



# Monitoring PostgreSQL

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[www.postgresql-support.de](http://www.postgresql-support.de)

# Different levels of Database monitoring

### Try to periodically connect from an outside system

- ▶ A simple Cron script
- ▶ Lots of service providers
- ▶ Automatic HA would be the next step

### Who will guard the guards themselves?

- ▶ You'll probably want two services for more critical stuff

## Operating System / Process monitoring

- ▶ DIY involving typically a TSDB and some graphing/alerting engine
  - ▶ Graphite, RRDtool, OpenTSDB
- ▶ Nagios / Icinga / ...
  - ▶ *check\_postgres* script
- ▶ Provided out-of-the-box by cloud providers usually
- ▶ Included in VM software like VMware vSphere etc

**Make sure to understand what you're measuring (VIRT vs RES vs SHR for example)**

# PostgreSQL land

- ▶ Just storing logs for possible ad hoc needs
  - ▶ Cron + rsync
  - ▶ (r)syslog(-ng), redislog
- ▶ Active parsing
  - ▶ DIY with pgBadger for example
  - ▶ Cloud service like loggly.com

## Settings to note

- ▶ log\_destination
- ▶ log\_statement
- ▶ log\_min\_duration\_statement
- ▶ log\_min\_messages / log\_min\_error\_statement

```
krl@postgres=# SELECT count(*) FROM pg_settings  
WHERE category LIKE 'Reporting and Logging%';
```

```
count
```

```
33
```

```
(1 row)
```

- ▶ Not all track\_\* parameters enabled by default
- ▶ Dynamic views
  - ▶ pg\_stat\_activity, pg\_stat\_replication/pg\_stat\_wal\_receiver, pg\_stat\_ssl
- ▶ Accumulative views
  - ▶ pg\_stat(io)\_\*
  - ▶ long uptimes cause “lag” for problem detection
- ▶ Selective stats reset possible



# Stats Collector



- ▶ `pg_stat_database`
- ▶ `pg_stat(io)_user_tables`
- ▶ `pg_stat(io)_user_indexes`
- ▶ `pg_stat_user_functions`
- ▶ ...

## Extensions



- ▶ Most notably `pg_stat_statements`
- ▶ `pgstattuple`
- ▶ `pg_buffercache`
- ▶ `auto_explain`

## Separate from Stats Collector

- ▶ pg\_locks
- ▶ pg\_stat\_activity.wait\_event\_type/wait\_event
- ▶ log\_lock\_waits (uses deadlock\_timeout)

# Autovacuum



- ▶ For busy databases monitor also Autovacuum
- ▶ If Autovacuum is lagging behind you'll end up with unnecessary bloat

## Mixed approach for bigger setups

- ▶ DIY
  - ▶ Log collection / parsing
  - ▶ Continuous storing of `pg_stat*` snapshots via some tool
  - ▶ Alerting and trends predictions is hard!
- ▶ APM
  - ▶ A more high level concept, requires some trust / lock-in
  - ▶ AppDynamics, New Relic etc

# PostgreSQL Monitoring Tools

No shortage of tools



<https://wiki.postgresql.org/wiki/Monitoring>

## Ad hoc monitoring / troubleshooting



- ▶ pg\_activity
- ▶ pgcenter
- ▶ pg\_view
- ▶ pghero
- ▶ pgBadger



## Commercial

- ▶ Vividcortex (black-box type)
- ▶ pganalyze

## Open Source

- ▶ PoWa (server side)
- ▶ PgObserver (client side + ad hoc)
- ▶ PgWatch2 (client side)

## DEMO & Discussion



- ▶ pgBadger
- ▶ pg\_loggrep
- ▶ pg\_stat\_statements
- ▶ pgwatch2

## Contact us



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