
# WAL for DBAs – (Almost) Everything you want to know

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# About me

- Who is this guy?
  - Using Red Hat (and then Fedora) since 1996.
  - Using PostgreSQL since 1998.
  - Responsible for PostgreSQL YUM repository.
  - Working at EnterpriseDB since 2011.
  - Living in London, UK.
  - The Guy With The PostgreSQL Tattoo!

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(Did you tweet? Thanks!)

# Agenda (in random order)

- What is WAL?
- What does it include?
- How to read it?
- What about wal_level ?
- Replication and WAL
- Backup and WAL
- PITR and WAL
- Other topics

# Before we actually start:

Please do not delete WAL files manually.

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# What is WAL?

- Write Ahead Log:
  - Logging of transactions
  - a.k.a. xlog (transaction log),
  - 16 MB in most of the installations (can be configured, --with-wal-segsize)
    - v11: initdb will have a –wal-segsize parameter
  - 8 kB page size (can be configured, --with-wal-blocksize)
  - pg_xlog (<= 9.6)→ pg_wal (10+)
    - Because people deleted files under “log” directory.

# What is WAL?

- Designed to prevent data loss in most of the situations
  - OS crash, hardware failure, PostgreSQL crash.
- Write transactions are written to WAL
    - Before transaction result is sent to the client
    - Data files are not changed on each transaction
    - Performance benefit
- Should be kept in a separate drive.
  - Initdb, or symlink

# What is WAL?

- Built-in feature
- Life before WAL (not before B.C., though):
  - All changes go to durable storage (eventually), but:
    - Data page is loaded to shared_buffers
    - Changes are made there
    - Dirty buffers!
  - But not timely!
  - Crash → Data loss!

# What is WAL?

- Life after WAL:
  - Almost all “modifications” are “logged” to WAL files (WAL record)
    - Even if the transaction is aborted (ROLLBACK)
  - wal_buffers → WAL segments (files)
  - Ability to recover data after a crash
  - Checkpoint!

# Where is it used?

- Transaction logging!
- Replication
- PITR
- REDO
  - Sequentially availability is a must.
  - REDO vs UNDO
  - No REDO for temp tables and unlogged tables.

# Shared Buffers, Bgwriter and checkpointer

- shared_buffers in PostgreSQL
  - Dirty buffers
  - This is where transactions are performed
  - Side effect: Causes inconsistency(?) on durable storage, due to dirty buffers.
- Bgwriter: Background writer
  - LRU
- Checkpointer
  - Pushing all dirty buffers to durable storage
  - Triggered automatically or manually
- Backends may also write data to heap

# WAL file naming

- 24 chars, hex.
  - 1st 8 chars: timelineID
    - 00000001 is the timelineID created by initdb
  - 2nd 8 chars: Block ID
  - 3rd 8 chars: WAL segment ID
- 000000010000000000000001 → 000000010000000000000002
- … 00000001000000000000FF → 000000010000000100000000
- ...and 00000001000000010000FF → 000000010000000200000000

# WAL file naming

- Use PostgreSQL's internal tools to manage them
  - pg_archivecleanup
  - pg_resetwal
  - pg_waldump
  - ....

# pg_waldump

- We are all human.
- Use pg_waldump, if you want to see contents of WAL files
- rmgr --help to get list of all resource names, -f for follow, -n for limit. -z for stats.
- pg_waldump -n 20 -f  000000010000000700000033
- rmgr: Heap len (rec/tot): 3/ 59, tx: 389744, lsn: 7/33B66228, prev 7/33B661F0, desc: INSERT+INIT off 1, blkref #0: rel 1663/13326/190344 blk 0
- rmgr: Heap len (rec/tot): 3/ 59, tx: 389744, lsn: 7/33B66268, prev 7/33B66228, desc: INSERT off 2, blkref #0: rel 1663/13326/190344 blk 0
- rmgr: Transaction len (rec/tot): 8/ 34, tx: 389744, lsn: 7/33B662A8, prev 7/33B66268, desc: COMMIT 2017-02-03 03:03:49.482223 +03
- rmgr: Heap len (rec/tot): 14/ 69, tx: 389745, lsn: 7/33B662D0, prev 7/33B662A8, desc: HOT_UPDATE off 1 xmax 389745 ; new off 3 xmax 0, blkref #0: rel 1663/13326/190344 blk 0
- rmgr: Transaction len (rec/tot): 8/ 34, tx: 389745, lsn: 7/33B66318, prev 7/33B662D0, desc: COMMIT 2017-02-03 03:03:54.091645 +03
- rmgr: WAL len (rec/tot): 80/ 106, tx: 0, lsn: 7/33B66340, prev 7/33B66318, desc: CHECKPOINT_ONLINE redo 7/33B66340; tli 1; prev tli 1; fpw true; xid 0/389746; oid 198532; multi 1; offset 0; oldest xid 1866 in DB 129795; oldest multi 1 in DB 90123; oldest/newest commit timestamp xid: 388437/389745; oldest running xid 0; online
- rmgr: WAL len (rec/tot): 0/ 24, tx: 0, lsn: 7/33B663B0, prev 7/33B66340, desc: SWITCH

# WAL: LSN

- Log Sequence Number
  - Position of the record in WAL file.
  - Provides uniqueness for each WAL record.
- Per docs: “Pointer to a location in WAL file”
- LSN: Block ID + Segment ID:
- During recovery, LSN on the page and LSN in the WAL file are compared.
  - The larger one wins.

# WAL: Finding current WAL file

- Probably not the last one in ls list!

- postgres=# SELECT * from pg_current_wal_location();

  pg_current_wal_location
  ---
  40E6/2C85AC10

- postgres=# SELECT pg_walfile_name('40E6/2C85AC10');
  pg_walfile_name
  ---
  000000030000040E60000002C

  So:

- postgres=# SELECT pg_walfile_name(pg_current_wal_location());

  pg_walfile_name
  ---
  000000030000040E60000002C

# Checkpoint, and pg_control

- As soon as the checkpoint starts, REDO point is stored in shared buffers.
- A WAL record is created referencing checkpoint start, and it is first written to WAL buffers, and then eventually to pg_control.
  - pg_control is under $PGDATA/global
- Unlike bgwriter, checkpointer writes **all of the** data in the shared_buffers to durable storage.
- PostgreSQL knows the latest REDO point, by looking at pg_control file.

# Checkpoint, and pg_control

- **pg_controldata**:
  - Latest checkpoint location: 40E7/E43B16B8
  - Prior checkpoint location: 40E7/D8689090

    They are LSN.
- When checkpoint is completed, **pg_control** is updated with the position of checkpoint.
- After checkpoint, old WAL files are either recycled, or removed.
- An “estimation” is done while recycling (based on previous checkpoint cycles)
- 9.5+: In minimum, **min_wal_size** WAL files are always recycled for future usage

# pg_control and REDO

- postmaster reads pg_control on startup.

  ***/usr/pgsql-10/bin/pg_controldata -D /var/lib/pgsql/10/data | grep state***

  - "Database cluster state":
    - starting up
    - shut down
    - shut down in recovery
    - shutting down
    - in crash recovery
    - in archive recovery
    - in production
- If pg_control says "in production", but db server is not running, then this instance is eligible for a recovery!

# pg_control and REDO

- pg_control is the critical piece
  - Should not be corrupted
  - Per docs: “...theoretically a weak spot”
- REDO: All WAL files must be sequentially available for complete recovery.
- UNDO: Not available in Postgres.

# Moving to the new WAL

- A WAL segment may be full
- PostgreSQL archiver will switch to the new wal, if PostgreSQL reaches archive_timeout value.
- DBA issues **pg_switch_wal()** function.

# WAL: Archiving

- Replication, backup, PITR
- archive_mode
- archive_command
- archive_timeout

# WAL: Point-In-Time Recovery (PITR)

- A base backup (pg_basebackup!) and the WAL files are needed.
- WAL files must be sequentially complete – otherwise PITR won't be finished.
- "Roll-forward recovery"

# WAL: Point-In-Time Recovery (PITR)

- PITR: Replaying WAL files on base backups, until **recovery target.**
  - **recovery_target_{time, xid, name, lsn}**
  - If not specified, all archived WAL files are replayed.
- **recovery.conf** and **backup_label:** Enters recovery mode.
  - restore_command, recovery_target_XXX,recovery_target_inclusive
- backup_label: Also includes checkpoint location (starting point of recovery)
- **Almost** like regular recovery process (WAL replay)
- Up to recovery_target_XXX is replayed.

# WAL: Point-In-Time Recovery (PITR)

- After recovery process, timelineID is increased by 1 (also physical WAL file name is also increased by 1)
- A .history file is created.
- $ cat 00000003.history

  1 403F/58000098 no recovery target specified

  2 4048/43000098 before 2017-01-28 11:13:21.124512+03

  “WAL files were replayed until the given time above, and their replay location is 4048/43000098.

# Full page writes

- A WAL record cannot be replayed on a page which is corrupted during bgwriter and/or checkpointer, because of hardware failure, OS crash, kernel failure, etc.
- Full page writes IYF.
- Enabled by default.
  - Please turn it off, if you want to throw a lot of money to PostgreSQL support companies. Otherwise, don’t do so ;)

# Full page writes

- PostgreSQL writes header data + the entire page as WAL record, when a page changes after **every** checkpoint.
  - Increasing checkpoint_timeout helps.
  - Full-page image, backup block.
- PostgreSQL can even recover itself from write failures (not hw failures, though)

# WAL parameters

- wal_level: Minimal, replica or logical
  - Must be > minimal for archiver to be able to run
- fsync : Always on, please.
- synchronous_commit: May lose some of the latest transactions
  - Server returns success to the client
  - Server waits **a bit** to flush the data to durable storage.
  - Less risky than fsync
- wal_sync_method : fdatasync is usually better. Use pg_test_fsync for testing.

# WAL parameters

- wal_log_hints: When this value is set to on , the server writes the entire content of each disk page to WAL after a checkpoint and during the first modification of that page, even for non-critical modifications of so-called hint bits.
- wal_compression: off by default. Less WAL files, more CPU overhead.
- wal_buffers: -1: Automatic tuning of wal buffers: 1/32 of shared_buffers  (not less than 64kB or no more than 16 MB (1 WAL file)
- wal_writer_delay : Rounds between WAL  writer flushes WAL.
- wal_writer_flush_after: New in 9.6

# Questions, comments?


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