

# Major Features: Postgres 10

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POSTGRESQL is an open-source, full-featured relational database. This presentation gives an overview of the Postgres 10 release.

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# Postgres 10 Feature Outline

1. Logical replication
2. Partitioning syntax
3. Crash-safe, faster, and replicated hash indexes
4. ICU library
5. Quorum commit
6. Progress on parallelism
7. Multi-column statistics
8. pg\_stat\_activity improvements
9. SCRAM-SHA-256 authentication
10. FDW aggregate pushdown
11. More

Full item list at <https://www.postgresql.org/docs/devel/static/release-10.html>

# 1. Logical Replication

Cluster 1, port 5432, database 'test'	Cluster 2, port 5433, database 'test'
<pre>\$ psql -p 5432 -c ''ALTER SYSTEM SET wal_level = 'logical';'' test</pre>	
<pre>\$ pg_ctl -p 5432 restart</pre>	
<pre>\$ psql -p 5432 test</pre>	<pre>\$ psql -p 5433 test</pre>
<pre>CREATE TABLE test (x INT PRIMARY KEY);</pre>	<pre>CREATE TABLE test (x INT PRIMARY KEY);</pre>
<pre>INSERT INTO test VALUES (1);</pre>	
<pre>CREATE PUBLICATION mypub FOR TABLE test;</pre>	
	<pre>CREATE SUBSCRIPTION mysub CONNECTION 'dbname=test port=5432' PUBLICATION mypub;</pre>

# Logical Replication in Action

Cluster 1	Cluster 2
	SELECT * FROM test; 1
INSERT INTO test VALUES (2);	
	SELECT * FROM test; 1 2

# Benefits of Logical Replication

Logical replication allows:

- ▶ table-level granularity
- ▶ replication from multiple clusters to a single cluster
- ▶ replication of a single table to multiple clusters
- ▶ replication between major Postgres versions
- ▶ creation of local objects on subscribers, e.g. tables indexes

## 2. Partitioning Syntax

```
CREATE TABLE numbers (x INTEGER) PARTITION BY RANGE (x);  
CREATE TABLE negatives PARTITION OF numbers FOR VALUES FROM (UNBOUNDED) TO (0);  
CREATE TABLE positives PARTITION OF numbers FOR VALUES FROM (0) TO (UNBOUNDED);
```

# Partition Table Structure

\d+ numbers

Table "public.numbers"					
Column	Type	Collation	Nullable	Default	...
x	integer		not null		...

Partition key: RANGE (x)

Partitions: negatives FOR VALUES FROM (UNBOUNDED) TO (0),  
positives FOR VALUES FROM (0) TO (UNBOUNDED)

\d negatives

Table "public.negatives"					
Column	Type	Collation	Nullable	Default	
x	integer		not null		

Partition of: numbers FOR VALUES FROM (UNBOUNDED) TO (0)

\d positives

Table "public.positives"					
Column	Type	Collation	Nullable	Default	
x	integer		not null		

Partition of: numbers FOR VALUES FROM (0) TO (UNBOUNDED)

# Tuple Routing

```
INSERT INTO numbers VALUES (-4), (-1), (7), (12);
```

```
SELECT * FROM numbers;
```

```
x  
----  
-4  
-1  
7  
12
```

```
SELECT * FROM negatives;
```

```
x  
----  
-4  
-1
```

```
SELECT * FROM positives;
```

```
x  
----  
7  
12
```



# Partitioning Benefits and Limitations

Partitioning does:

- ▶ Create proper child constraints
- ▶ Route parent INSERTs into child tables

Partitioning does not yet:

- ▶ Create child tables for values not already covered (it errors instead)
- ▶ Hash partitioning
- ▶ Prune child tables faster than PG 9.6
- ▶ Perform executor-stage partition pruning
- ▶ Move updated rows that no longer match the partition constraints (it errors instead)
- ▶ Perform parallel partition processing

### 3. Crash-Safe, Faster, and Replicated Hash Indexes

Hash indexes is now a first-class feature:

- ▶ Crash safe
- ▶ Replicated
- ▶ Reduced locking during bucket splits
- ▶ Faster lookups
- ▶ More even index growth
- ▶ Single-page pruning

## 4. ICU Library

- ▶ Uses ICU library instead of OS-supplied internationalization library
- ▶ Allows detection of collation changes that can affect index ordering
- ▶ Enabled via `configure --with-icu`

## 5. Quorum Commit

- ▶ `synchronous_standby_names = FIRST 1 (s1, s2)` continues when the first active standby replies (pre-10 behavior)
- ▶ Now `synchronous_standby_names = ANY 1 (s1, s2)` continues when the any server from the list replies
- ▶ `synchronous_standby_names = ANY 2 (s1, s2, s3)` is also possible
- ▶ Called quorum commit

## 6. Progress on Parallelism

Parallelism is now supported in:

- ▶ Btree index scans
- ▶ Bitmap heap scans
- ▶ Merge joins
- ▶ Procedural languages

## 7. Multi-Column Statistics

- ▶ Previously, `WHERE a=1 AND b=1` multiplied the probabilities of the two columns, assuming they were unrelated
- ▶ Now `CREATE STATISTICS ... WITH (dependencies)` records multi-column correlation
- ▶ The correlation is used when combining single-column probabilities

## 8. pg\_stat\_activity Improvements

- ▶ Additional wait tracking
  - ▶ client reads, writes
  - ▶ server reads, writes, fsyncs
  - ▶ synchronous replication
- ▶ Additional process display
  - ▶ auxiliary processes
  - ▶ worker processes
  - ▶ WAL senders

# pg\_stat\_activity Example

```
SELECT wait_event_type, wait_event, count(*)
FROM pg_stat_activity
WHERE backend_type = 'client backend'
GROUP BY wait_event_type, wait_event
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

wait_event_type	wait_event	count
Client	ClientRead	2
IO	DataFileWrite	1
Lock	transactionid	3
LWLock	WALWriteLock	19
		8

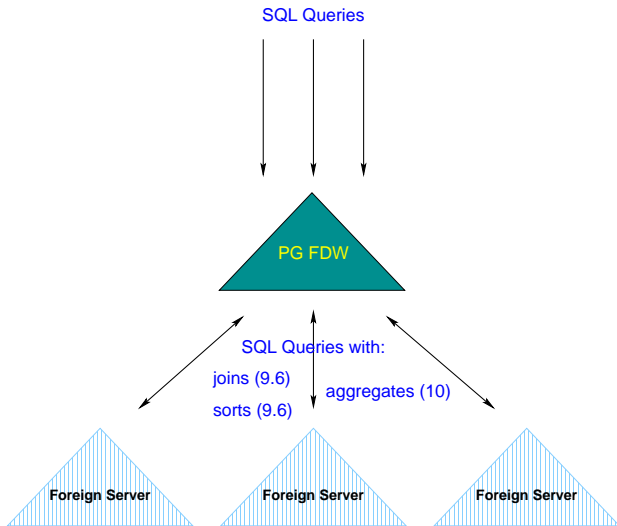


## 9. SCRAM-SHA-256 Authentication

SCRAM-SHA-256 provides a more secure password authentication method than MD5:

- ▶ Make packet replay more difficult (MD5 has a 50% probability of repeating after 64k connections)
- ▶ Make stolen hashed password reuse more difficult
- ▶ Make brute-force attacks more difficult

# 10. FDW Aggregate Pushdown



# 11. More

- ▶ Restrictive row-level security policies, provides AND/required policies
- ▶ AFTER trigger transition tables
- ▶ Full text search support for JSON and JSONB
- ▶ Default permissions on schemas
- ▶ Multiple libpq-specified host names, plus write-mode filter

# Conclusion



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