

# Integrated Monitoring for PostgreSQL

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Monitoring PostgreSQL
  - Statistics tables
  - Portability
- 3 Solutions
  - SNMP
  - Nagios
  - Munin
- 4 Conclusion



# Who am I?

- Tim Retout <tim.retout@credativ.co.uk>
- Involved with free software
  - Debian
  - GNU
  - GNOME
- With creativ since September 2007
  - Systems administration
  - Development



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# What am I talking about?

## How to **integrate** monitoring solutions with PostgreSQL

- Portability across different PostgreSQL versions
- Sometimes monitoring needs fine-tuning by hand

### Outline

- Monitoring PostgreSQL
  - "What to monitor"
- Solutions and examples
  - "How to monitor"



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# Types of monitoring

## History of data

- Current status
  - Notifications
  - “Is the database accepting connections?”
- Status over time
  - Plotting graphs
  - “What was the highest number of concurrent connections this week? When was it?”



# Types of monitoring

## Source of data

- PostgreSQL statistics
- External sources
  - Disk usage via “du”
  - Connections via “netstat”

External sources of data will tend to be less portable. Some PostgreSQL statistics will not appear in earlier releases.



# Connections

Check whether database is accepting connections (easy).  
Count number of current connections:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM pg_stat_activity;
```

Compare with value of 'max\_connections'.



# Transactions

Number of commits and rollbacks for each database:

```
SELECT datname, xact_commit, xact_rollback  
FROM pg_stat_database;
```



# Queries

Summaries of number of inserts/updates/deletes:

```
SELECT SUM(n_tup_ins), SUM(n_tup_upd), SUM(n_tup_del)
FROM pg_stat_all_tables;
```

Summaries of query plans:

```
SELECT SUM(seq_scan), SUM(seq_tup_read), SUM(idx_scan),
       SUM(idx_tup_fetch) FROM pg_stat_all_tables;
```



# Locks

Summaries of locks held:

```
SELECT mode, COUNT(mode) FROM pg_locks  
GROUP BY mode ORDER BY mode;
```

This may need post-processing to work out which are exclusive locks.



# Disk I/O

Summary of disk I/O in terms of blocks read:

```
SELECT SUM(heap_blks_read) FROM pg_statio_user_tables;  
SELECT SUM(idx_blks_read) FROM pg_statio_user_tables;  
SELECT SUM(toast_blks_read) FROM pg_statio_user_tables;  
SELECT SUM(tidb_lks_read) FROM pg_statio_user_tables;
```

Swap 'read' for 'hit' to get the number of blocks read from memory.

## Caution!

This does not take the operating system's disk cache into account!





# Disk usage

Obtaining the disk usage of a database is more difficult to do in a portable way across PostgreSQL releases.

From version 8.1, there are SQL functions to do this:

```
pg_database_size(name)  
pg_tablespace_size(name)
```

Previous releases had a tool 'oid2name' in contrib, but not all installations have this.

If all else fails, analysis of VACUUM information is possible.



# Disk usage

Fall back gracefully:

```
SELECT CASE EXISTS(  
    SELECT COUNT(*) FROM pg_proc  
    WHERE proname='pg_database_size'  
)  
WHEN true THEN ...  
ELSE ...  
END
```

See discussion at:

<http://postgresql.org/docs/8.1/static/diskusage.html>



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# SNMP

- “Simple Network Management Protocol”
- Not simple
- Different implementations of agents possible



# SNMP and PostgreSQL

- Need a MIB (Management Information Base)
- pgsnmpd - <http://pgsnmpd.projects.postgresql.org/>
- 1.0 released 20 August 2007
- Implements RFC 1697 (generic RDBMS MIB)
- Few PostgreSQL-specific statistics yet - plan is to create PGSQL-MIB
- Little visible activity currently



# Nagios

- Popular monitoring software
- Sends notifications
- (Can draw graphs of statistics using a plugin)
- Very configurable, so can be complicated when learning
- Can speak SNMP



# Nagios plugins

## Included in Nagios

- “check\_pgsql” command
- Tests whether PostgreSQL database is accepting connections

## User-contributed

These do a lot more:

- <http://bucardo.org/nagios/>
- <http://pgfoundry.org/projects/nagiosplugins/>



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# Munin

- Popular monitoring software
- Draws graphs
- Quite easy to set up
- Can send notifications, or can be integrated with Nagios

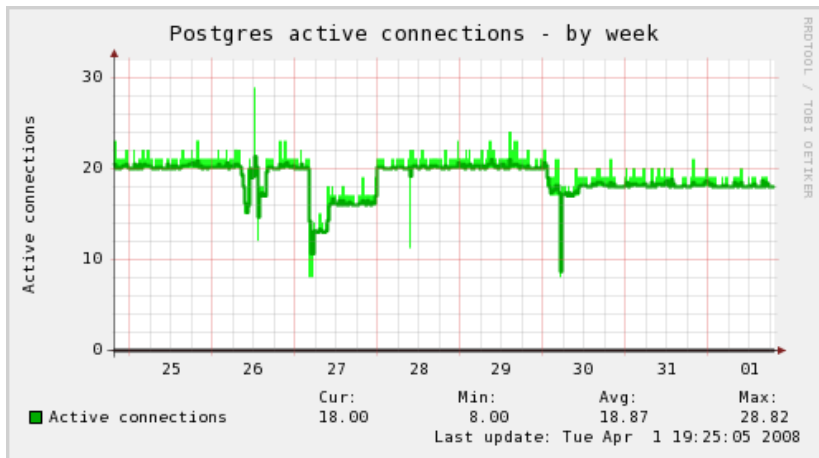


# Munin and PostgreSQL

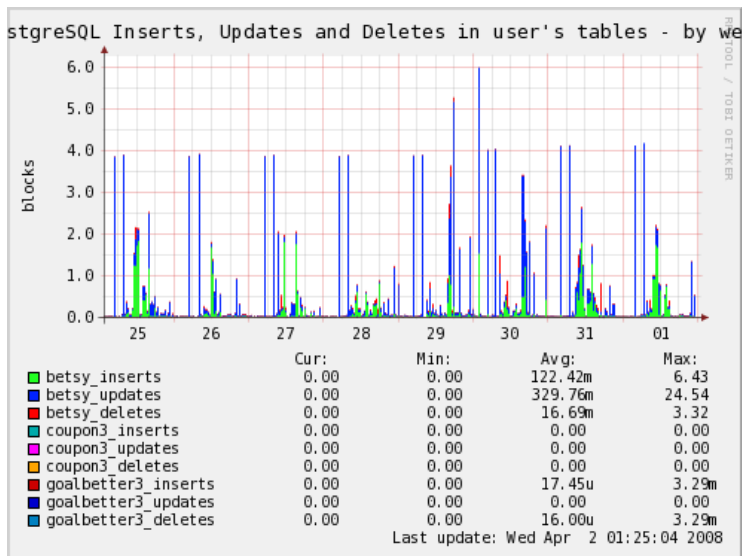
- PostgreSQL plugins in SVN
- Will not be in a stable release of Munin until they stabilize
- Should perhaps all be ported to POSIX shell, because not all installations have DBD::Pg.



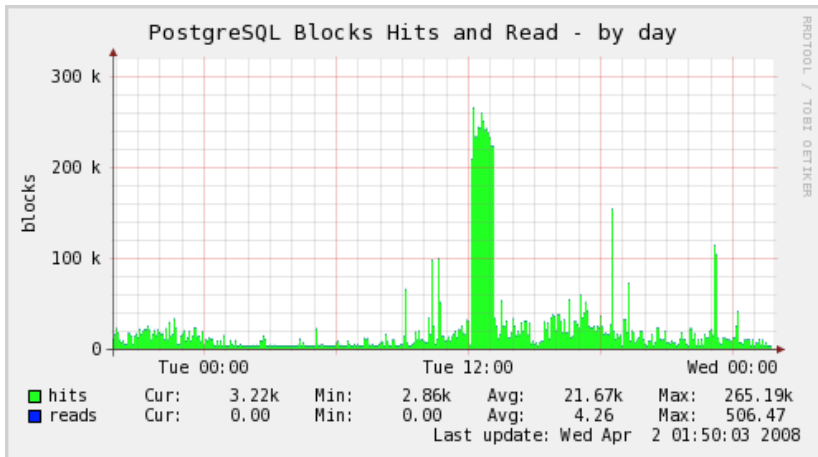
# Munin graphs



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# Conclusion

- Integrating monitoring with PostgreSQL can be a powerful tool for database administrators.
- One day, it **could** work out of the box.
- But knowing how to customize these solutions may be useful.

Thanks! Any questions?

Feel free to email me to discuss anything covered here:  
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