Setting up a Large PostgreSQL Server: A Case Study

Vivek Khera, Ph.D.

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The Project

- Replace existing dedicated DB server
- Use old DB server as live spare with replication software

Why?

- Improve interactive response
- Increase service availability
- Upgrade from PG 7.2 to 7.4

What Needs Fixing?

- You can't fix something if you don't know what isn't working right
- Measure everything

Measurement Tools

- systat -vmstat
 - ø disk: MB/s, tps, KB/t, % busy
 - memory & CPU usage
- "Feel" of application
- Log files
- DB Statistics

The Existing Server

- Dual Pentium III
- 4 Disk SCSI hardware RAID10 for data
- 2 GB RAM
- Postgres 7.2
- FreeBSD 4.x

Database

- Customers
- Customers' List Members
- Customers' Messages
- Tracking Information

1 users Load 0.42 0.36 0.34

May 25 10:04

Mem:KB REAL	VIRTUAL	V	N PAGER SWAP PAGER
Tot Share	Tot Share	Free i	n out in out
Act 369588 2648	426060 3604	78940 count	
All 2055180 3048	3320020 5908	pages	
			Interrupts
Proc:r p d s w	Csw Trp Sys	Int Sof Flt	74 cow 508 total
55 8	43 593 642	507 18 596 2566	84 wire ata0 irq14
		2098	88 act 260 aac0 irq2
2.6%Sys 0.2%Intr	6.6%User 0.0%Ni	ce 90.6%Idl 12647	84 inact 10 fxp0 irq7
1 1 1 1		742	88 cache fdc0 irq6
=>>>>		46	52 free atkbd0 irq
			daefr 10 sio0 irq4
Namei Name-	cache Dir-cache	3	88 prcfr sio1 irq3
Calls hits	% hits %		react 100 clk irq0
457 430	94		pdwak 128 rtc irq8
		282 zfod	pdpgs
Disks aacd0 aacd1 d	acd0 fd0	213 ofod	intrn
KB/t 26.41 10.20 (0.00 0.00	75 %slo-z 2040	96 buf
tps 257 2	0 0	482 tfree	8 dirtybuf
MB/s 6.64 0.02 0	0.00 0.00	1308	07 desiredvnodes
% busy 100 4	0 0	327	01 numvnodes
		311	97 freevnodes

May 25 10:04

Mem:KB REAL	VIRTUAL		VN PAGER SWAP PAGER
Tot Share Act 369588 2648 All 2055180 3048	Tot Share 426060 3604 3320020 5908		in out in out
			Interrupts
Proc:r p d s w 55 8			74 cow 508 total 6684 wire ata0 irq14 9888 act 260 aac0 irq2
2.6%Sys 0.2%Intr =>>>>	6.6%User 0.0%Ni	ce 90.6%Idl 126	4784 inact 10 fxp0 irq7 4288 cache fdc0 irq6 4652 free atkbd0 irq daefr 10 sio0 irq4
Namei Name-c Calls hits 457 430	ache Dir-cache % hits % 94		388 prcfr sio1 irq3 react 100 clk irq0 pdwak 128 rtc irq8
Disks aacd0 aacd1 a	cd0 fd0	282 zfod 213 ofod	pdpgs intrn
	0.00 0.00		4096 buf 8 dirtybuf
MB/s 6.64 0.02 0 % busy 100 4	0.00 0.00	3	0807 desiredvnodes 2701 numvnodes 1197 freevnodes

DB Statistics

- Enable in postgresql.conf
- Query from psql:
 - SELECT * FROM pg_stat_activity;
 - SELECT relname, relkind, relpages FROM pg_class
 WHERE relname NOT LIKE 'pg_%';

Results

- Disk capacity saturated
- RAM insufficient for both queries and disk cache
- Index bloat partly to blame

New Server Goals

- Improve disk subsystem speed
 - o increase number of spindles
 - separate pg_xlog from main data disks
- Increase RAM
 - 4GB is max on 32-bit CPU without trickery

New Configuration

- Dual Xeon
- 14 disk external SCSI array for data
- 2 disk internal array for system + log
- 4 GB RAM
- Postgres 7.4
- FreeBSD 4.x

Disk Array Options

- Internal 2-disk array only one choice: RAID1 mirror
- External 14-disk:
 - RAID5
 - RAID10
 - RAID50

Evaluating Arrays

- DB restore of live database snapshot
- Sample queries
- bonnie++ and iozone

And the Winner Is...

RAID5

PostgreSQL Tuning

Shared Buffers

- 30,000 buffers
 - Wisdom from mailing list
 - Personal experience with old server
 - Wire SHM pages to RAM: kern.ipc.shm_use_phys=1

Other Settings

- Sort Memory
- Vacuum Memory
- Free Shared Map
- Checkpoint Segments
- Commit Delay

Logging

- Log via syslog
- Log long running queries

Query Profiling

- Examine logs to identify slow queries
- EXPLAIN
- Analyze program holistically

Problems Persist

- Indexes still growing
- Log disk highly utilized

The Causes

- Long running transactions were idle
- Open transactions prevented data and index rows from being reused
- Tracking data recorded as it came in

Lather, Rinse, Repeat

- Never stop monitoring
- Keep looking for optimizations
- Take good notes

The End

PostgreSQL

