrator. The most common problems encountered with databases are caused by poor performance, improper configuration, or poor connectivity. You will use a PostgreSQL server instance to explore some of these possible problems and rectify them.

Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Enable error logging for your PostgreSQL instance.
- Access server logs for troubleshooting.
- Diagnose commonly encountered issues caused by poor performance, improper configuration, or poor connectivity.
- Resolve common issues you may encounter as a database administrator.

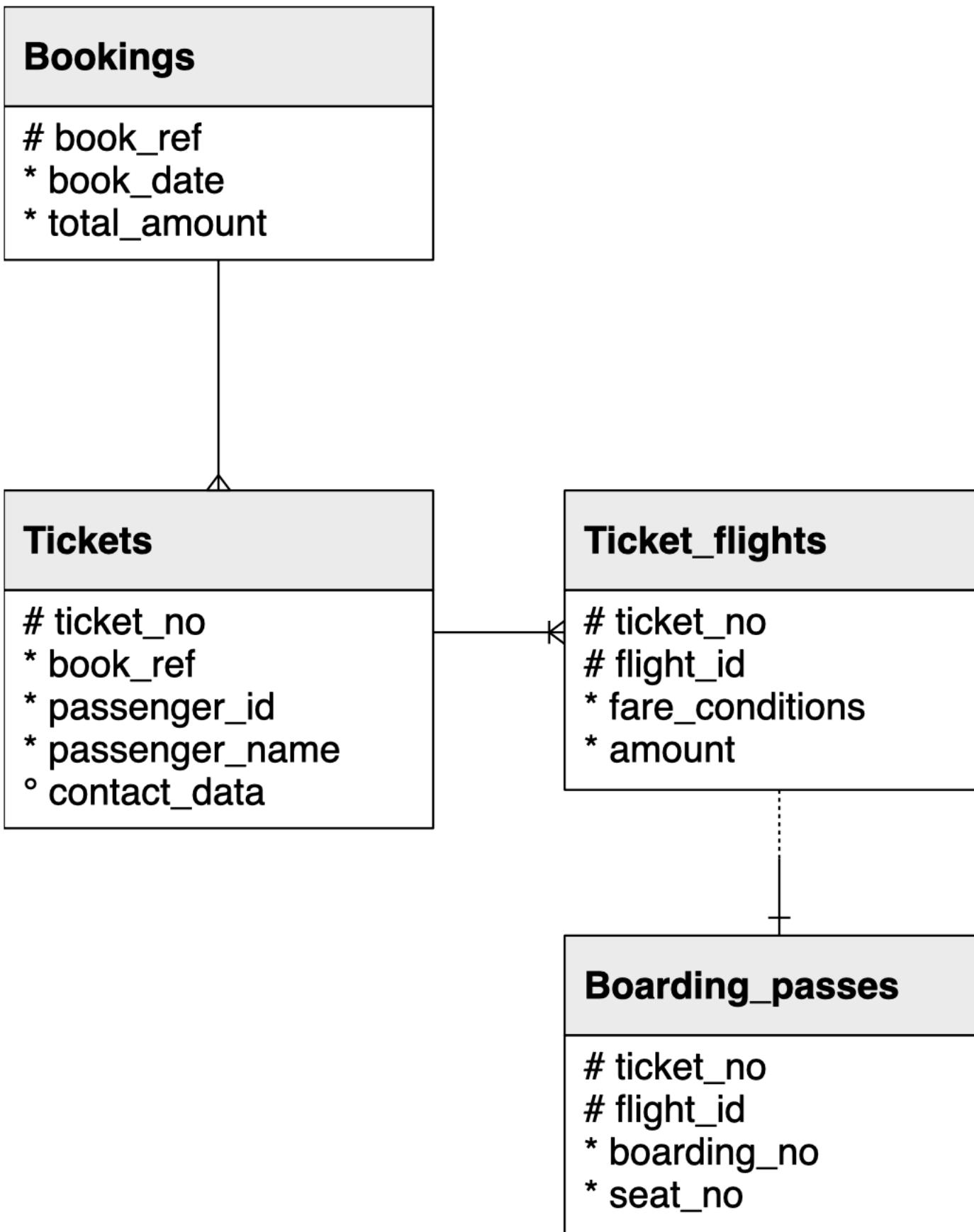
Software Used in This Lab

In this lab, you will be using PostgreSQL. It is a popular open source object relational database management system (RDBMS) capable of performing a wealth of database administration tasks, such as storing, manipulating, retrieving, and archiving data.

To complete this lab, you will be accessing the PostgreSQL service through the IBM Skills Network (SN) Cloud IDE, which is a virtual development environment you will use throughout this course.

Database Used in This Lab

In this lab, you will use a database from <https://postgrespro.com/education/demodb> distributed under the [PostgreSQL license](#). It stores a month of data about airline flights in Russia and is organized according to the following schema:



Exercise 1: Set Up Your Database in PostgreSQL

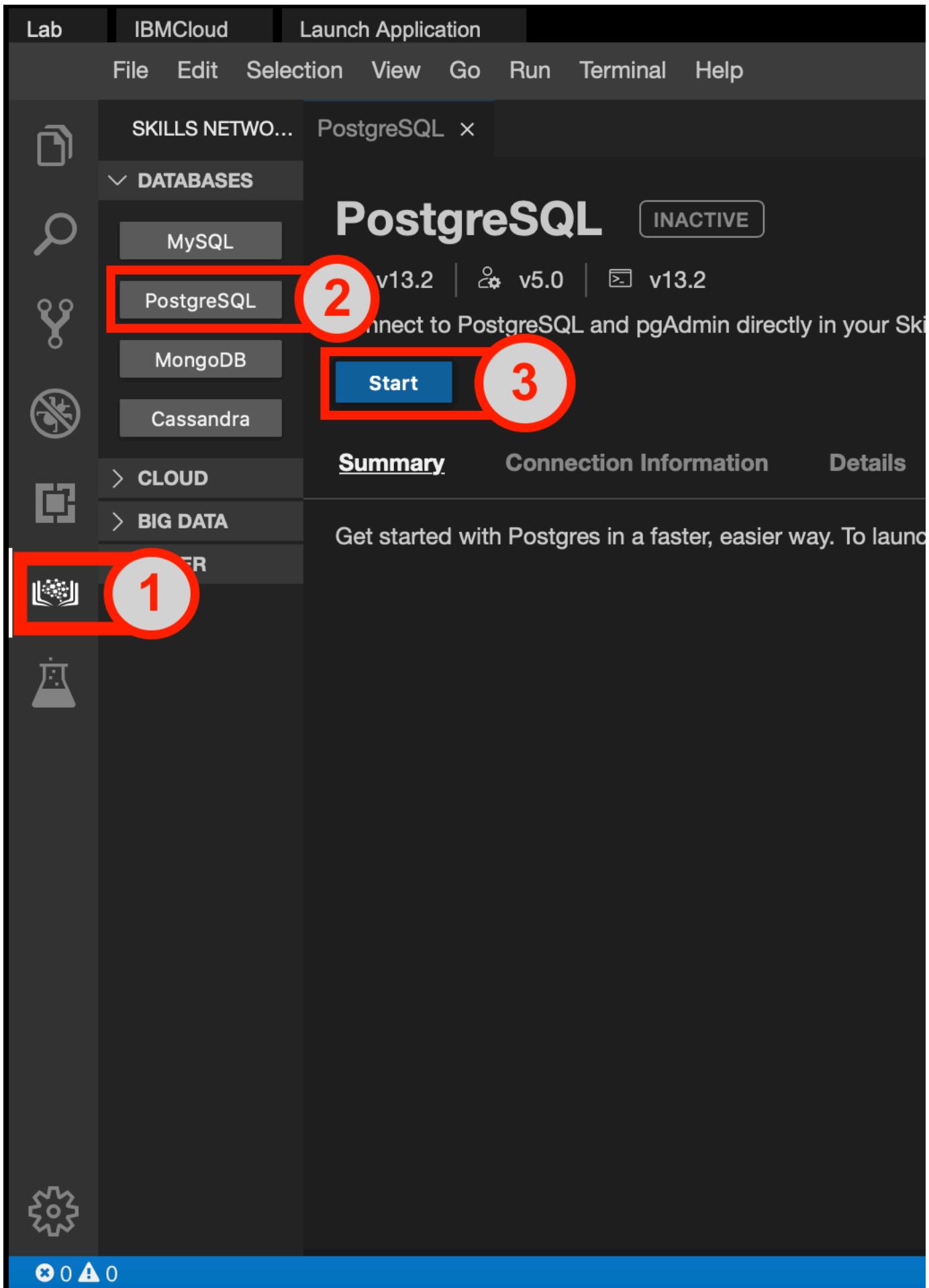
Task A: Launch PostgreSQL in Cloud IDE

To get started with this lab, launch PostgreSQL using the Cloud IDE. You can do this by following these steps:

1. Select the Skills Network extension button in the left pane.
2. Open the DATABASES dropdown menu and select PostgreSQL.

Note: If the PostgreSQL database does not function properly, you may need to stop and restart it in case it fails to initialize.

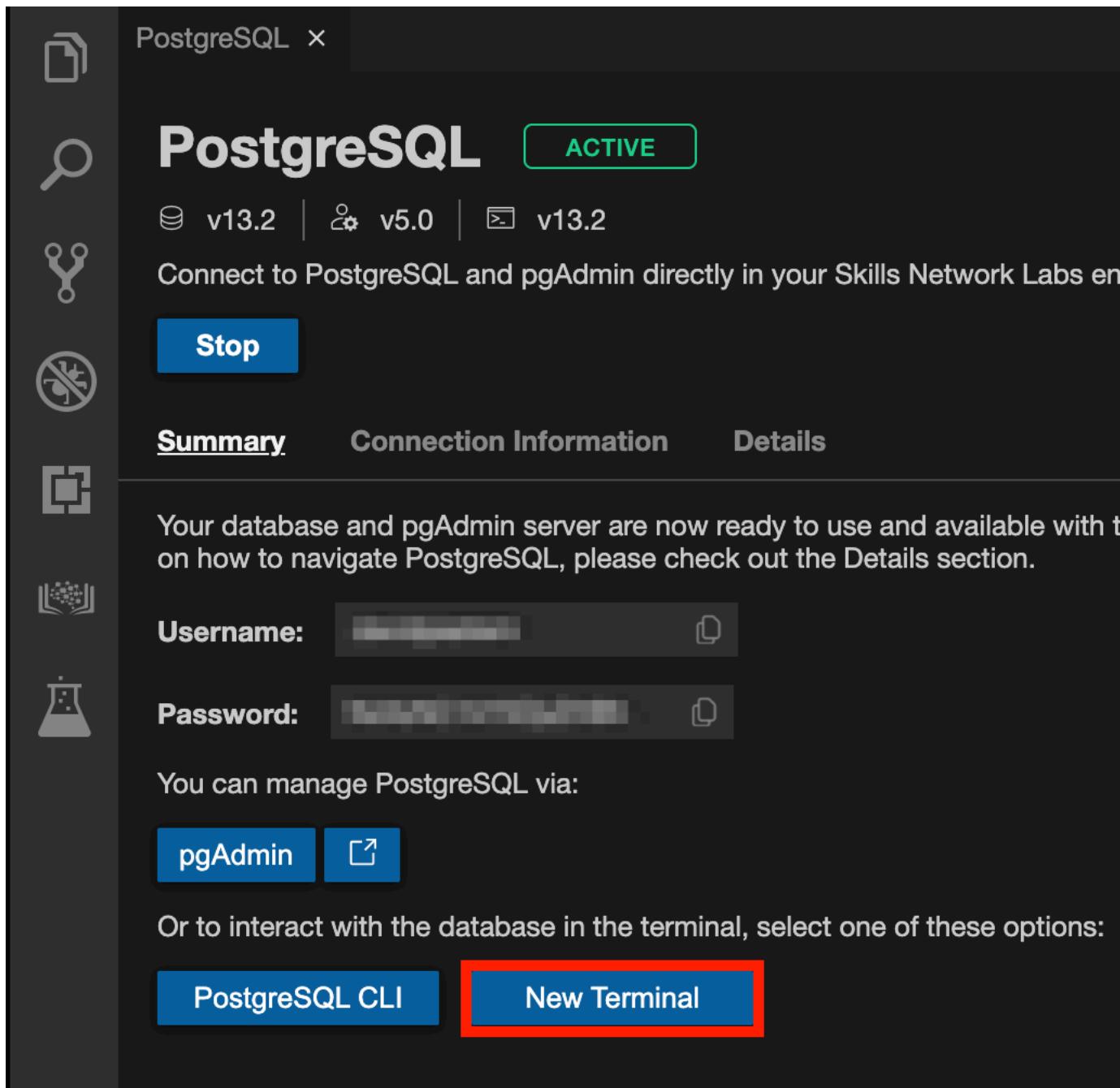
3. Select the **Start** button. PostgreSQL may take a few moments to start.



Task B: Download and Create the Database

First, you will need to download the database.

1. Open a new terminal by selecting the **New Terminal** button near the bottom of the interface.



2. Run the following command in the terminal:

```
 wget https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/example-guided-project/flights_RUSSIA_small.sql
```

The file that you downloaded is a full database backup of a month of flight data in Russia. Now, you can perform a full restoration of the data set by first opening the PostgreSQL CLI.

3. Near the bottom of the window, select the **PostgreSQL CLI** button to launch the command line interface (CLI).

PostgreSQL X

PostgreSQL

ACTIVE

v13.2 | v5.0 | v13.2

Connect to PostgreSQL and pgAdmin directly in your Skills Network Labs environment.

Stop

Summary **Connection Information** **Details**

Your database and pgAdmin server are now ready to use and available with the IP address 10.0.0.11. For more information on how to navigate PostgreSQL, please check out the Details section.

Username: [REDACTED] 

Password: [REDACTED] 

You can manage PostgreSQL via:

pgAdmin 

Or to interact with the database in the terminal, select one of these options:

PostgreSQL CLI **New Terminal**



4. In the PostgreSQL CLI, enter the command to restore the data you downloaded into a new database called **demo**.

- ▶ Hint (click here)
- ▶ Solution (click here)

5. Verify that the database was properly created by entering the following command:

```
\dt
```

You should see the following output showing all the tables that are part of the `bookings` schema in the `demo` database.

```
theia@theiadocker-davidpastern: /home/project      theia@theiadocker-davidpastern:
```

```
demo=# \dt
```

List of relations			
Schema	Name	Type	Owner
bookings	aircrafts_data	table	postgres
bookings	airports_data	table	postgres
bookings	boarding_passes	table	postgres
bookings	bookings	table	postgres
bookings	flights	table	postgres
bookings	seats	table	postgres
bookings	ticket_flights	table	postgres
bookings	tickets	table	postgres
(8 rows)			

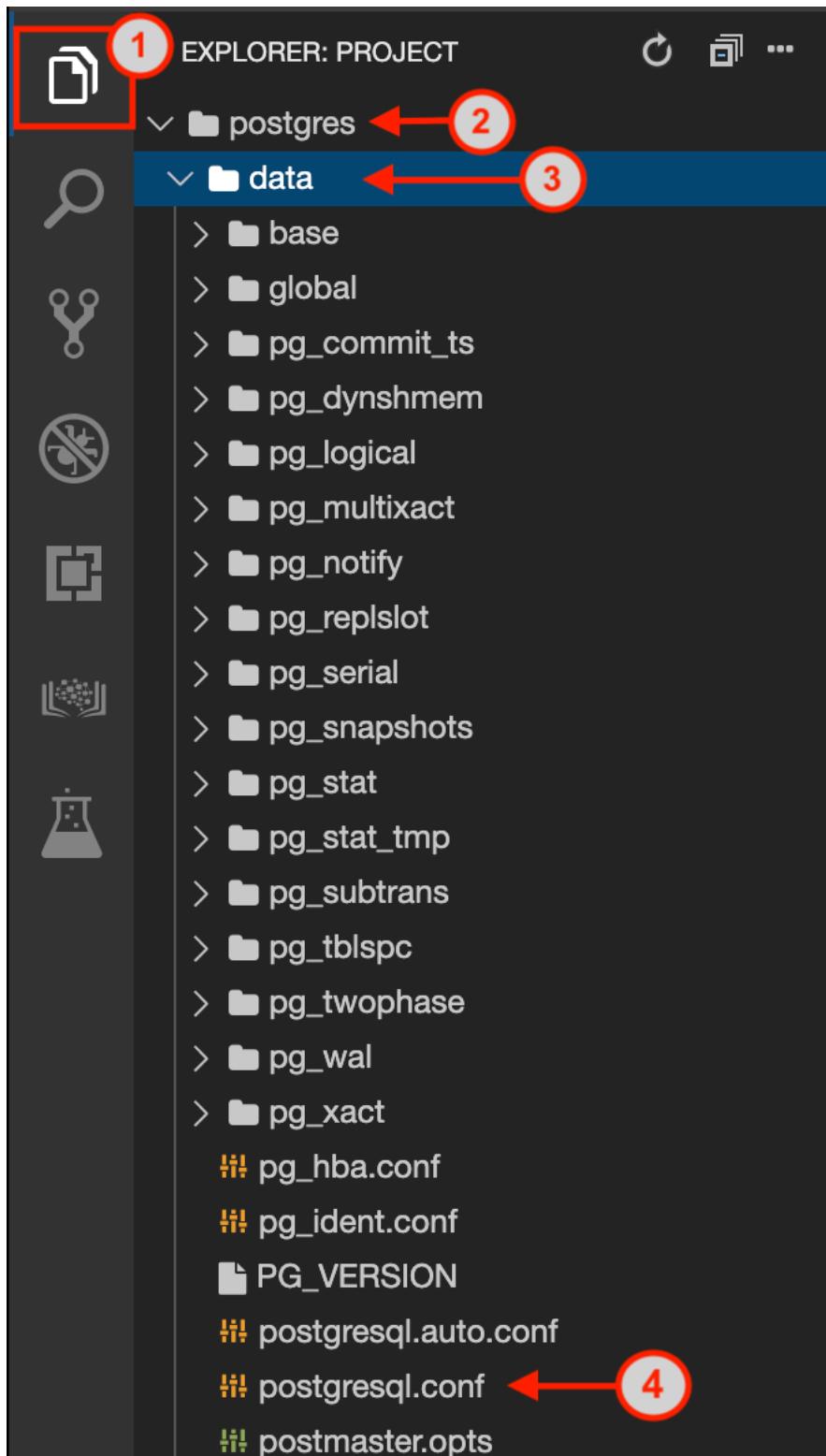
```
demo=# 
```

Exercise 2: Enable Error Logging and Observe Logs

Task A: Enable Server Logging

First, to enable error logging on your PostgreSQL server instance, you will need to configure your server to support it. You can do so by using the Cloud IDE file explorer to open `postgresql.conf`, which stores the configuration parameters that are read upon server startup. Let's go ahead and do it.

1. You can open the file by first opening the file explorer on Cloud IDE then selecting `postgres > data > postgresql.conf`.



2. With the configuration file open, scroll down to line 431. Replace `logging_collector = off` with `logging_collector = on` and uncomment the parameter by removing the `#` before the line.

```
EXPLORER: PR... ⏪ ⏴ ... PostgreSQL postgresql.conf ●  
1  
postgres  
  data  
    base  
    global  
    pg_commit_ts  
    pg_dynshmem  
    pg_logical  
    pg_multixact  
    pg_notify  
    pg_replslot  
    pg_serial  
    pg_snapshots  
    pg_stat  
    pg_stat_tmp  
    pg_subtrans  
    pg_tblspc  
    pg_twophase  
    pg_wal  
    pg_xact  
      pg_hba.conf  
      pg_ident.conf  
      PG_VERSION  
      postgresql.auto.conf  
      postgresql.conf  
      postmaster.opts  
      postmaster.pid  
      passwd  
419 #-----  
420 # REPORTING AND LOGGING  
421 #-----  
422  
423 # - Where to Log -  
424  
425 #log_destination = 'stderr'  
426 | | | | # stderr  
427 | | | | # depends  
428 | | | | # requires  
429  
430 # This is used when logging  
431 logging_collector = on  
432 | | | | # into  
433 | | | | # csvlog  
434 | | | | # (change)  
435  
436 # These are only used if log  
437 #log_directory = 'log'  
438 | | | | # can be  
439 | | | | #log_filename = 'postgresql-  
440 | | | | # can be  
441 | | | | #log_file_mode = 0600  
442 | | | | # begin  
443 | | | | #log_truncate_on_rotation =  
444 | | | | # same  
445 | | | | # truncat  
446 | | | | # But su  
447 | | | | # time-d  
448 | | | | # or size  
449 | | | | # off, n  
450 | | | | # in all  
451 #log_rotation_age = 1d
```

3. Save the changes to `postgresql.conf` by either navigating to **File > Save** at the top toolbar or by pressing **Ctrl + S** (Mac: **⌘ + S**).

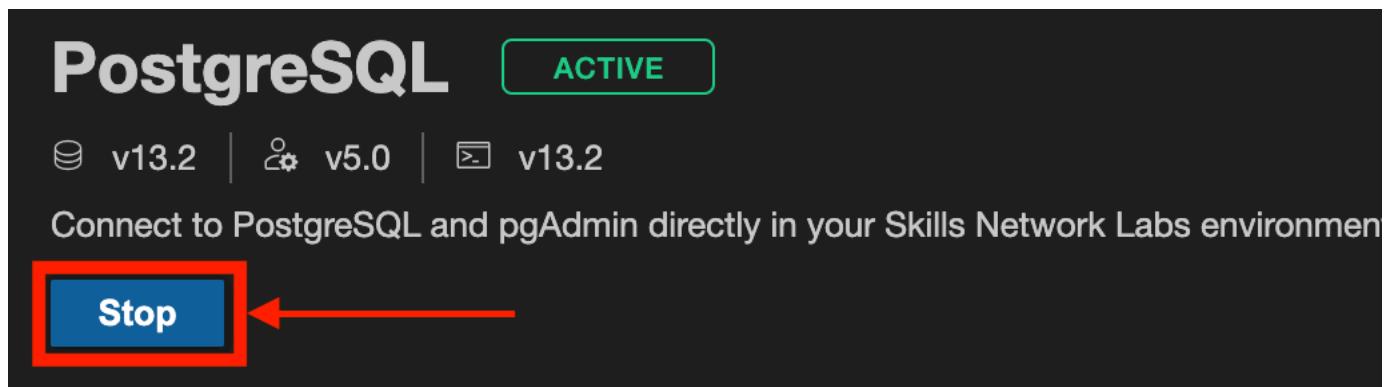
4. Changing this parameter requires a server restart in order to take effect. Select the PostgreSQL tab in Cloud IDE.

PostgreSQL postgresql.conf

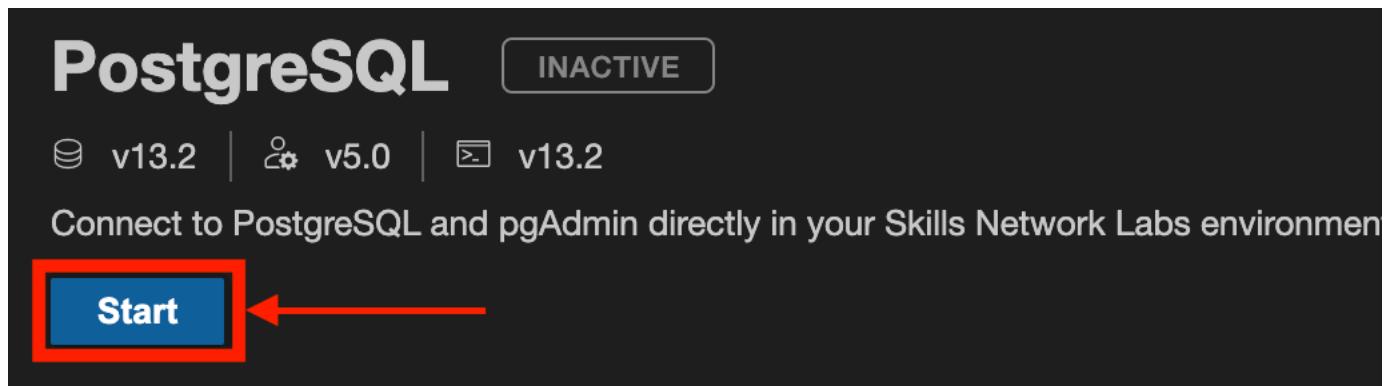
```
1 # -----
2 # PostgreSQL configuration file
3 # -----
4 #
5 # This file consists of lines of the form:
6 #
7 #     name = value
8 #
```

Note: If the database will not work, you may need to stop and restart the database if it fails to start up

5. Stop the PostgreSQL server by selecting the “Stop” button and close all CLI and terminal tabs.



6. Now restart the PostgreSQL server by selecting the “Start” button. It may take a few moments to start up again. When it does so, reopen the PostgreSQL CLI.



7. Confirm that the configuration parameter was successfully changed and loaded into the PostgreSQL instance by entering the following command into the CLI:

```
SHOW logging_collector;
```

You should see that the command returns **on**.

```
postgres=# SHOW logging_collector;
logging_collector
-----
on
(1 row)
```

Task B: View the Server Logs

In this task, you will navigate the Cloud IDE file explorer to open up and inspect the server logs created after you enabled the logging in the previous task. The logs can be a valuable tool when troubleshooting issues as a database administrator. For now, let's look at the logs created during normal operation, with nothing broken yet.

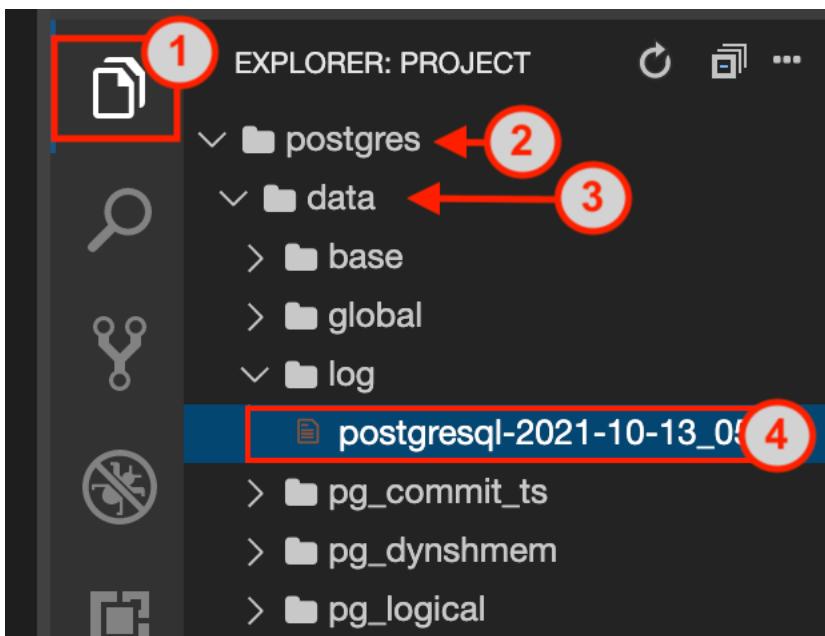
1. To find where the system logs are stored, enter the following command into the CLI:

```
SHOW log_directory;
```

```
postgres=# SHOW log_directory;
log_directory
-----
log
(1 row)
```

2. Open up the file explorer on Cloud IDE and navigate through **postgres > data > log**.

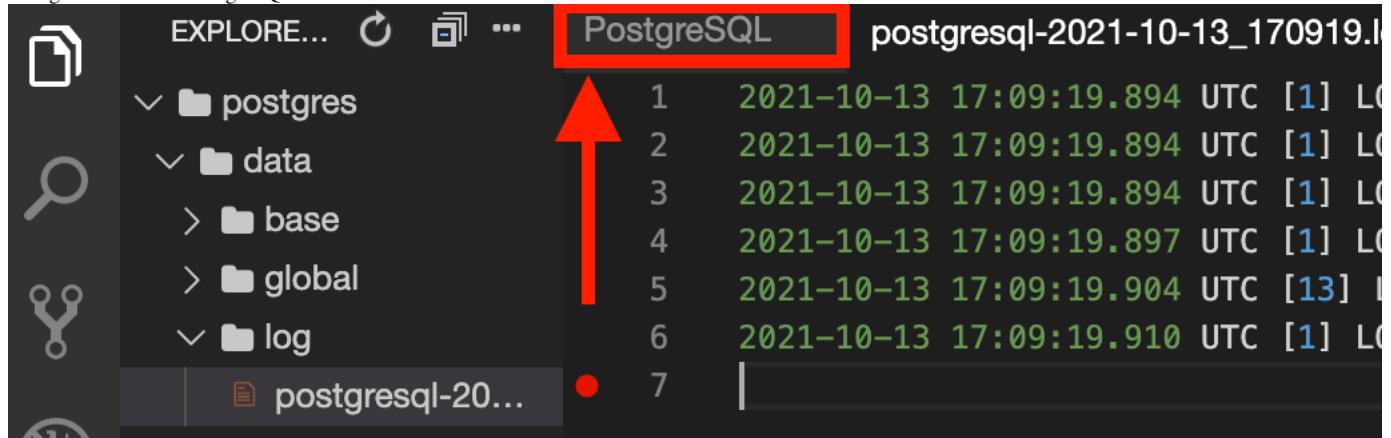
3. You will see a file with a name of the form `postgresql-YYYY-MM-DD-<numbers>.log`. Go ahead and open it.



4. Inspect and familiarize yourself with the logs given for a PostgreSQL server startup. Every time you start the server again, a new .log file will be created in the **log** folder.

EXPLORE...	PostgreSQL	postgresql-2021-10-13_170919.log
postgres	1	2021-10-13 17:09:19.894 UTC [1] L
data	2	2021-10-13 17:09:19.894 UTC [1] L
base	3	2021-10-13 17:09:19.894 UTC [1] L
global	4	2021-10-13 17:09:19.897 UTC [1] L
log	5	2021-10-13 17:09:19.904 UTC [13] L
postgresql-20...	6	2021-10-13 17:09:19.910 UTC [1] L
pg_commit_ts	7	

5. Navigate back to the PostgreSQL tab.



6. Try it yourself: Stop the PostgreSQL server and close all terminal tabs.

- ▶ Hint (click here)
- ▶ Solution (click here)

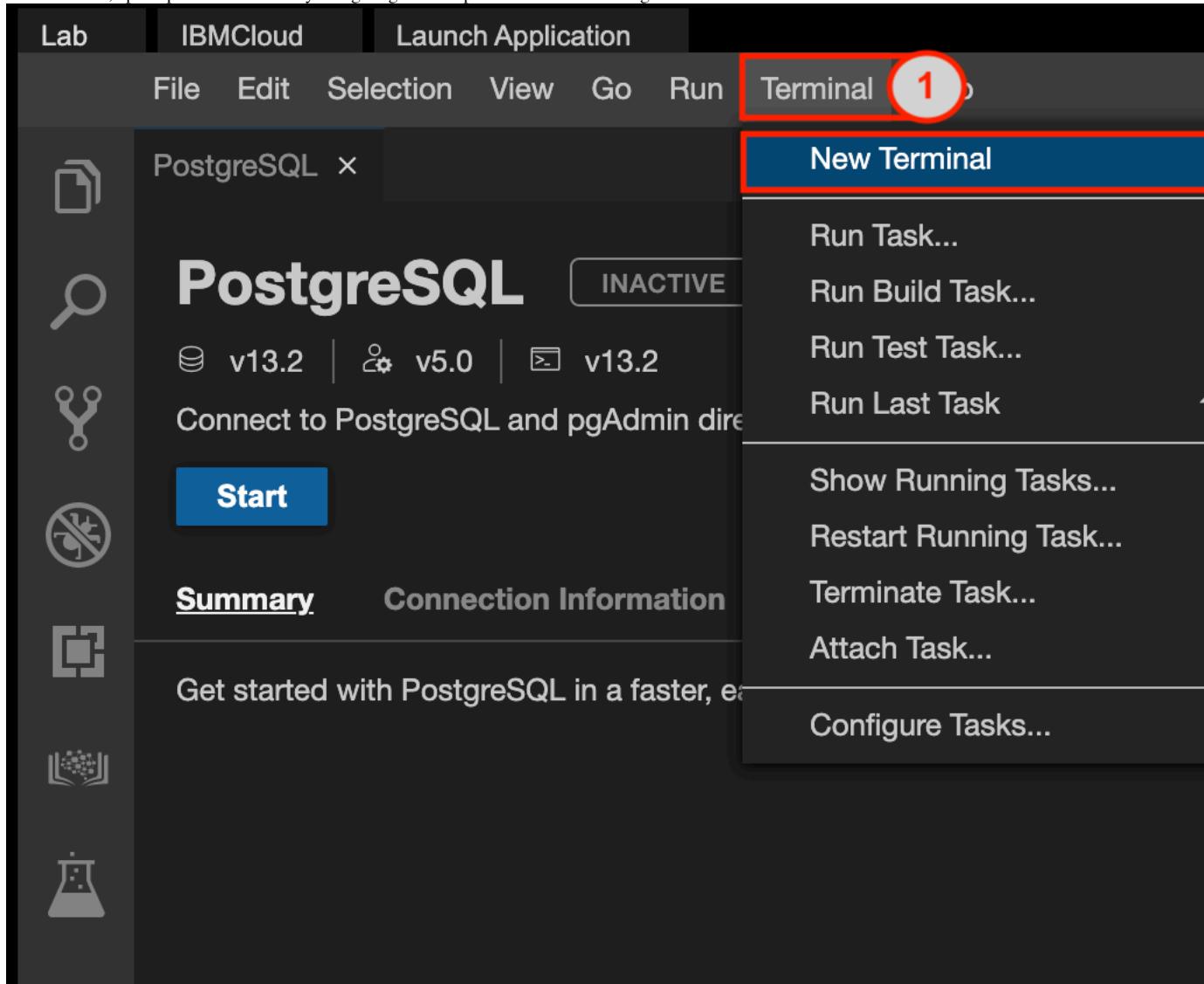
Exercise 3: Test the Performance of the PostgreSQL Server

The most common problems encountered with databases are caused by poor performance, improper configuration, or poor connectivity. Server configuration issues, such as inadequate hardware resources or misconfigured settings, can significantly impact performance. In this exercise, you will gain some hands-on experience in studying the performance of the PostgreSQL server and inspecting the logs to identify and resolve slow performance and connection disruptions.

Task A: Preparation for the Exercise

Before you get started, you'll have to set up a few things so that you can begin troubleshooting. In this task, you will first delete the **postgresql.conf** file and replace it with a new configuration file that has some parameters changed. This task is entirely setup and will allow you to complete the remainder of the tasks where you will test the performance of the server.

1. In Cloud IDE, open up a new terminal by navigating to the top menu bar and selecting Terminal > New terminal.

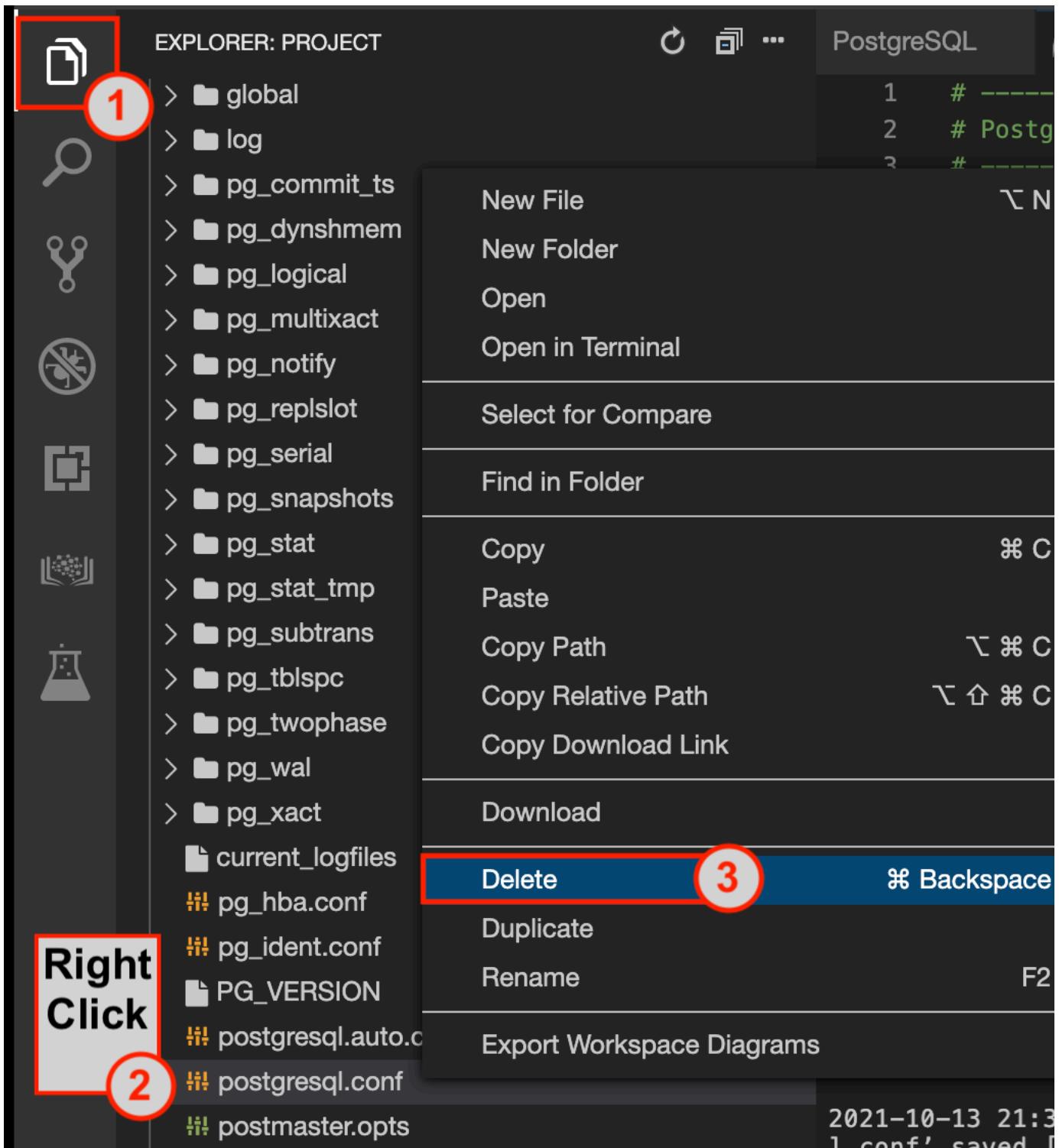


2. In the terminal, enter the following command to download a new postgresql.conf configuration file:

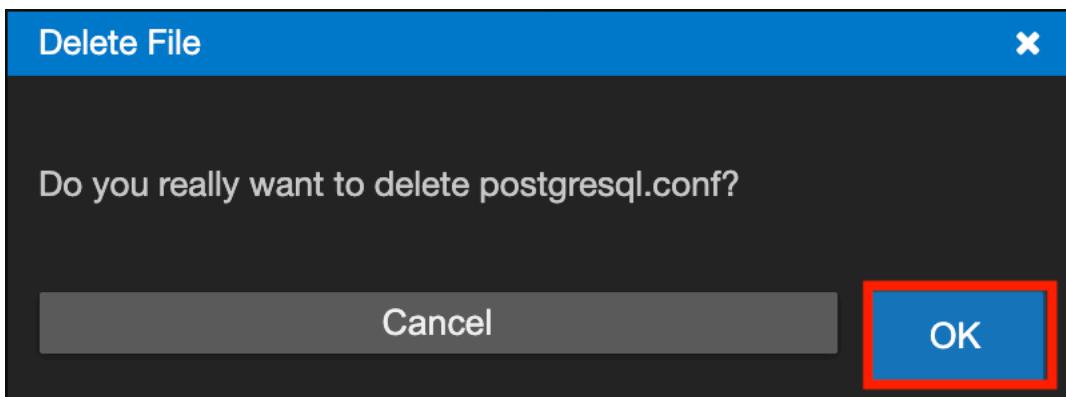
```
 wget https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DB0231EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/PostgreSQL/Lab%20-%20Task%201/postgresql.conf
```

3. Open up the file explorer on Cloud IDE and navigate to **postgres > data**.

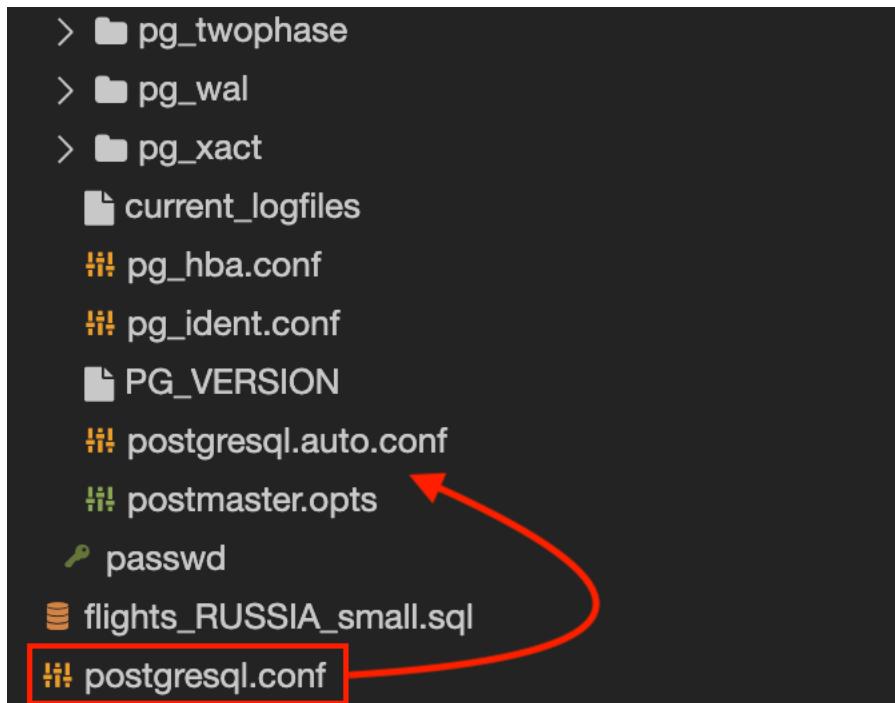
4. Right-click **postgresql.conf** in this directory and select **Delete**.



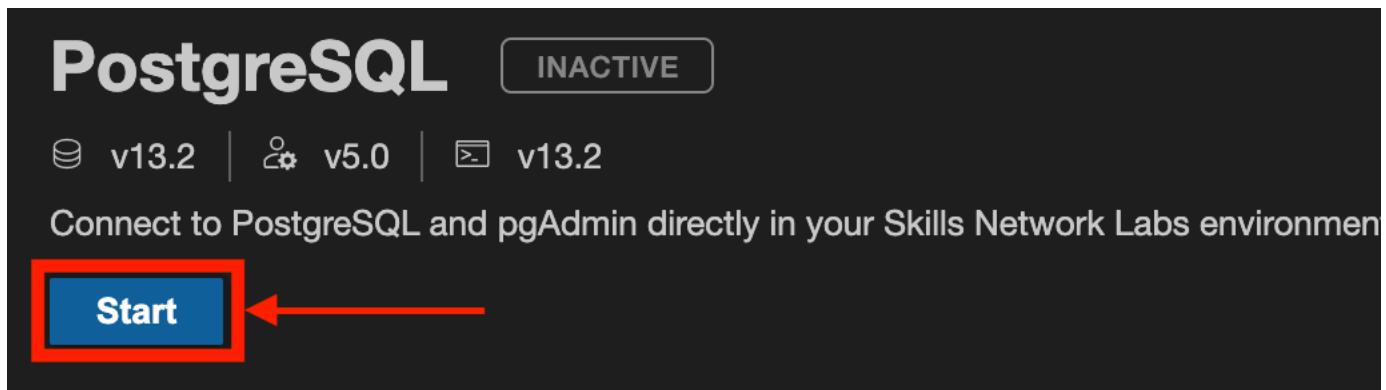
5. You will be prompted to confirm that you wish to delete this file. Select **OK** to confirm.



6. In the file explorer, you will see the `postgresql.conf` file you downloaded in Step 1 sitting in the root directory. Drag it into the `postgres > data` directory, as shown below.



7. Now go ahead and start up the PostgreSQL server again by selecting the **Start** button.



Task B: Test the Performance of the Server

In this part of the exercise, you will run a few SQL commands and analyze the server's performance, inspect the error logs, then finally, identify and resolve issues that could be hindering the performance of the database.

Let's try running some queries on the database and analyze its performance.

1. First, open up the PostgreSQL command line interface (CLI) by selecting the **PostgreSQL CLI** button.

The screenshot shows a service management interface for PostgreSQL. On the left is a vertical toolbar with icons for file operations, search, and other system functions. The main area has a dark header with the title "PostgreSQL" and a green "ACTIVE" status indicator. Below the header, there are three status boxes: "v13.2", "v5.0", and "v13.2". A descriptive message encourages connecting to PostgreSQL and pgAdmin directly. A large blue "Stop" button is prominently displayed. Below the button, there are tabs for "Summary", "Connection Information", and "Details". The "Summary" tab is selected, displaying a message that the database and pgAdmin server are ready for use. It also shows fields for "Username" and "Password", each with a copy icon. A section titled "You can manage PostgreSQL via:" lists "pgAdmin" and a terminal icon. At the bottom, it says "Or to interact with the database in the terminal, select one of these options:" followed by two buttons: "PostgreSQL CLI" (which is highlighted with a red border) and "New Terminal".

2. **Try it yourself:** Use the CLI to connect to the **demo** database.

► [Solution \(click here\)](#)

3. To inspect how long each query or command takes, enable the timer with the following command in the CLI:

```
\timing
```

This will tell you how long each query takes (in milliseconds).

4. Let's start off with a very simple query on the **aircrafts_data** table. Enter the following into the CLI:

```
SELECT * FROM aircrafts_data;
```

```

demo=# SELECT * FROM aircrafts_data;
          aircraft_code |           model | range
-----+-----+-----+
    773 | {"en": "Boeing 777-300"} | 11100
    763 | {"en": "Boeing 767-300"} | 7900
    SU9 | {"en": "Sukhoi Superjet-100"} | 3000
    320 | {"en": "Airbus A320-200"} | 5700
    321 | {"en": "Airbus A321-200"} | 5600
    319 | {"en": "Airbus A319-100"} | 6700
    733 | {"en": "Boeing 737-300"} | 4200
    CN1 | {"en": "Cessna 208 Caravan"} | 1200
    CR2 | {"en": "Bombardier CRJ-200"} | 2700
(9 rows)

```

Time: 1.048 ms

demo=#

As you can see, this query was on a small table and was quick--only about 1 millisecond. No problems here.

5. Let's try something a little more computationally heavy and see how the server handles it. The following command goes through each element in the `boarding_passes` table and reassigns each value to itself. In other words, it does not change the table but allows you to see how the server handles this task. Enter the following into the CLI:

```
UPDATE boarding_passes SET ticket_no = ticket_no, flight_id = flight_id, boarding_no = boarding_no, seat_no = seat_no;
```

```

demo=# UPDATE boarding_passes SET ticket_no = ticket_no, flight_id =
  boarding_no = boarding_no, seat_no = seat_no;
UPDATE 579686
Time: 57946.030 ms (00:57.946)
demo=# []

```

This heavier command took almost a minute to execute--a fairly long time, but the server was nonetheless able to complete the command. Still, you may want to improve this performance.

6. Now, as the database administrator, you will likely not be the *only* one who needs to access the database you are working with. Other users will likely need to connect to the database for a wide variety of reasons, including retrieving and inputting data. Let's simulate additional users connecting to the database. You can do this by opening additional **PostgreSQL CLI** terminals in Cloud IDE, as each one establishes a new connection to the server. Click **PostgreSQL CLI** three times, opening three new CLI terminals:

PostgreSQL ×

PostgreSQL

ACTIVE

v13.2 | v5.0 | v13.2

Connect to PostgreSQL and pgAdmin directly in your Skills Network Labs environment.

Stop

Summary **Connection Information** **Details**

Your database and pgAdmin server are now ready to use and available with the IP address 127.0.0.1. For more information on how to navigate PostgreSQL, please check out the Details section.

Username: [REDACTED]

Password: [REDACTED]

You can manage PostgreSQL via:

pgAdmin [Open](#)

Or to interact with the database in the terminal, select one of these options:

PostgreSQL CLI [Open](#) **New Terminal**

After clicking the button the third time, you will be presented with the following message in the new terminal:

```
theia@theiadocker-davidpastern: /home/project          theia@theiadocker-davidpastern: /home/project
```

```
theia@theiadocker-davidpastern:/home/project$ psql --username=postgres
psql: error: connection to server at "localhost" (:1), port 5432 failed: too many clients already
theia@theiadocker-davidpastern:/home/project$
```

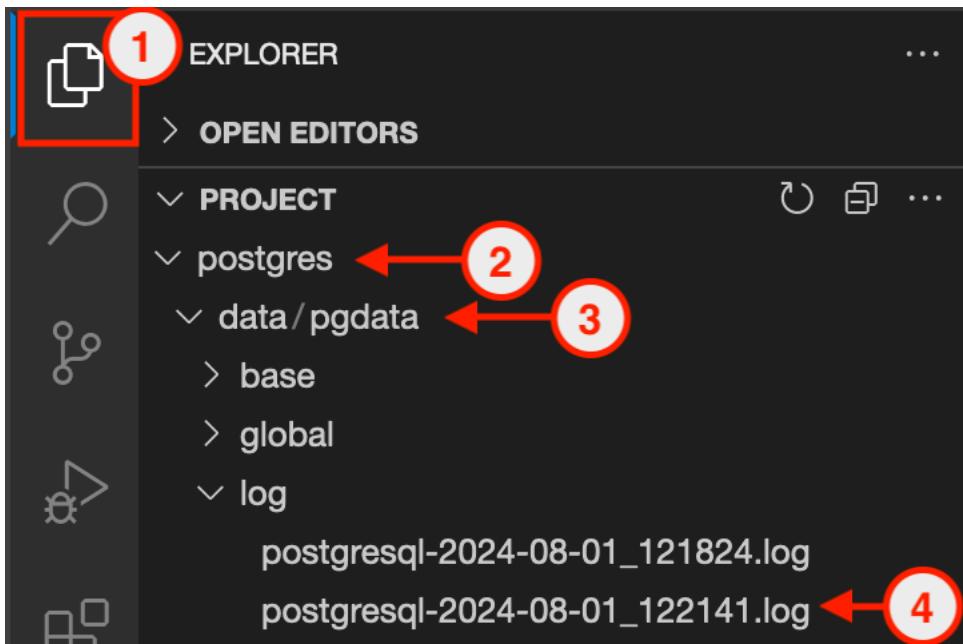
What happened here? Let's do some investigating and find out what the issue is, but first, go ahead and close all the terminals you opened up.

Exercise 4: Troubleshoot

In the previous exercise, you encountered a problem and the server shut down. Now it's time to figure out what happened, why it happened, and how to fix it so that it does not happen again.

Task A: Diagnose the Issue

1. First, let's check the server logs to see what happened. Open up the Cloud IDE file explorer and navigate to **postgres > data > log**.
2. Since you restarted the server in the previous exercise, a new log file will have been created for this new session. Open up the most recent one.



3. Inspect the most recent logs, as you encountered the problem in Exercise 3.

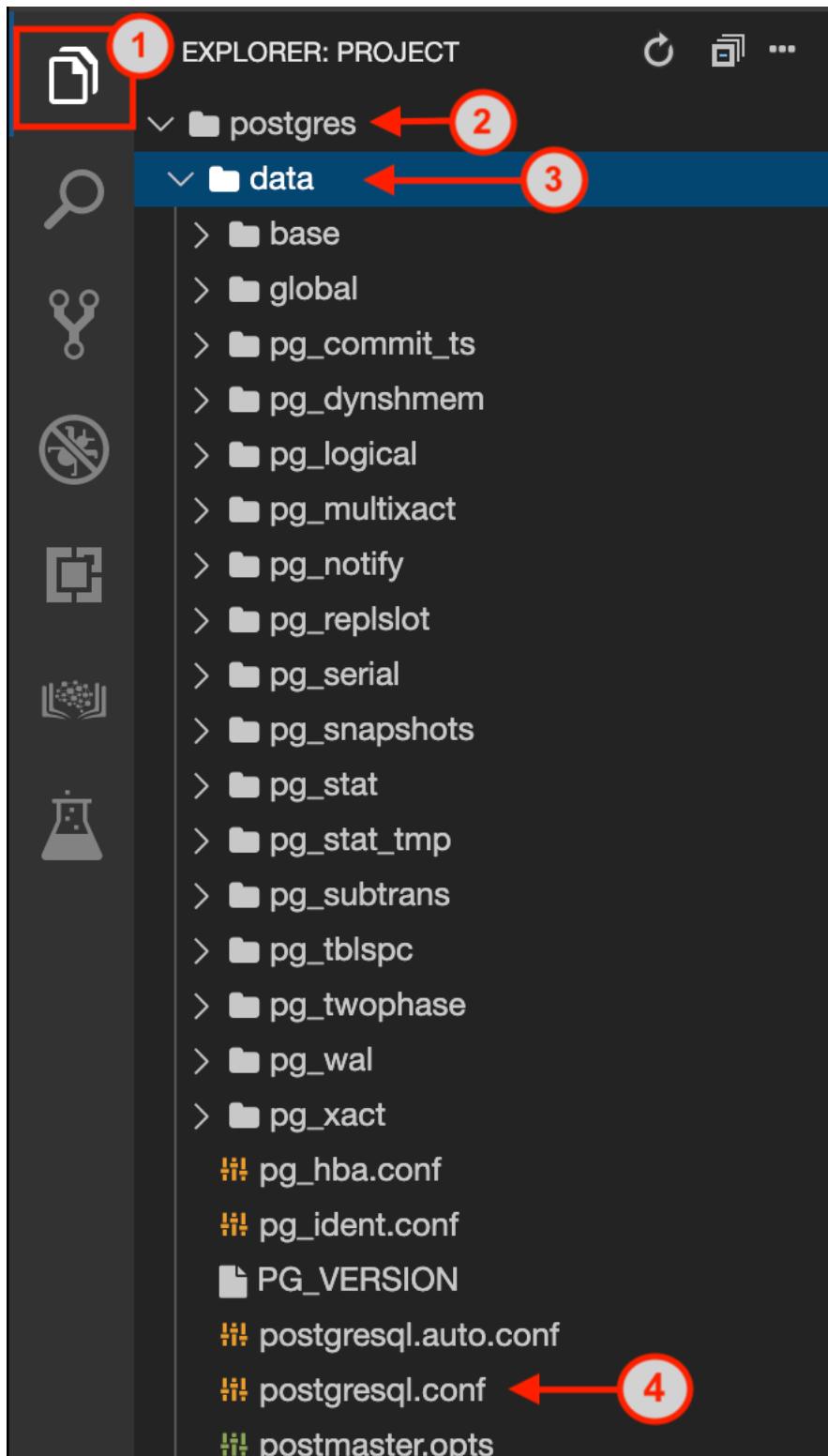
```
PostgreSQL      postgresql-2021-10-14_180835.log ×
1  2021-10-14 18:08:35.560 UTC [1] LOG:  starting PostgreSQL 13.2
2  2021-10-14 18:08:35.560 UTC [1] LOG:  listening on IPv4 address "0.0.0.0"
3  2021-10-14 18:08:35.560 UTC [1] LOG:  listening on IPv6 address "::"
4  2021-10-14 18:08:35.563 UTC [1] LOG:  listening on Unix socket "/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432"
5  2021-10-14 18:08:35.568 UTC [13] LOG:  database system was shutdown
6  2021-10-14 18:08:35.574 UTC [1] LOG:  database system is ready
7  2021-10-14 18:10:55.107 UTC [199] FATAL:  sorry, too many clients already
8  2021-10-14 18:10:55.262 UTC [200] FATAL:  sorry, too many clients already
9  2021-10-14 18:11:00.255 UTC [206] FATAL:  sorry, too many clients already
```

As you can see, some error logs were created from opening that last CLI terminal, with the message `FATAL: sorry, too many clients already`. This message is repeated several times as the connection is repeatedly attempting to re-establish.

Some of the most common connectivity problems are not being able to connect to the database server, the database server or instance not running properly, and client login credentials being incorrect. You can likely rule out the last two, since the login credentials are automatically inputted for us on Cloud IDE and you know that the server instance is running properly, since you are already connected to it on 3 other terminals. This likely means you could be experiencing some problems connecting to the database server when you open the fourth connection. But why is this?

Server configuration issues, such as inadequate hardware resources or misconfigured settings, can significantly impact performance. Perhaps this could explain the connection problem as well as the slow performance you saw on the database query in Exercise 3. Let's take a look at the server configuration and see if you can spot anything.

4. Using the Cloud IDE file explorer, navigate to `postgres > data` and open the `postgresql.conf` configuration file.



5. If you scroll down to line 64 of the file, you will find **max_connections = 4**.

```
PostgreSQL postgresql.conf x

53  #-----
54  # CONNECTIONS AND AUTHENTICATION
55  #-----
56
57  # - Connection Settings -
58
59  listen_addresses = '*'
60  | | | | | # comma-separated list of addresses;
61  | | | | | # defaults to 'localhost'; use '*' for all
62  | | | | | # (change requires restart)
63  port = 5432           # (change requires restart)
64  max_connections = 4    # (change requires restart)
65  #superuser_reserved_connections = 3 # (change requires restart)
66  #unix_socket_directories = '/var/run/postgresql'  # comma-sep
67  | | | | | # (change requires restart)
68  #unix_socket_group = ''          # (change requires restart)
69  #unix_socket_permissions = 0777   # begin with 0 to use octal
70  | | | | | # (change requires restart)
71  #bonjour = off                 # advertise server via Bonjour
72  | | | | | # (change requires restart)
73  #bonjour_name = ''             # defaults to the computer name
74  | | | | | # (change requires restart)
75
```

Aha! That's where the issue was coming from. This parameter sets the maximum number of connections that can be made to the server at any given time. So when you tried to open that fourth CLI terminal, the max number of connections was reached, giving that FATAL error in the logs. Therefore, the problem you encountered comes from improper server configuration, since it's reasonable to expect more than four users to be connected to the database. Let's go ahead and fix the issue.

Task B: Resolve the Issue

In Task A, you discovered that the issues you encountered in Exercise 3 were caused by improper server configuration. Now let's modify the configuration parameters to resolve the issue.

1. With the **postgresql.conf** file open, change the **max_connections** parameter from 4 to 100. A maximum connections of 100 is a standard value that will support more than enough connections for most applications.

PostgreSQL

postgresql.conf ●

```
53  #-----  
54  # CONNECTIONS AND AUTHENTICATION  
55  #-----  
56  
57  # - Connection Settings -  
58  
59  listen_addresses = '*'  
60  | | | | | # comma-separated list of addresses;  
61  | | | | | # defaults to 'localhost'; use '*' for all  
62  | | | | | # (change requires restart)  
63  port = 5432          # (change requires restart)  
64  max_connections = 100    # (change requires restart)  
65  #superuser_reserved_connections = 3 # (change requires restart)  
66  #unix_socket_directories = '/var/run/postgresql'    # comma-sep  
67  | | | | | # (change requires restart)  
68  #unix_socket_group = ''          # (change requires restart)  
69  #unix_socket_permissions = 0777      # begin with 0 to use octal  
70  | | | | | # (change requires restart)  
71  #bonjour = off            # advertise server via Bonjour  
72  | | | | | # (change requires restart)  
73  #bonjour_name = ''        # defaults to the computer name  
74  | | | | | # (change requires restart)  
75
```

That should fix the issue you encountered when opening those additional CLI terminals.

2. Since the server can now support far more connections than before, it will also need more available memory to support these connections. The **shared_buffers** configuration parameter sets the amount of memory the database server has at its disposal for shared memory buffers. Scroll down to line 121 to find the **shared_buffers** parameter.

PostgreSQL

postgresql.conf ●

```
115      #-----  
116      # RESOURCE USAGE (except WAL)  
117      #-----  
118  
119      # - Memory -  
120  
121      shared_buffers = 128kB          # min 128kB  
122      |           |           |           # (change requires restart)  
123      huge_pages = try            # on, off, or try  
124      |           |           |           # (change requires restart)  
125      temp_buffers = 8MB          # min 800kB  
126      max_prepared_transactions = 0    # zero disables the feature  
127      |           |           |           # (change requires restart)  
128      # Caution: it is not advisable to set max_prepared_transactions  
129      # you actively intend to use prepared transactions.  
130      work_mem = 64kB            # min 64kB  
131      hash_mem_multiplier = 1.0      # 1-1000.0 multiplier on hash  
132      maintenance_work_mem = 1MB        # min 1MB  
133      autovacuum_work_mem = -1        # min 1MB, or -1 to use maintenance_work_mem  
134      logical_decoding_work_mem = 64MB    # min 64kB  
135      max_stack_depth = 2MB          # min 100kB  
136      shared_memory_type = mmap        # the default is the first option  
137      |           |           |           # supported by the operating system:  
138      |           |           |           # mmap  
139      |           |           |           # sysv  
140      |           |           |           # windows  
141      |           |           |           # (change requires restart)
```

Notice that the parameter is set to 128kB, which is the minimum value.

3. Increase the available memory by changing the **shared_buffers** parameter from **128kB** to **128MB**.
4. While you're at it, you can also increase the server performance so that the slow query you executed in Exercise 3 will run more quickly. Increase the **work_mem** parameter from the minimum **64kB** to **4MB**.
5. Change the **maintenance_work_mem** from the minimum **1MB** to a more standard **64MB**.
6. Save the changes to `postgresql.conf` by either navigating to **File > Save** at the top toolbar or by pressing **Ctrl + S** (Mac: **⌘ + S**).
7. Close all open terminal tabs and stop the PostgreSQL server by selecting the **Stop** button.

PostgreSQL

ACTIVE

v13.2 | v5.0 | v13.2

Connect to PostgreSQL and pgAdmin directly in your Skills Network Labs environment

Stop

Exercise 5: Try it Yourself!

The changes you made to the PostgreSQL server configuration parameters should fix the problems you encountered in Exercise 3. However, it's certainly good practice to test this out and confirm that your fix was successful. In this practice exercise, you will run through much of the same process you did in Exercise 3 to confirm that the issues you encountered are resolved and will not arise again.

1. **Try it yourself:** Restart the PostgreSQL server.

► Solution (Click Here)

2. **Try it yourself:** Compare the performance of querying the **aircrafts_data** table now compared to before changing the configuration parameters.

► Hint (Click Here)

► Solution (Click Here)

3. Run the same command in the CLI that you did in Step 5 of Exercise 3 and compare the performance before and after changing the configuration parameters. To save you the scrolling and losing your place, the command you entered earlier is given below:

```
UPDATE boarding_passes SET ticket_no = ticket_no, flight_id = flight_id, boarding_no = boarding_no, seat_no = seat_no;
```

► Results (Click Here)

4. **Try it yourself:** Finally, test to confirm that the server can now handle *at least* 5 connections.

► Hint (Click Here)

► Solution (Click Here)

Conclusion

Congratulations on completing this lab on troubleshooting a relational database management system. You now have some foundational knowledge on how to identify and resolve some common issues you may face in PostgreSQL as a database administrator.

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