POSTGRESQL is an open-source, full-featured relational database. This presentation covers advanced administration topics.

https://momjian.us/presentations

Creative Commons Attribution License

Last updated: February 2023
Outline

1. Installation
2. Configuration
3. Maintenance
4. Monitoring
5. Recovery
1. Installation

- Click-through Installers
  - MS Windows
  - OS X
- Ports
  - RPM
  - DEB
  - PKG
  - other packages
- Source
  - obtaining
  - build options
  - installing
Initialization (initdb)

$ initdb /u/pgsql/data
The files belonging to this database system will be owned by user "postgres". This user must also own the server process.

The database cluster will be initialized with locale "en_US.UTF-8". The default database encoding has accordingly been set to "UTF8". The default text search configuration will be set to "english".

Data page checksums are disabled.

fixing permissions on existing directory /u/pgsql/data ... ok
creating subdirectories ... ok
selecting default max_connections ... 100
selecting default shared_buffers ... 128MB
selecting dynamic shared memory implementation ... posix
creating configuration files ... ok
running bootstrap script ... ok
performing post-bootstrap initialization ... ok
 syncing data to disk ... ok

WARNING: enabling "trust" authentication for local connections
You can change this by editing pg_hba.conf or using the option -A, or --auth-local and --auth-host, the next time you run initdb.

Success. You can now start the database server using:

   pg_ctl -D /u/pgsql/data -l logfile start
pg_controldata

$ pg_controldata
pg_control version number: 1002
Catalog version number: 201707211
Database system identifier: 6544633619067825437
Database cluster state: shut down
pg_control last modified: Sun 15 Apr 2018 07:20:58 AM EDT
Latest checkpoint location: 0/15C09E0
Prior checkpoint location: 0/15C0708
Latest checkpoint's REDO location: 0/15C09E0
Latest checkpoint's REDO WAL file: 00000001000000000000000000000001
Latest checkpoint's TimeLineID: 1
Latest checkpoint's PrevTimeLineID: 1
Latest checkpoint's full_page_writes: on
Latest checkpoint's NextXID: 0:555
Latest checkpoint's NextOID: 12296
Latest checkpoint's NextMultiXactId: 1
Latest checkpoint's NextMultiOffset: 0
Latest checkpoint's oldestXID: 548
Latest checkpoint's oldestXID's DB: 1
Latest checkpoint's oldestActiveXID: 0
Latest checkpoint's oldestMultiXid: 1
Latest checkpoint's oldestMulti's DB: 1
Latest checkpoint's oldestCommitTsXid: 0
Latest checkpoint's newestCommitTsXid: 0
Time of latest checkpoint: Sun 15 Apr 2018 07:20:58 AM EDT
Fake LSN counter for unlogged rels: 0/1
Minimum recovery ending location: 0/0
Min recovery ending loc's timeline: 0
Backup start location: 0/0
Backup end location: 0/0
...

System Architecture

- **Main**
  - **Postmaster**
  - **Postgres**
  - **Libpq**

### Parse Statement
- **Traffic Cop**
- **Rewrite Query**
- **Generate Paths**
  - **Optimal Path**
  - **Generate Plan**
  - **Execute Plan**

### Utility Command

- **Utility**
- **Command**

### Storage Managers
- **Catalog**
- **Utilities**
- **Nodes / Lists**
- **Access Methods**
- **Storage Managers**

### Access Methods
- **SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, MERGE**
- ```CREATE TABLE, COPY```
Session Creation
Starting Postmaster

• manually
• pg_ctl start
• on boot
Stopping Postmaster

- manually
- pg_ctl stop
- on shutdown
Connections

- local — unix domain socket
- host — TCP/IP, both SSL or non-SSL
- hostssl — only SSL
- hostnossl — never SSL
Authentication

- trust
- reject
- passwords
  - scram-sha-256
  - md5
  - password (cleartext)
- local authentication
  - socket permissions
  - 'peer’ socket user name passing
  - host ident using local identd
Authentication (continued)

- remote authentication
  - host ident using pg_ident.conf
  - kerberos
    - gss
    - sspi
  - pam
  - ldap
  - radius
  - cert
- hostname and network mask
- database name
- role name (user or group)
- filename or list of databases, role
- IPv6
# TYPE DATABASE USER ADDRESS METHOD

# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local all all trust

# IPv4 local connections:
host all all 127.0.0.1/32 trust

# IPv6 local connections:
host all all ::1/128 trust

# Allow replication connections from localhost, by a user with the # replication privilege.
#local replication postgres trust
#host replication postgres 127.0.0.1/32 trust
#host replication postgres ::1/128 trust
# pg_hba.conf Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DATABASE</th>
<th>USER</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>METHOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;local&quot; is for Unix domain socket connections only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td></td>
<td>trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv4 local connections:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>127.0.0.1/32</td>
<td>trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 local connections:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>::1/128</td>
<td>trust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# disable connections from the gateway machine
| host   | all      | all  | 192.168.1.254/32     | reject |
| enable local network |
| host   | all      | all  | 192.168.1.0/24       | scram-sha-256 |

# require SSL for external connections, but do not allow the superuser
| hostssl| all      | postgres | 0.0.0.0/0       | reject |
| hostssl| all      | all      | 0.0.0.0/0       | scram-sha-256 |
Permissions

- Host connection permissions
- Role permissions
  - create roles
  - create databases
  - table permissions
- Database management
  - template1 customization
  - system tables
  - disk space computations
$ ls -CF
base/  pg_ident.conf  pg_serial/  pg_tblspc/  postgresql.auto.conf
global/ pg_logical/  pg_snapshots/ pg_twophase/  postgresql.conf
pg_commit_ts/ pg_multixact/  pg_stat/  PG_VERSION  postmaster.opts
pg_dynshmem/ pg_notify/  pg_stat_tmp/  pg_wal/
pg_hba.conf  pg_replslot/  pg_subtrans/  pg_xact/
Database Directories

$ ls -CF global/
1136  1214_fsm  1261_vm  2671  2846  2967  6000_vm
1136_fsm  1214_vm  1262  2672  2846_vm  3592  6001
1136_vm  1232  1262_fsm  2676  2847  3592_vm  6002
1137  1233  1262_vm  2677  2964  3593  pg_control
1213  1260  2396  2694  2964_vm  4060  pg_filenode.map
1213_fsm  1260_fsm  2396_fsm  2695  2965  4060_vm  pg_internal.init
1213_vm  1260_vm  2396_vm  2697  2966  4061
1214  1261  2397  2698  2966_vm  6000

$ ls -CF base/
1/  12406/  12407/  16384/

$ ls -CF base/16384
112  1249_fsm  2606_vm  2652  2699  3081  3598_vm
113  1249_vm  2607  2653  2701  3085  3599
12242  1255  2607_fsm  2654  2702  3118  3600
12242_fsm  1255_fsm  2607_vm  2655  2703  3118_vm  3600_fsm
12242_vm  1255_vm  2608  2656  2704  3119  3600_vm
12244  1259  2608_fsm  2657  2753  3164  3601
12246  1259_fsm  2608_vm  2658  2753_fsm  3256  3601_fsm

...
Transaction/WAL Directories

$ ls -CF pg_wal/
  000000010000000000000000 archive_status/

$ ls -CF pg_xact/
  0000
$ ls -CF share/
conversion_create.sql  postgres.bki  snowball_create.sql
extension/  postgres.description  sql_features.txt
information_schema.sql  postgresql.conf.sample  system_views.sql
pg_hba.conf.sample  postgres.shdescription  timezone/
pg_ident.conf.sample  psqlrc.sample  timezonesets/
pg_service.conf.sample  recovery.conf.sample  tsearch_data/
2. Configuration

https://www.flickr.com/photos/mwichary/
# -----------------------------
# PostgreSQL configuration file
# -----------------------------
#
# This file consists of lines of the form:
#
# name = value
#
# (The "=" is optional.) Whitespace may be used. Comments are introduced with
# "#" anywhere on a line. The complete list of parameter names and allowed
# values can be found in the PostgreSQL documentation.
#
# The commented-out settings shown in this file represent the default values.
# Re-commenting a setting is NOT sufficient to revert it to the default value;
# you need to reload the server.
This file is read on server startup and when the server receives a SIGHUP signal. If you edit the file on a running system, you have to SIGHUP the server for the changes to take effect, run "pg_ctl reload", or execute "SELECT pg_reload_conf()". Some parameters, which are marked below, require a server shutdown and restart to take effect.

Any parameter can also be given as a command-line option to the server, e.g., "postgres -c log_connections=on". Some parameters can be changed at run time with the "SET" SQL command.

Memory units: kB = kilobytes Time units: ms = milliseconds
MB = megabytes s = seconds
GB = gigabytes min = minutes
TB = terabytes h = hours
d = days
# The default values of these variables are driven from the -D command-line option or PGDATA environment variable, represented here as ConfigDir.

data_directory = 'ConfigDir'  # use data in another directory
hba_file = 'ConfigDir/pg_hba.conf'  # host-based authentication file
ident_file = 'ConfigDir/pg_ident.conf'  # ident configuration file

# If external_pid_file is not explicitly set, no extra PID file is written.
external_pid_file = ''  # write an extra PID file
Connections and Authentication

#listen_addresses = 'localhost'

#port = 5432
max_connections = 100
#superuser_reserved_connections = 3
#unix_socket_directories = '/tmp'

#unix_socket_group = ''
#unix_socket_permissions = 0777

#bonjour = off

#bonjour_name = ''
Security and Authentication

#authentication_timeout = 1min         # 1s-600s
#ssl = off
#ssl_ciphers = 'HIGH:MEDIUM:+3DES:!aNULL' # allowed SSL ciphers
#ssl_prefer_server_ciphers = on
#ssl_ecdh_curve = 'prime256v1'
#ssl_dh_params_file = ''
#ssl_cert_file = 'server.crt'
#ssl_key_file = 'server.key'
#ssl_ca_file = ''
#ssl_crl_file = ''
#password_encryption = md5              # md5 or scram-sha-256
#db_user_namespace = off
#row_security = on

# GSSAPI using Kerberos
#krb_server_keyfile = ''
#krb_caseins_users = off
TCP/IP Control

#tcp_keepalives_idle = 0
# TCP_KEEPIDLE, in seconds;
# 0 selects the system default

#tcp_keepalives_interval = 0
# TCP_KEEPINTVL, in seconds;
# 0 selects the system default

#tcp_keepalives_count = 0
# TCP_KEEPCNT;
Memory Usage

shared_buffers = 128MB  # min 128kB

# huge_pages = try  # on, off, or try
# (change requires restart)

# temp_buffers = 8MB  # min 800kB
# max_prepared_transactions = 0  # zero disables the feature
# (change requires restart)
# Caution: it is not advisable to set max_prepared_transactions nonzero unless
# you actively intend to use prepared transactions.

# work_mem = 4MB  # min 64kB
# maintenance_work_mem = 64MB  # min 1MB
# replacement_sort_tuples = 150000  # limits use of replacement selection sort
# autovacuum_work_mem = -1  # min 1MB, or -1 to use maintenance_work_mem
# max_stack_depth = 2MB  # min 100kB
# the default is the first option
# supported by the operating system:
# posix
# sysv
# windows
# mmap
# use none to disable dynamic shared memory
# (change requires restart)

# dynamic_shared_memory_type = posix
Memory Usage (Continued)

Query and Checkpoint Operations

Transaction Durability

PostgreSQL Shared Buffer Cache

Write-Ahead Log

Kernel Disk Buffer Cache

Disk Blocks
Sizing Shared Memory

- Kernel Disk Buffer Cache
- Shared Buffer Cache (shared_buffers)
- Postgres Session (work_mem)
- Postgres Session (work_mem)
- Postgres Session (work_mem)
- Swap

Page In (bad) → Swap

Page Out
# Disk -

temp_file_limit = -1  # limits per-process temp file space
# in kB, or -1 for no limit

# Kernel Resource Usage -

max_files_per_process = 1000  # min 25
# (change requires restart)
shared_preload_libraries = ''  # (change requires restart)
Vacuum and Background Writer

# - Cost-Based Vacuum Delay -

```
#vacuum_cost_delay = 0  # 0-100 milliseconds
#vacuum_cost_page_hit = 1  # 0-10000 credits
#vacuum_cost_page_miss = 10  # 0-10000 credits
#vacuum_cost_page_dirty = 20  # 0-10000 credits
#vacuum_cost_limit = 200  # 1-10000 credits
```

# - Background Writer -

```
#bgwriter_delay = 200ms  # 10-10000ms between rounds
#bgwriter_lru_maxpages = 100  # 0-1000 max buffers written/round
#bgwriter_lru_multiplier = 2.0  # 0-10.0 multiplier on buffers scanned/round
#bgwriter_flush_after = 512kB  # measured in pages, 0 disables
```
# Asynchronous Behavior

```
# effective_io_concurrency = 1
# max_worker_processes = 8
# max_parallel_workers_per_gather = 2
# max_parallel_workers = 8

# old_snapshot_threshold = -1
# backend_flush_after = 0
```

# 1-1000; 0 disables prefetching
# (change requires restart)
# taken from max_parallel_workers
# maximum number of max_worker_processes that
can be used in parallel queries
# 1min-60d; -1 disables; 0 is immediate
# (change requires restart)
# measured in pages, 0 disables
Write-Ahead Log (WAL)

```
#wal_level = replica
# minimal, replica, or logical
# (change requires restart)
#fsync = on
# flush data to disk for crash safety
# (turning this off can cause
# unrecoverable data corruption)
#synchronous_commit = on
# synchronization level;
# off, local, remote_write, remote_apply, or on
#wal_sync_method = fsync
# the default is the first option
# supported by the operating system:
#   open_datsasync
#   fdatasync (default on Linux)
#   fsync
#   fsync_writethrough
#   open_sync
```
Write-Ahead Log (WAL)

#full_page_writes = on
#wal_compression = off
#wal_log_hints = off

#wal_buffers = -1 # min 32kB, -1 sets based on shared_buffers
#wal_writer_delay = 200ms # 1-10000 milliseconds
#wal_writer_flush_after = 1MB # measured in pages, 0 disables
#commit_delay = 0 # range 0-100000, in microseconds
#commit_siblings = 5 # range 1-1000
Write-Ahead Logging (Continued)

- PostgreSQL Backend
- Query and Checkpoint Operations
- PostgreSQL Shared Buffer Cache
- Kernel Disk Buffer Cache
- Disk Blocks
- Recovery
- Transaction Durability
- Write-Ahead Log
- fsync
- fsync

Backend

Postgres

Postgres

Postgres
Checkpoints and Archiving

#checkpoint_timeout = 5min  # range 30s-1d
#max_wal_size = 1GB
#min_wal_size = 80MB
#checkpoint_completion_target = 0.5  # checkpoint target duration, 0.0 - 1.0
#checkpoint_flush_after = 256kB  # measured in pages, 0 disables
#checkpoint_warning = 30s  # 0 disables

# - Archiving -

#archive_mode = off  # enables archiving; off, on, or always
# (change requires restart)
#archive_command = ''  # command to use to archive a logfile segment
# placeholders: %p = path of file to archive
# %f = file name only
# e.g., 'test ! -f /mnt/server/archivedir/%f && cp %p ...
#archive_timeout = 0  # force a logfile segment switch after this
# number of seconds; 0 disables
Write-Ahead Logging (Continued)

PostgreSQL Shared Buffer Cache

Begin 1

1 1 1 1

Write-Ahead Log

1 1

End 1

1 2 2 1 2

Rotate

2 2 2 2
# Set these on the master and on any standby that will send replication data.

`#max_wal_senders = 10` # max number of walsender processes  
# (change requires restart)  
`#wal_keep_segments = 0` # in logfile segments, 16MB each; 0 disables  
`#wal_sender_timeout = 60s` # in milliseconds; 0 disables  

`#max_replication_slots = 10` # max number of replication slots  
# (change requires restart)  
`#track_commit_timestamp = off` # collect timestamp of transaction commit  
# (change requires restart)
# These settings are ignored on a standby server.

#synchronous_standby_names = '' # standby servers that provide sync rep
   # method to choose sync standbys, number of sync standbys,
   # and comma-separated list of application_name
   # from standby(s); '*' = all
#vacuum_defer_cleanup_age = 0   # number of xacts by which cleanup is delayed
Standby Replication Server

# These settings are ignored on a master server.

#hot_standby = on  # "off" disallows queries during recovery
# (change requires restart)
#max_standby_archive_delay = 30s  # max delay before canceling queries
#wal_level = replica  # (change requires restart)
#fsync = on  # flush data to disk for crash safety
# (turning this off can cause
# unrecoverable data corruption)
#synchronous_commit = on  # synchronization level;
# off, local, remote_write, remote_apply, or on
#wal_sync_method = fsync  # the default is the first option
# supported by the operating system:
#   open_datasync
#   fdatasync (default on Linux)
#   fsync
#   fsync_writethrough
#   open_sync
# when reading WAL from archive;
# -1 allows indefinite delay
Standby Replication Server

```
#max_standby_streaming_delay = 30s # max delay before canceling queries
# when reading streaming WAL;
# -1 allows indefinite delay

#wal_receiver_status_interval = 10s # send replies at least this often
# 0 disables

#hot_standby_feedback = off # send info from standby to prevent
# query conflicts

#wal_receiver_timeout = 60s # time that receiver waits for
# communication from master
# in milliseconds; 0 disables

#wal_retrieve_retry_interval = 5s # time to wait before retrying to
# retrieve WAL after a failed attempt
```
# These settings are ignored on a publisher.

```
#max_logical_replication_workers = 4     # taken from max_worker_processes
            # (change requires restart)
#max_sync_workers_per_subscription = 2  # taken from max_logical_replication_workers
```
Planner Method Tuning

#enable_bitmapscan = on
#enable_hashagg = on
#enable_hashjoin = on
#enable_indexscan = on
#enable_indexonlyscan = on
#enable_material = on
#enable_mergejoin = on
#enable_nestloop = on
#enable_seqscan = on
#enable_sort = on
#enable_tidscan = on
Planner Constants

#seq_page_cost = 1.0  # measured on an arbitrary scale
#random_page_cost = 4.0  # same scale as above
#cpu_tuple_cost = 0.01  # same scale as above
#cpu_index_tuple_cost = 0.005  # same scale as above
#cpu_operator_cost = 0.0025  # same scale as above
#parallel_tuple_cost = 0.1  # same scale as above
#parallel_setup_cost = 1000.0  # same scale as above
#min_parallel_table_scan_size = 8MB
#min_parallel_index_scan_size = 512kB
#effective_cache_size = 4GB
This page contains code for configuring Planner GEQO:

```plaintext
#geqo = on
#geqo_threshold = 12
#geqo_effort = 5  # range 1-10
#geqo_pool_size = 0  # selects default based on effort
#geqo_generations = 0  # selects default based on effort
#geqo_selection_bias = 2.0  # range 1.5-2.0
#geqo_seed = 0.0  # range 0.0-1.0
```
#default_statistics_target = 100
#constraint_exclusion = partition
#cursor_tuple_fraction = 0.1
#from_collapse_limit = 8
#join_collapse_limit = 8
#force_parallel_mode = off

# range 1-10000
# on, off, or partition
# range 0.0-1.0
# 1 disables collapsing of explicit
# JOIN clauses
#log_destination = 'stderr'
# Valid values are combinations of
# stderr, csvlog, syslog, and eventlog,
# depending on platform. csvlog
# requires logging_collector to be on.

# This is used when logging to stderr:
#logging_collector = off
# Enable capturing of stderr and csvlog
# into log files. Required to be on for
# csvlogs.
# (change requires restart)

# These are only used if logging_collector is on:
#log_directory = 'log'
# directory where log files are written,
# can be absolute or relative to PGDATA

#log_filename = 'postgresql-%Y-%m-%d_%H%M%S.log'
# log file name pattern,
# can include strftime() escapes

#log_file_mode = 0600
# creation mode for log files,
# begin with 0 to use octal notation
Where To Log (rotation)

#log_truncate_on_rotation = off  # If on, an existing log file with the same name as the new log file will be truncated rather than appended to. But such truncation only occurs on time-driven rotation, not on restarts or size-driven rotation. Default is off, meaning append to existing files in all cases.

#log_rotation_age = 1d  # Automatic rotation of logfiles will happen after that time. 0 disables.

#log_rotation_size = 10MB  # Automatic rotation of logfiles will happen after that much log output. 0 disables.
#syslog_facility = 'LOCAL0'
#syslog_ident = 'postgres'
#syslog_sequence_numbers = on
#syslog_split_messages = on

# This is only relevant when logging to eventlog (win32):
# (change requires restart)
#event_source = 'PostgreSQL'
When to Log

#client_min_messages = notice

# values in order of decreasing detail:
#   debug5
#   debug4
#   debug3
#   debug2
#   debug1
#   log
#   notice
#   warning
#   error

#log_min_messages = warning

# values in order of decreasing detail:
#   debug5
#   debug4
#   debug3
#   debug2
#   debug1
#   info
#   notice
#   warning
#   error
#   log
#   fatal
#   panic
When to Log (Continued)

#log_min_error_statement = error
   # values in order of decreasing detail:
   #   debug5
   #   debug4
   #   debug3
   #   debug2
   #   debug1
   #   info
   #   notice
   #   warning
   #   error
   #   log
   #   fatal
   #   panic (effectively off)

#log_min_duration_statement = -1
   # -1 is disabled, 0 logs all statements
   # and their durations, > 0 logs only
   # statements running at least this number
   # of milliseconds
#debug_print_parse = off
#debug_print_rewritten = off
#debug_print_plan = off
#debug.pretty_print = on
#log_checkpoints = off
#log_connections = off
#log_disconnections = off
#log_duration = off
#log_error_verbosity = default  # terse, default, or verbose messages
#log_hostname = off

What to Log
What To Log: log_line_prefix

#log_line_prefix = '%m [%p] '

# special values:
#  %a = application name
#  %u = user name
#  %d = database name
#  %r = remote host and port
#  %h = remote host
#  %p = process ID
#  %t = timestamp without milliseconds
#  %m = timestamp with milliseconds
#  %n = timestamp with milliseconds (as a Unix epoch)
#  %i = command tag
#  %e = SQL state
#  %c = session ID
#  %l = session line number
#  %s = session start timestamp
#  %v = virtual transaction ID
#  %x = transaction ID (0 if none)
#  %q = stop here in non-session processes
#  %% = '%'
# e.g., '<%u%%d> '
What to Log (Continued)

#log_lock_waits = off
#log_statement = 'none'
#log_replication_commands = off
#log_temp_files = -1

log_timezone = 'US/Eastern'

# - Process Title -
#cluster_name = ''
#update_process_title = on

# log lock waits >= deadlock_timeout
# none, ddl, mod, all

# log temporary files equal or larger
# than the specified size in kilobytes;
# -1 disables, 0 logs all temp files

# added to process titles if nonempty
# (change requires restart)
# - Query/Index Statistics Collector -

    #track_activities = on
    #track_counts = on
    #track_io_timing = off
    #track_functions = none          # none, pl, all
    #track_activity_query_size = 1024  # (change requires restart)
    #stats_temp_directory = 'pg_stat_tmp'

# - Statistics Monitoring -

    #log_parser_stats = off
    #log_planner_stats = off
    #log_executor_stats = off
    #log_statement_stats = off
#autovacuum = on
# Enable autovacuum subprocess? 'on'
# requires track_counts to also be on.
#log_autovacuum_min_duration = -1
# -1 disables, 0 logs all actions and
# their durations, > 0 logs only
# actions running at least this number
# of milliseconds.
#autovacuum_max_workers = 3
# max number of autovacuum subprocesses
# (change requires restart)
#autovacuum_naptime = 1min
# time between autovacuum runs
#autovacuum_vacuum_threshold = 50
# min number of row updates before
# vacuum
#autovacuum_analyze_threshold = 50
# min number of row updates before
# analyze
Autovacuum

#autovacuum_vacuum_scale_factor = 0.2  # fraction of table size before vacuum
#autovacuum_analyze_scale_factor = 0.1  # fraction of table size before analyze
#autovacuum_freeze_max_age = 200000000  # maximum XID age before forced vacuum
  # (change requires restart)
#autovacuum_multixact_freeze_max_age = 400000000  # maximum multixact age
  # before forced vacuum
  # (change requires restart)
#autovacuum_vacuum_cost_delay = 20ms  # default vacuum cost delay for
  # autovacuum, in milliseconds;
  # -1 means use vacuum_cost_delay
#autovacuum_vacuum_cost_limit = -1  # default vacuum cost limit for
  # autovacuum, -1 means use
  # vacuum_cost_limit
#search_path = '"$user", public' # schema names
#default_tablespace = '' # a tablespace name, '' uses the default
#temp_tablespaces = '' # a list of tablespace names, '' uses
                    # only default tablespace
#check_function_bodies = on
#default_transaction_isolation = 'read committed'
#default_transaction_read_only = off
#default_transaction_deferrable = off
#session_replication_role = 'origin'
@student_timeout = 0     # in milliseconds, 0 is disabled
#lock_timeout = 0        # in milliseconds, 0 is disabled
#idle_in_transaction_session_timeout = 0  # in milliseconds, 0 is disabled
#vacuum_freeze_min_age = 50000000
#vacuum_freeze_table_age = 150000000
#vacuum_multixact_freeze_min_age = 5000000
#vacuum_multixact_freeze_table_age = 150000000
#bytea_output = 'hex'    # hex, escape
#xmlbinary = 'base64'
#xmloption = 'content'
#gin_fuzzy_search_limit = 0
#gin_pending_list_limit = 4MB
locale, formatting, and full text search

datestyle = 'iso, mdy'
#intervalstyle = 'postgres'
timezone = 'US/Eastern'
#timezone_abbreviations = 'Default' # Select the set of available time zone # abbreviations. Currently, there are # Default # Australia (historical usage) # India # You can create your own file in # share/timezonesets/.
#extra_float_digits = 0 # min -15, max 3 #client_encoding = sql_ascii # actually, defaults to database # encoding

# These settings are initialized by initdb, but they can be changed.
lc_messages = 'en_US.UTF-8' # locale for system error message # strings
lc_monetary = 'en_US.UTF-8' # locale for monetary formatting
lc_numeric = 'en_US.UTF-8' # locale for number formatting
lc_time = 'en_US.UTF-8' # locale for time formatting
# default configuration for text search
default_text_search_config = 'pg_catalog.english'
Other Defaults

#dynamic_library_path = '$libdir'
#local_preload_libraries = ''
#session_preload_libraries = ''
Lock Management

#deadlock_timeout = 1s
#max_locks_per_transaction = 64
#max_pred_locks_per_transaction = 64
#max_pred_locks_per_relation = -2
#max_pred_locks_per_page = 2
# - Previous PostgreSQL Versions -

|array_nulls = on#
|\backslash_quote = safe_encoding # on, off, or safe_encoding
|default_with_oids = off
|escape_string_warning = on
|lo_compat_privileges = off
|operator_precedence_warning = off
|quote_all_identifiers = off
|standard_conforming_strings = on
|synchronize_seqscans = on

# - Other Platforms and Clients -

|transform_null_equals = off
Error Handling

#exit_on_error = off
#restart_after_crash = on

# terminate session on any error?
# reinitialize after backend crash?
Config File Includes

#include_dir = 'conf.d'
#include_if_exists = 'exists.conf'
#include = 'special.conf'

#include files ending in '.conf' from
#include directory 'conf.d'
#include file only if it exists
#include file
Interfaces

- Installing
  - Compiled Languages (C, ecpg)
  - Scripting Language (Perl, Python, PHP)
  - SPI

- Connection Pooling
Include Files

$ ls -CF include/
ecpg_config.h libpq/ pgtypes_date.h sql3types.h
ecpgerrno.h libpq-events.h pgtypes_error.h sqlca.h
ecpg_informix.h libpq-fe.h pgtypes_interval.h sqlda-compat.h
ecpglib.h pg_config_ext.h pgtypes_numeric.h sqlda.h
ecpgtype.h pg_config.h pgtypes_timestamp.h sqlda-native.h
informix/ pg_config_manual.h postgres_ext.h
internal/ pg_config_os.h server/
$ ls -CF lib/

ascii_and_mic.so*  libpgcommon.a  utf8_and_ascii.so*

cyrillic_and_mic.so*  libpgfeutils.a  utf8_and_big5.so*

dict_snowball.so*  libpgport.a  utf8_and_cyrillic.so*
euc2004_sjis2004.so*  libpgtypes.a  utf8_and_euc2004.so*
euc_cn_and_mic.so*  libpgtypes.so  utf8_and_euc_cn.so*
euc_jp_and_sjis.so*  libpgtypes.so.3  utf8_and_euc_jp.so*
euc_kr_and_mic.so*  libpgtypes.so.3.10 utf8_and_euc_kr.so*
euc_tw_and_big5.so*  libpq.a  utf8_and_euc_tw.so*
latin2_and_win1250.so*  libpq.so  utf8_and_gb18030.so*
latin_and_mic.so*  libpq.so.5@  utf8_and_gbk.so*
libecpg.a  libpq.so.5  utf8_and_iso8859.so*
libecpgCompat.a  libpqwalreceiver.so*  utf8_and_iso8859_1.so*
libecpgCompat.so  pgoutput.so*  utf8_and_iso8859_2.so*
libecpgCompat.so.3  pgxs/  utf8_and_johab.so*
libecpgCompat.so.3.10  pkgconfig/  utf8_and_sjis2004.so*
libecpg.so  plperl.so*  utf8_and_sjis.so*
libecpg.so.6@  plpgsql.so*  utf8_and_uhc.so*
libecpg.so.6.10*  plpython2.so*  utf8_and_win.so*
3. Maintenance
Backup

- File system-level (physical)
  - tar, cpio while shutdown
  - file system snapshot
  - rsync, shutdown, rsync, restart
- pg_dump/pg_dumpall (logical)
- Restore/pg_restore with custom format
Continuous Archiving / Point-In-Time Recovery (PITR)

File System-Level Backup

Continuous Archive (WAL)
1. archive_mode = on
2. wal_level = archive
3. archive_command = 'cp -i %p /mnt/server/pgsql/%f < /dev/null'
4. SELECT pg_start_backup('label');
5. Perform file system-level backup (can be inconsistent)
6. SELECT pg_stop_backup();

`pg_basebackup` does this automatically.
PITR Recovery

File System-Level Backup

Continuous Archive (WAL)
PITR Recovery Procedures

1. Stop postmaster
2. Restore file system-level backup
3. Make adjustments as outlined in the documentation
4. Create recovery.conf
5. \texttt{restore\_command = 'cp /mnt/server/pgsql/%f %p'}
6. Start the postmaster
Continuous Archive Management

Simplify backups and WAL archive file management with:

- *pgBackRest*
- *barman*
Data Maintenance

- VACUUM (nonblocking) records free space into .fsm (free space map) files
- ANALYZE collects optimizer statistics
- VACUUM FULL (blocking) shrinks the size of database disk files
Automating Tasks

Autovacuum handles vacuum and analyze tasks automatically.
Checkpoints

- Write all dirty shared buffers
- Sync all dirty kernel buffers
- Recycle WAL files
- Controlled by `checkpoint_timeout` and `max_wal_size`
4. Monitoring
$ ps -f -Upostgres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>PID</th>
<th>PPID</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>postgres</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0:06:57</td>
<td>/u/pgsql/bin/postmaster -i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postgres</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0:03:50</td>
<td>writer process (postmaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postgres</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0:16:07</td>
<td>wal writer process (postmaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postgres</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0:11:34</td>
<td>autovacuum launcher process (postmaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postgres</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0:07:63</td>
<td>stats collector process (postmaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postgres</td>
<td>13003</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0:00:01</td>
<td>postgres test [local] idle (postmaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postgres</td>
<td>13002</td>
<td>12997</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0:00:03</td>
<td>/u/pgsql/bin/psql test</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
$ top -c

```
top - 10:29:47 up 23 days, 18:53,  6 users, load average: 1.73, 1.49, 0.81
Tasks: 387 total,  2 running, 385 sleeping,  0 stopped,  0 zombie
%Cpu(s):  5.9 us,  0.5 sy,  0.0 ni, 93.7 id,  0.0 wa,  0.0 hi,  0.0 si,  0.0 st
KiB Mem:  24734444 total, 19187724 used,  5546720 free,  532280 buffers
KiB Swap:  6369276 total,  168292 used,  6200984 free. 16936936 cached Mem

    PID USER      PR  NI  VIRT  RES   SHR S %CPU %MEM     TIME+ COMMAND
32037 postgres  20   0 190980 27940 21420 R 100.0  0.1   0:09.74 postgres: postgres test [local] INSERT
32061        root  20   0  26056  3240  2444 R   0.7  0.0   0:00.09 top -c
```
Query Monitoring

test=> SELECT * FROM pg_stat_activity;
...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>datid</th>
<th>16384</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>datname</td>
<td>test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pid</td>
<td>16382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usesysid</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usename</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application_name</td>
<td>psql</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client_addr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client_hostname</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client_port</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backend_start</td>
<td>2018-04-15 09:00:26.467813-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xact_start</td>
<td>2018-04-15 09:00:48.028667-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query_start</td>
<td>2018-04-15 09:00:48.028667-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state_change</td>
<td>2018-04-15 09:00:48.028671-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait_event_type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait_event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backend_xid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backend_xmin</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query</td>
<td>SELECT * FROM pg_stat_activity;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backend_type</td>
<td>client backend</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Access Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>View Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Schema</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pg_stat_all_indexes</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_stat_all_tables</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_stat_database</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_stat_sys_indexes</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_stat_sys_tables</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_stat_user_indexes</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_stat_user_tables</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_statio_all_indexes</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_statio_all_sequences</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_statio_all_tables</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_statio_sys_indexes</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_statio_sys_sequences</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_statio_sys_tables</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_statio_user_indexes</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_statio_user_sequences</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_statio_user_tables</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
test=> SELECT * FROM pg_stat_database;
...
- [ RECORD 4 ]-+----------
datid | 16384
datname | test
numbackends | 1
xact_commit | 188
xact_rollback | 0
blks_read | 95
blks_hit | 11832
tup Returned | 64389
tup fetched | 2938
tup inserted | 0
tup updated | 0
tup deleted | 0
test=> SELECT * FROM pg_stat_all_tables;
- [ RECORD 10 ]---+------------------------
  relid | 2616
  schemaname | pg_catalog
  relname | pg_opclass
  seq_scan | 2
  seq_tup_read | 2
  idx_scan | 99
  idx_tup_fetch | 99
  n_tup_ins | 0
  n_tup_upd | 0
  n_tup_del | 0
  n_tup_hot_upd | 0
  n_live_tup | 0
  n_dead_tup | 0
  last_vacuum | 
  last_autovacuum | 
  last_analyze | 
  last_autoanalyze | 
### Table Block Activity

```sql
test=> SELECT * FROM pg_statio_all_tables;
- [ RECORD 50 ]-------------------------------------
  relid | 2602
  schemaname | pg_catalog
  relname | pg_amop
  heap_blks_read | 3
  heap_blks_hit | 114
  idx_blks_read | 5
  idx_blks_hit | 303
  toast_blks_read | 
  toast_blks_hit | 
  tidx_blks_read | 
  tidx_blks_hit | 
```

86 / 117
Analyzing Activity

- Heavily used tables
- Unnecessary indexes
- Additional indexes
- Index usage
- TOAST usage
```plaintext
$ vmstat 5

+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+
| r    | b     | w     | avm   | fre   | flt   | re    | po    | fr    | sr    |
+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+
| 1     | 0     | 0     | 501820| 48520 | 1234  | 86    | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 3     | 0     | 0     | 512796| 46812 | 1422  | 201   | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 3     | 0     | 0     | 542260| 44356 | 788   | 137   | 6      | 0      | 0      |
| 4     | 0     | 0     | 539708| 41868 | 576   | 65    | 13     | 0      | 0      |
| 4     | 0     | 0     | 547200| 32964 | 454   | 0     | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 4     | 0     | 0     | 556140| 23884 | 461   | 0     | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 1     | 0     | 0     | 535136| 46280 | 1056  | 141   | 25     | 0      | 0      |
+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+
| in    | sy    | cs    | us    | sy    | id    |
+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+
| 263   | 599   | 10    | 4     | 86    |
| 259   | 827   | 4     | 7     | 88    |
| 286   | 741   | 2     | 5     | 94    |
| 273   | 819   | 16    | 4     | 80    |
| 253   | 948   | 50    | 4     | 46    |
| 249   | 959   | 52    | 3     | 44    |
| 261   | 890   | 24    | 6     | 70    |
+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+
```
```bash
$ iostat 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>tty</th>
<th>sd0</th>
<th>sd1</th>
<th>sd2</th>
<th>% cpu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tin</td>
<td>tout</td>
<td>sps</td>
<td>tps</td>
<td>msps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>3594</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
test=> \df *size*

## List of functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schema</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Result data type</th>
<th>Argument data types</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pg_catalog</td>
<td>pg_column_size</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>&quot;any&quot;</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_catalog</td>
<td>pg_database_size</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_catalog</td>
<td>pg_database_size</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>oid</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_catalog</td>
<td>pg_indexes_size</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>regclass</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_catalog</td>
<td>pg_relation_size</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>regclass</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_catalog</td>
<td>pg_relation_size</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>regclass, text</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_catalog</td>
<td>pg_size_pretty</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_catalog</td>
<td>pg_table_size</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>regclass</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_catalog</td>
<td>pg_tablespace_size</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_catalog</td>
<td>pg_tablespace_size</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>oid</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg_catalog</td>
<td>pg_total_relation_size</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>regclass</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
$ oid2name
All databases:
---------------------------------
18720  = test1
1      = template1
18719  = template0
18721  = test
18735  = postgres
18736  = cssi
$ cd /usr/local/pgsql/data/base
$ oid2name
All databases:
-------------------
16817 = test2
16578 = x
16756 = test
1 = template1
16569 = template0
16818 = test3
16811 = floattest

$ cd 16756
$ ls 1873*
18730  18731  18732  18735  18736  18737  18738  18739
Table File Mapping

$ oid2name -d test -o 18737
Tablename of oid 18737 from database "test":
---------------------------------
18737 = ips

$ oid2name -d test -t ips
Oid of table ips from database "test":
---------------------------------
18737 = ips

$ # show disk usage per database
$ cd /usr/local/pgsql/data/base
$ du -s * |>
  while read SIZE OID
  do
    echo "$SIZE `oid2name -q | grep ^$OID' ""'
  done |>
  sort -rn
2256 18721 = test
2135 18735 = postgres
Disk Balancing

- Move pg_wal to another drive using symlinks
- Tablespaces
Per-Database Tablespaces

DB1 | DB2 | DB3 | DB4

Disk 1 | Disk 2 | Disk 3
### Per-Object Tablespaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>tab1</th>
<th>tab2</th>
<th>index</th>
<th>constraint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disk 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Analyzing Locking

$ ps -f -U postgres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PID</th>
<th>TT</th>
<th>STAT</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>COMMAND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9874</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>0:00.07</td>
<td>postgres test [local] idle in transaction (postmaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9835</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0:00.05</td>
<td>postgres test [local] UPDATE waiting (postmaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10295</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0:00.05</td>
<td>postgres test [local] DELETE waiting (postmaster)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

test=> SELECT * FROM pg_locks;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>relation</th>
<th>database</th>
<th>transaction</th>
<th>pid</th>
<th>mode</th>
<th>granted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17143</td>
<td>17142</td>
<td></td>
<td>9173</td>
<td>AccessShareLock</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17143</td>
<td>17142</td>
<td></td>
<td>9173</td>
<td>RowExclusiveLock</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>472</td>
<td>ExclusiveLock</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>468</td>
<td>ShareLock</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>470</td>
<td>ExclusiveLock</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16759</td>
<td>17142</td>
<td></td>
<td>9380</td>
<td>AccessShareLock</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17143</td>
<td>17142</td>
<td></td>
<td>9338</td>
<td>AccessShareLock</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17143</td>
<td>17142</td>
<td></td>
<td>9338</td>
<td>RowExclusiveLock</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>468</td>
<td>ExclusiveLock</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Miscellaneous Tasks

- Log file rotation, syslog
- Major version upgrading
  - pg_dump, restore
  - pg_upgrade
  - logical replication
- Migration
Administration Tools

- pgadmin
- phppgadmin
External Monitoring Tools

- **Alerting**: check_postgres, tail_n_mail, Nagios
- **Server analysis**: Munin, Cacti, Zabbix, Nagios, MRTG, Prometheus, Grafana
- **Queries**: pg_stat_statements, auto_explain, pgbadger
- **Commercial**: Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM), Percona Monitoring and Management (PMM), Circonus, VividCortex
Monitoring Summary

Operating System: vmstat, iostat

Process/Session: ps, top -c, pg_stat_activity

Query: pg_stat_activity.query, log_statement, log_statement_stats

Parser: log_parser_stats

Planner: log_planner_stats

Executor: log_executor_stats, pg_locks, log_lock_waits, pg_stat_activity.wait_event

Reporting

Alterting / Aggregation

sar, check_postgres, log_temp_files

tail_n_mail

pg_stat_statements, log_min_duration_statement, pgbadger

auto_explain

e.g. pg_stat_all_tables

time
5. Recovery

https://www.flickr.com/photos/coastguardnews/
Client Application Crash

Nothing Required. Transactions in progress are rolled back.
Nothing Required. Transactions in progress are rolled back.
Abrupt Postgres Server Crash

Nothing Required. Transactions in progress are rolled back.
Operating System Crash

Nothing Required. Transactions in progress are rolled back. Partial page writes are repaired.
Disk Failure

Restore from previous backup or use PITR.
Accidental DELETE

Recover table from previous backup, perhaps using pg_restore. It is possible to modify the backend code to make deleted tuples visible, dump out the deleted table and restore the original code. All tuples in the table since the previous vacuum will be visible. It is possible to restrict that so only tuples deleted by a specific transaction are visible.
See pg_resetwal. Review recent transactions and identify any damage, including partially committed transactions.
File Deletion

It may be necessary to create an empty file with the deleted file name so the object can be deleted, and then the object restored from backup.
Accidental Drop Table

Restore from previous backup.
Accidental DROP INDEX

Recreate index.
Accidental DROP DATABASE

Restore from previous backup.
Non-Starting Installation

Restart problems are usually caused by write-ahead log problems. See `pg_resetwal`. Review recent transactions and identify any damage, including partially committed transactions.
Use REINDEX.
Table Corruption

Try reindexing the table. Try identifying the corrupt OID of the row and transfer the valid rows into another table using SELECT…INTO…WHERE oid != ###. Use pageinspect to analyze the internal structure of the table.
Conclusion

https://momjian.us/presentations