Monitoring PostgreSQL

Aleš Zelený, Česká spořitelna

PostgreSQL monitoring

- Nezbytná služba pro DBA k zajištění provozu
  - místo na svazcích
  - replikace
- Zabbix, HP Openview, ...
- Nástroj zpětné vazby pro vývojáře
  - neefektivní dotazy
  - velikost tabulek a indexů
  - počty transakcí
  - ...

Zdroje informací

- Operační systém
- Interní statistiky PostgreSQL a LOG soubor instance
- Rozšíření v contributed balíčcích
  - pg_stat_statements
- Ostatní rozšíření/extenze
  - pg_stat_kcache
- Externí nástroje
  - check_postgres
  - pgBadger

Data z operačního systému

- Procesor
  - dedikovaný DB server ?
  - user, system, IO wait
- Paměť
  - used, buffered, cached, swap
- IO
  - reads, writes, Bytes, IO time
- síť

Kam s ním?

- Kam se všemi těmi daty?
- InfluxDB & Grafana
  - Telegraf jako agent pro sběr dat
  - InfluxDB vstupní metody
    - „řádkový protokol“
    - Json
    - Python API
  - InfluxDB výstupní metody
    - Poskytuje REST API
  - InfluxDB Continuous Queries
    - Historizace dat

Interní statistiky

- Monitoring Database Activity - dokumentace
  - Dynamické
  - Kumulativní
- Globální informace na úrovni instance
  - pg_stat_activity
  - pg_stat_bgwriter
  - pg_stat_database
  - ...
- Lokální informace v rámci připojené databáze
  - pg_stat_user_tables
  - ...

Konfigurace pro monitoring

- CPU - rychlost dotazu na aktuální čas
- pg_test_timing

```
postgres$ /usr/pgsql-9.4/bin/pg_test_timing
Testing timing overhead for 3 seconds.
Per loop time including overhead: 41.79 nsec
Histogram of timing durations:
< usec   % of total      count
     1     95.84044   68798574
     2      4.15628    2983562
     4      0.00242       1734
     8      0.00046        328
    16      0.00037        263
    32      0.00000          3
    64      0.00000          0
   128      0.00000          1
   256      0.00000          1
   512      0.00003         25
```

Konfigurace pro monitoring

```
# - Kernel Resource Usage -
shared_preload_libraries = 'pg_stat_statements'

# - When to Log -
log_min_duration_statement = 100

# - What to Log -
log_checkpoints = on
log_connections = on
log_disconnections = on
log_line_prefix = '%t %p %c %l %r %d %u %x %v %a %i:'
log_lock_waits = on
log_statement = 'ddl'
log_temp_files = 2048

# - Query/Index Statistics Collector -
track_activities = on # information on the currently executing command
track_counts = on # statistics on database activity – potřebuje autovacuum
track_io_timing = on # timing of database I/O calls
track_functions = all
track_activity_query_size = 8192 # default 1024
# AUTOVACUUM PARAMETERS

log_autovacuum_min_duration = 250
```

Nastavení pro perf. test analýzu

- Pro běžný provoz by byl log rychle narůstal
- pg_badger „perftest“ nastavení

```
# - What to Log -
log_duration = on
log_min_duration_statement = 0
log_statement = 'all'
log_temp_files = 0

log_autovacuum_min_duration = 0
```

pgbadger

- parsing logů, generuje HTML report
  - podporuje **inkrementální** zpracování
  - parallelizace
  - čtení logů přes ssh
  - zpracuje komprimované gzip logy (logrotate)
  - reporty za časové okno (v týdnech)

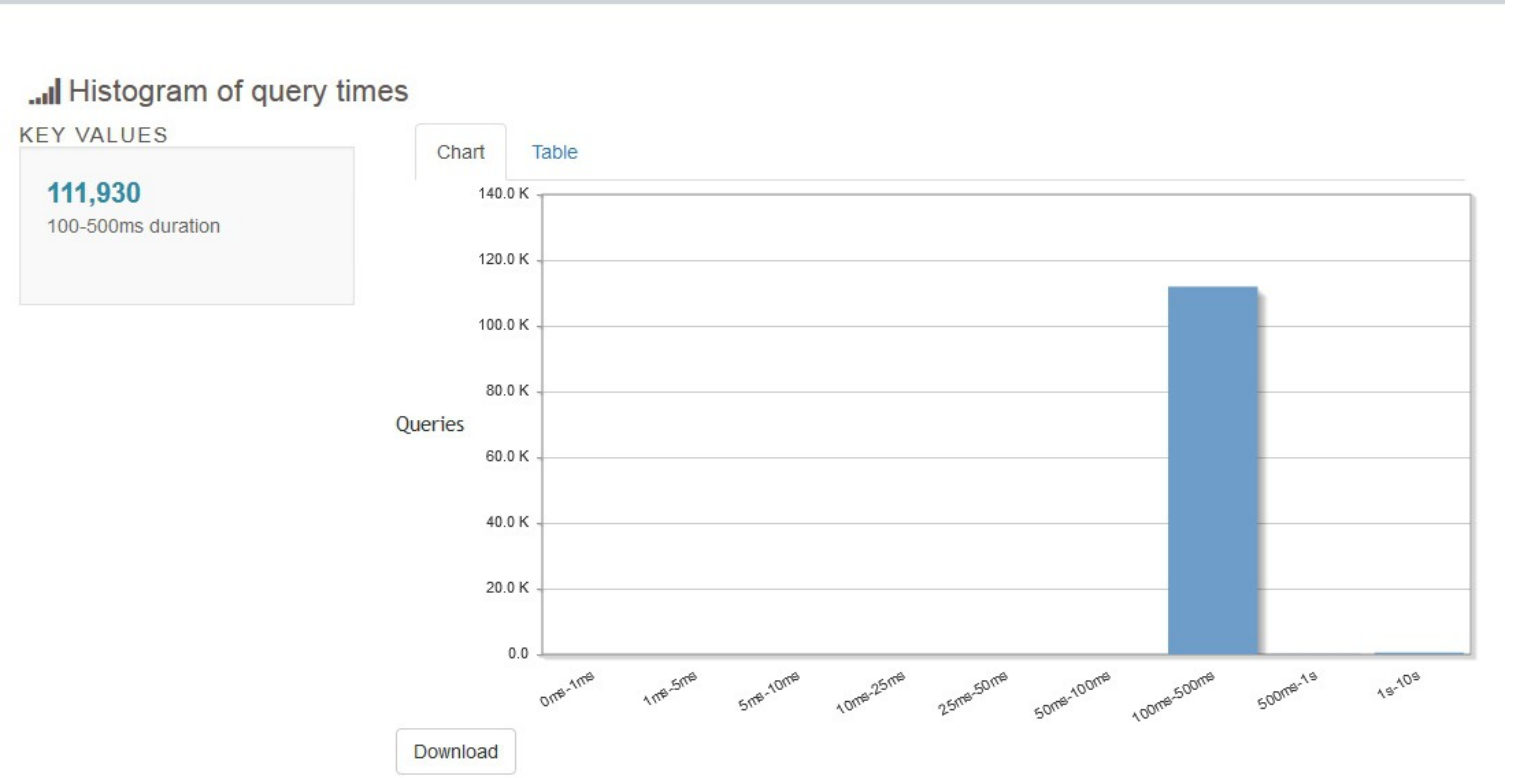
```
pgbadger -I -R 4 -j 2 -J 4 -f stderr –start-monday --ssh-option -q \
-r cosi.kdesi.net --prefix %t %p %c %l %r %d %u %x %v %a %i: \
/var/lib/pgsql/data/pg_log/postgresql.log*.gz \
-O /var/lib/pgreports/my_cluster_name
```

pgbadger

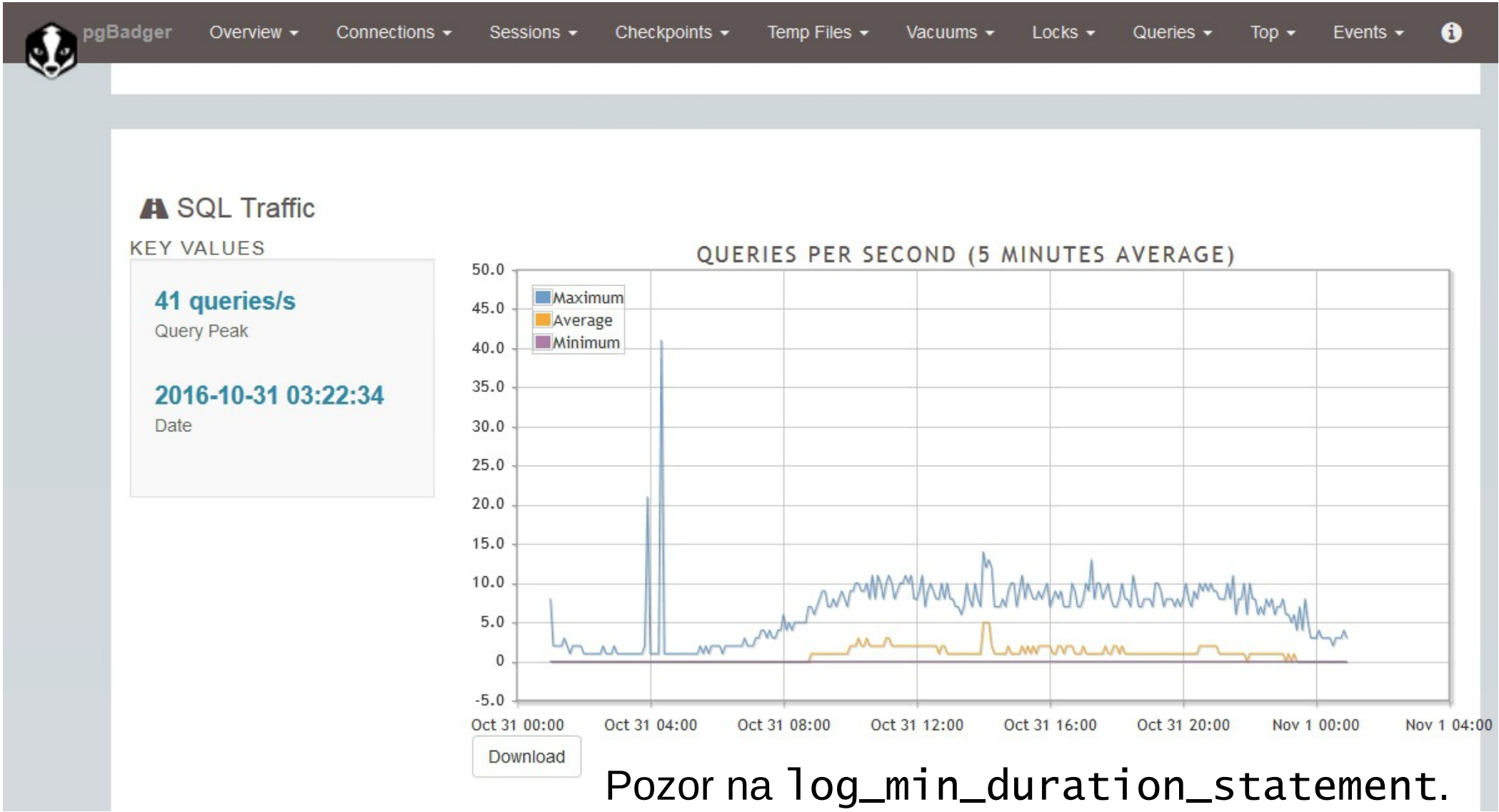
- Přehledný manuál
- denně generované reporty jsou přístupné vývojářům a aplikační podpoře přes web
- Kontrola po nasazení nové verze, či revize průběhu výkonnostních testů

pbadger – query times

Pozor na `log_min_duration_statement` histogram pak může na první pohled vypadat zvláštně – pro aplikační podporu či vývojáře je to rychlá informace, zda se neobjevil podezřele pomalý dotaz.



pbadger – sql traffic



Pozor na `log_min_duration_statement`.

pgbadger – pomalé dotazy

Slowest individual queries

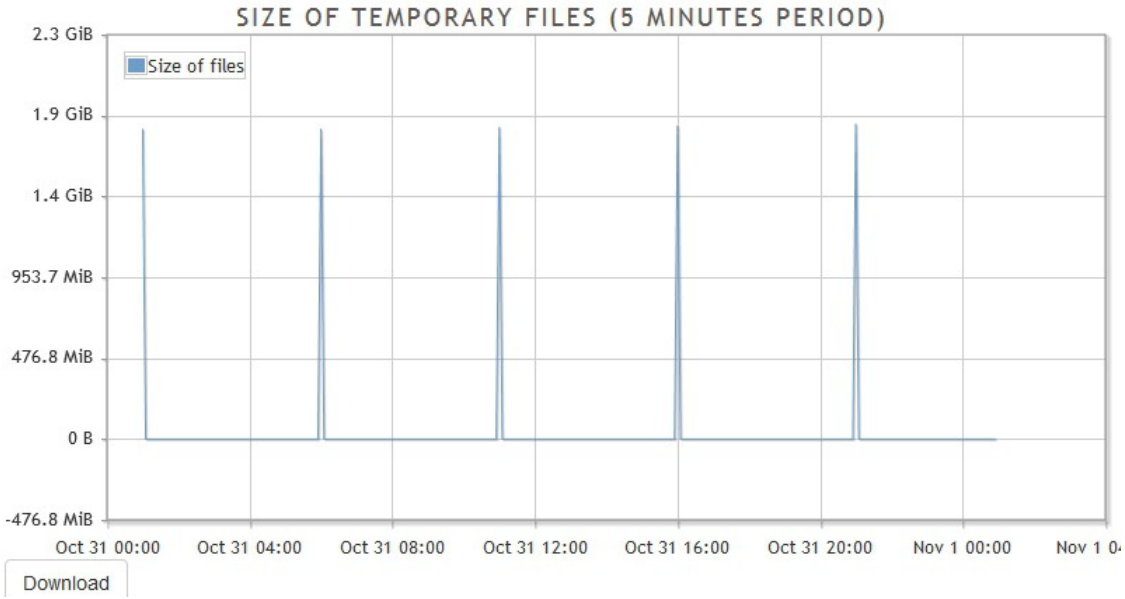
Rank	Duration	Query
1	1m56s	DELETE FROM [redacted] WHERE ctid IN (SELECT ctid FROM [redacted] WHERE created < '2016-08-01 05:01:41.366' LIMIT 10000); [Date: 2016-10-31 05:03:37 - Database: [redacted] - User: [redacted]_app - Remote: [redacted] - Application: [unknown] - Bind query: yes]
2	1m9s	DELETE FROM [redacted] WHERE ctid IN (SELECT ctid FROM [redacted] WHERE created < '2016-08-01 20:00:59.582' LIMIT 10000); [Date: 2016-10-31 20:02:08 - Database: [redacted] - User: [redacted]_app - Remote: [redacted] - Application: [unknown] - Bind query: yes]

Size of temporary files

KEY VALUES

601.54 MiB
Temp Files size Peak

2016-10-31 20:02:08
Date



pgbadger - deadlock

2	125 Details	`LOG: process ... still waiting for ShareLock on transaction ... after ... ms` Examples
3	56 Details	`LOG: process ... still waiting for ExclusiveLock on tuple (...) of relation ... of database ... after ... ms` Examples
4	27 Details	`ERROR: deadlock detected` Examples

ERROR: deadlock detected
Detail: Process 16851 waits for ShareLock on transaction 144602509; blocked by process 35447. Process 35447 waits for ShareLock on transaction 144676444; blocked by process 16851. Process 16851: DELETE FROM J[redacted] WHERE [redacted] = $1 AND [redacted] = $2 Process 35447: UPDATE [redacted] SET [redacted] = NULL, [redacted] = CURRENT_TIMESTAMP WHERE c[redacted] IS NOT NULL AND CURRENT_TIMESTAMP - ($1 * '1 minute' :: INTERVAL) > next_process
Context: while deleting tuple (5,36) in relation "[redacted]"
Hint: See server log for query details.
Statement: DELETE FROM J[redacted] WHERE id = $1 AND [redacted] = $2

```
Date: 2016-11-16 03:35:04
Database: [redacted]
Application: [unknown]
User: [redacted]
Remote: 1[redacted]
```

Statistické pohledy

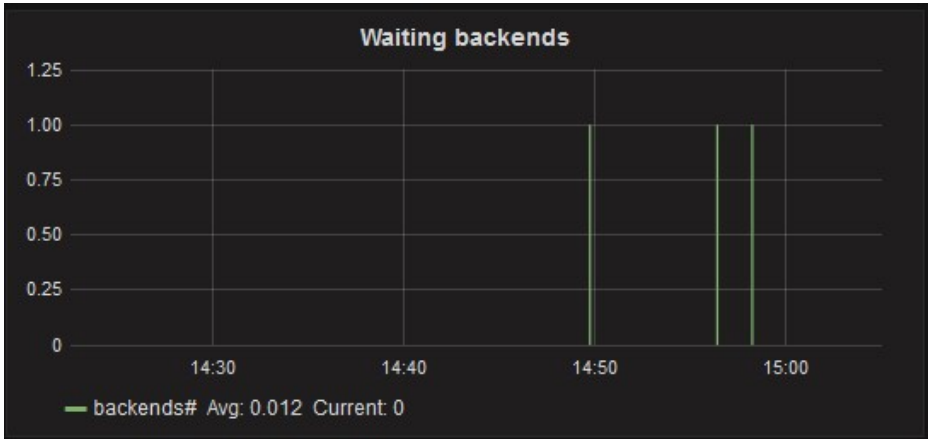
- aktuální stav (Dynamic Statistics Views)
  - pg_stat_activity
  - pg_stat_replication
  - pg_stat_ssl
- Kumulativní (Collected Statistics Views) – v rozsahu instance
  - Lze vynulovat funkcí pg_stat_clear_snapshot()
  - pg_stat_database
  - …
- Kumulativní – v rozsahu připojené databáze
  - pg_stat_all_tables
  - ...

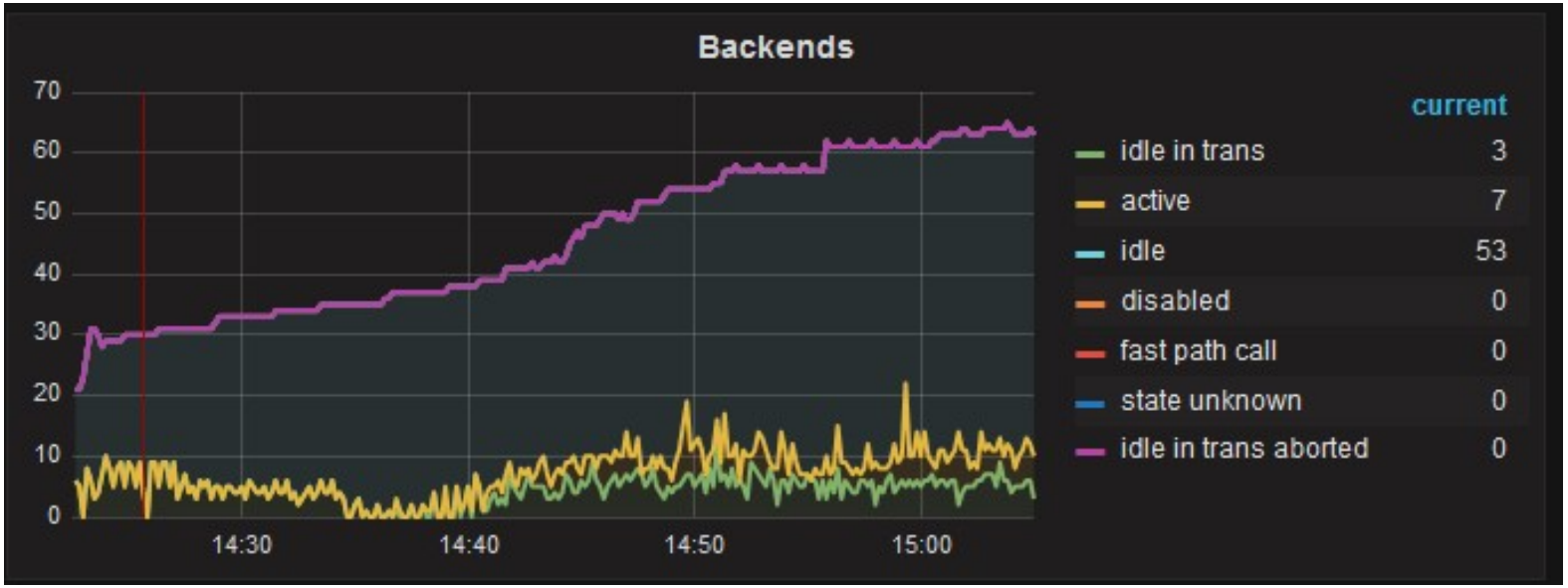
Instance: pg_stat_activity

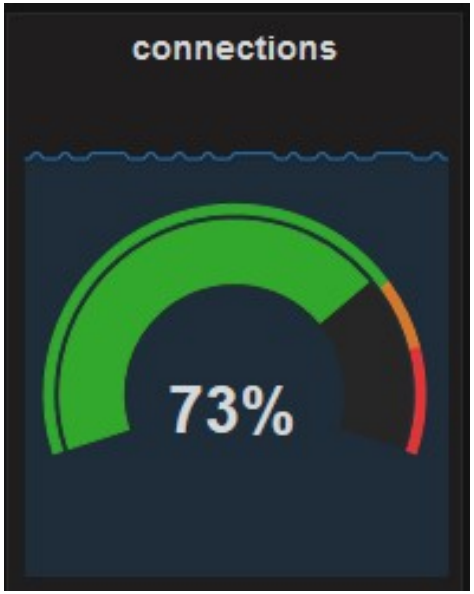
- Přehled aktuálně připojených sessions (backend procesy)
  - **datname** – kam je proces připojen
  - age(now(), query_start) – trvání dotazu
  - age(now(), xact_start) – trvání transakce
  - **state** – stav session (active, idle, idle in transaction…)
  - **waiting** (změna v 9.6 – wait_event_type, wait_event)

pg_stat_acticity

- idle in transaction
- využití max_sessions
- čekající sessions







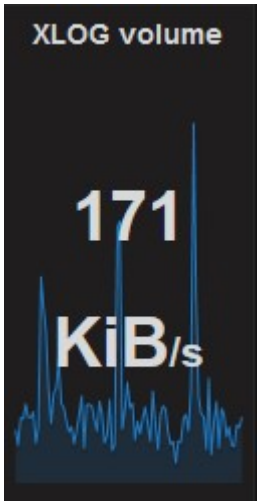
Instance: pg_stat_archiver

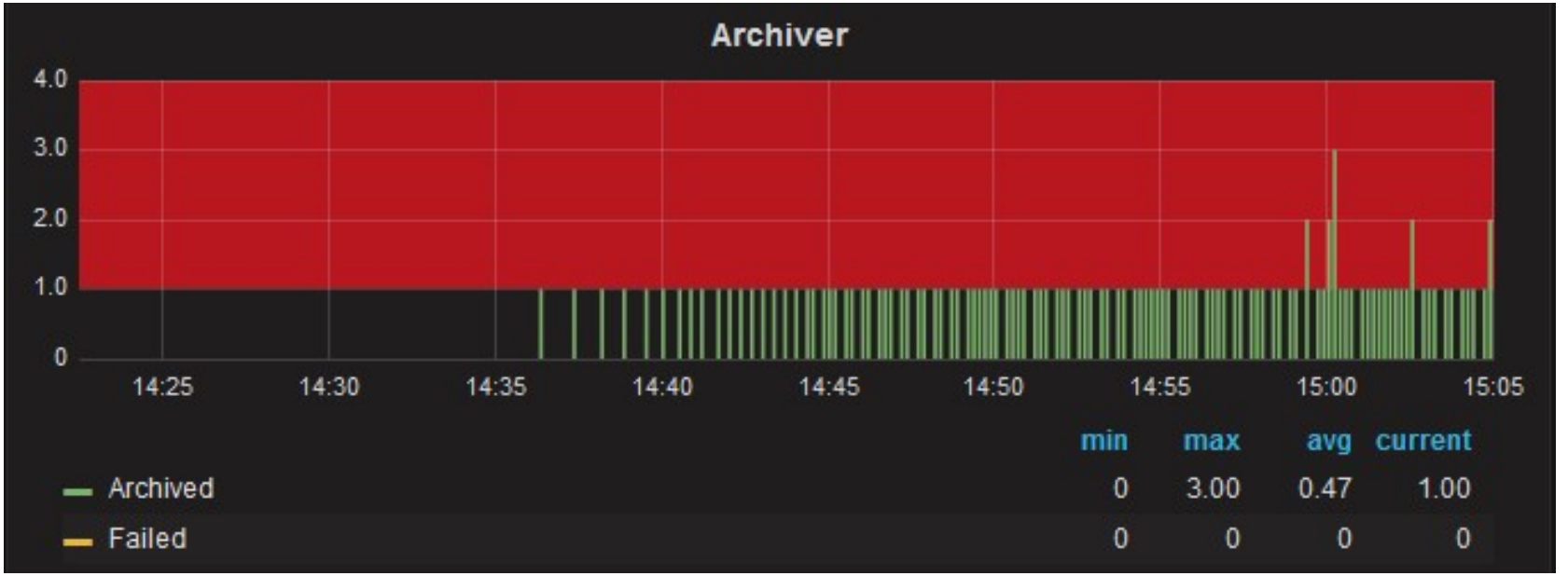
- **archived_count**
- last_archived_time
  - `age(now() - last_archived_time)` -- interval
  - `extract( epoch from age(now(), last_archived_time)) as arch_age_sec` -- integer
- **failed_count**
- last_failed_time
- Lze přidat objem transakčních logů

```
select pg_xlog_location_diff(pg_current_xlog_location(),
'0/00000000'::pg_lsn) as xlog_volume;
```

pg_stat_archiver

- četnost přepínání xlog segmentů
  - Vizuální kontrola zda je nastaven `archive_timeout`
- Četnost selhání `archive_command`



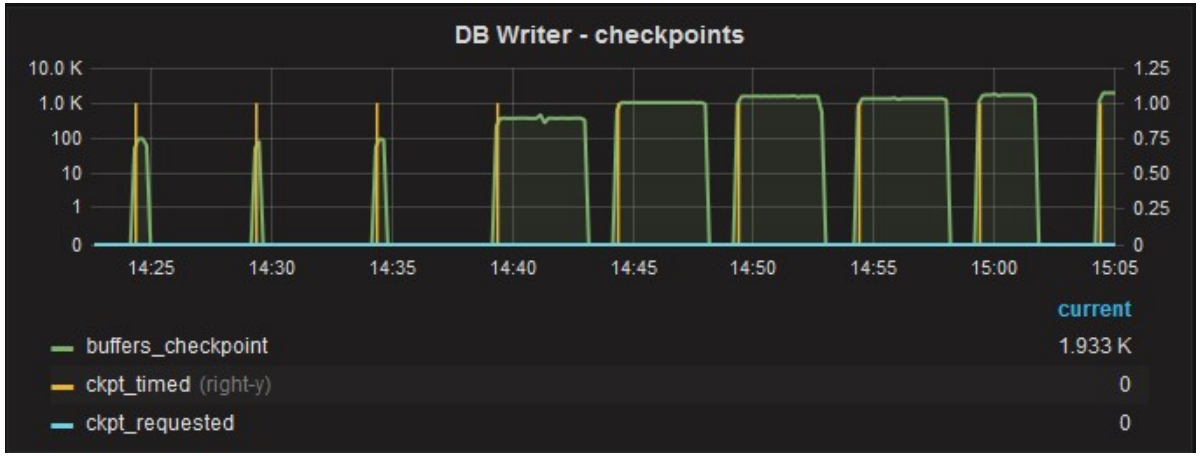


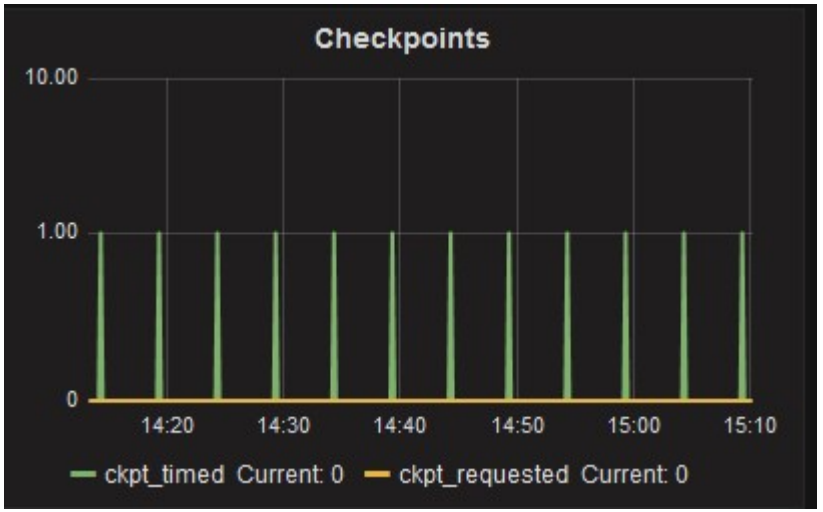
Instance: pg_stat_bgwriter

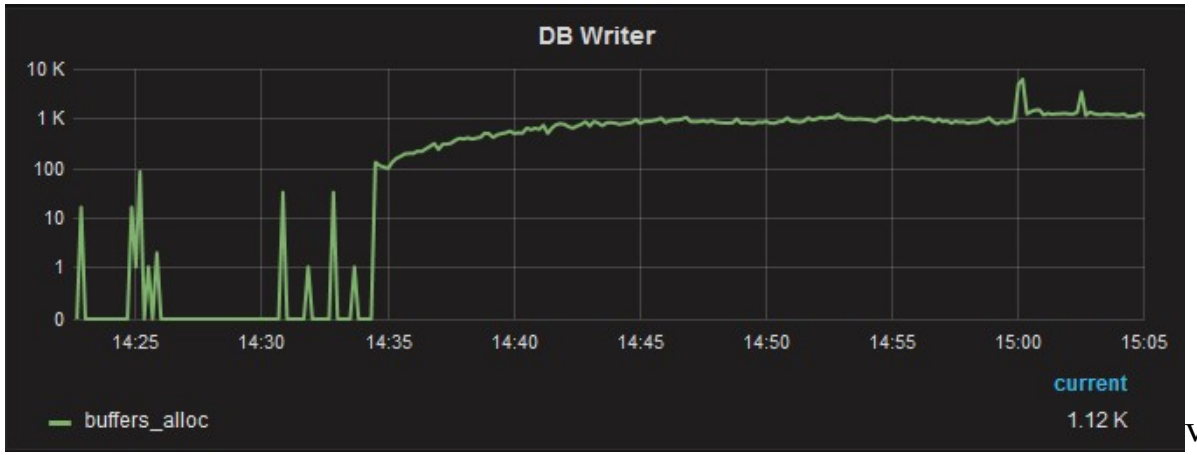
- **checkpoints_timed**
- **checkpoints_req**
- **buffers_checkpoint**
- buffers_clean – buffery zapsané bgwriter procesem
- buffers_backend – buffery zapsané backend procesy přímo
- buffers_alloc – alokované buffery

pg_stat_bgwriter

- Vizuální kontrola checkpoint-ů a checkpoint_completion_target





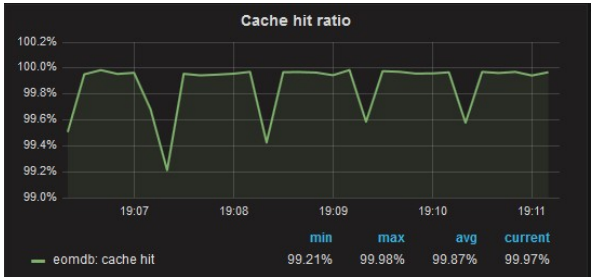


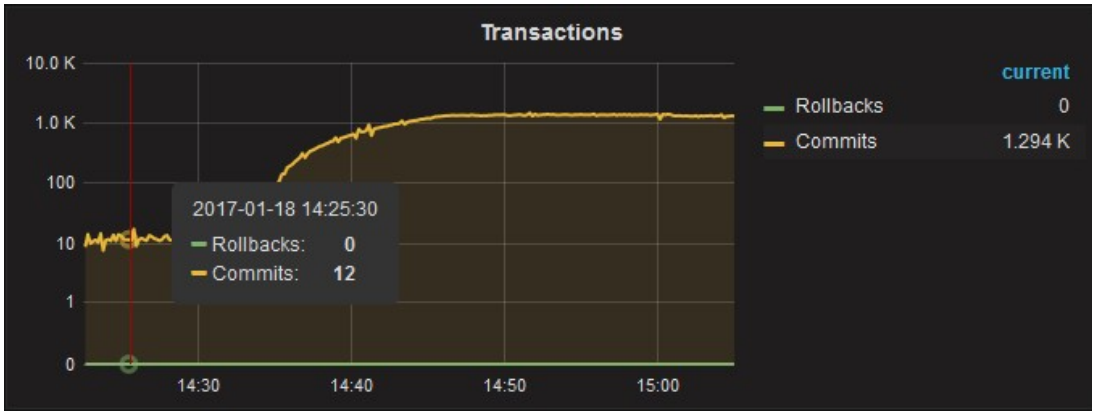
Instance: pg_stat_database

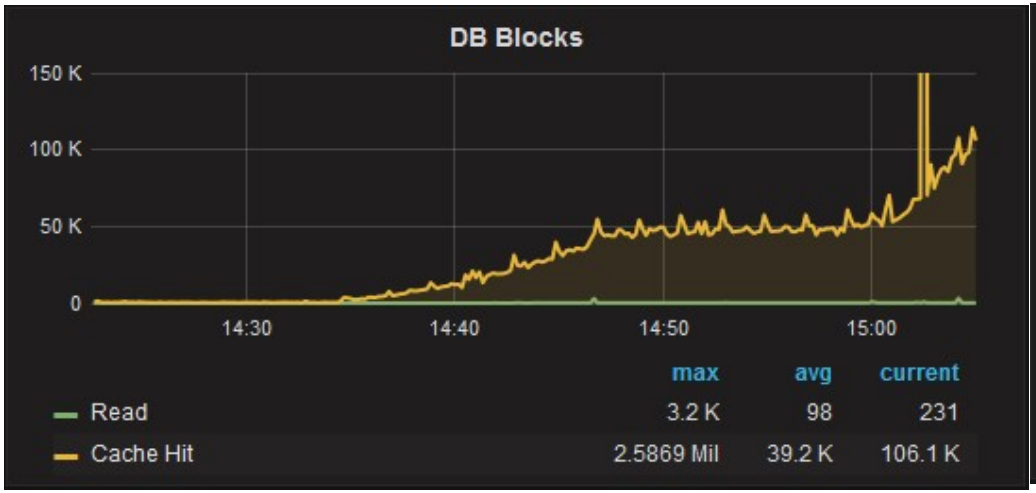
- jeden řádek pro každou DB, kromě numbackends jsou statistiky kumulativní
- datname
- **numbackends** – aktuální hodnota
- **xact_commit, xact_rollback** – kumulativní sledovat poměr commit/rollback
- **blks_read, blks_hit** – efektivita buffer cache
- temp_files, temp_bytes
- **deadlocks**
- tup_% statistiky pro řádky (return, fetch, ins, udp, del)
- blk_read_time, blk_write_time – čas strávený backendy na IO – efektivita cache na úrovni OS

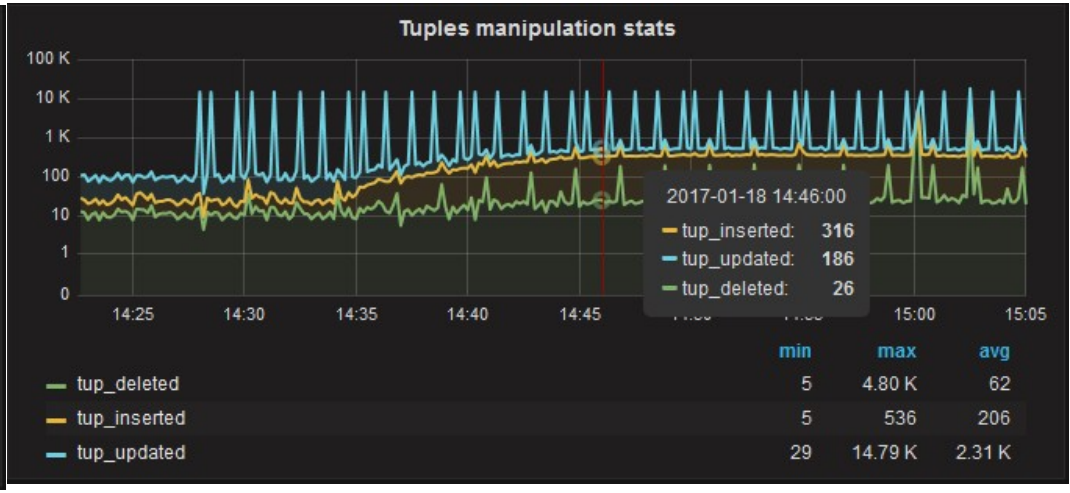
pg_stat_database

- úspěšnost buffer cache
- DML statistiky
- transakce









DB: pg_stat_all_tables

- pg_stat_sys_tables
- pg_stat_user_tables
- `seq_scan`, seq_tup_read/seq_scan
  - Kolikrát se tabulka četla a **kolik řádek bylo vráceno na jedno čtení** – nechybí index ?
- `n_tup_upd/n_tup_hot_upd`
  - Potenciální kandidát na změnu FILLFACTOR

- schemaname, relname…
- **seq_scan**
- seq_tup_read
- **idx_scan**
- idx_tup_fetch
- n_tup_upd
- n_tup_hot_upd
- autovacuum_count
- autoanalyze_count

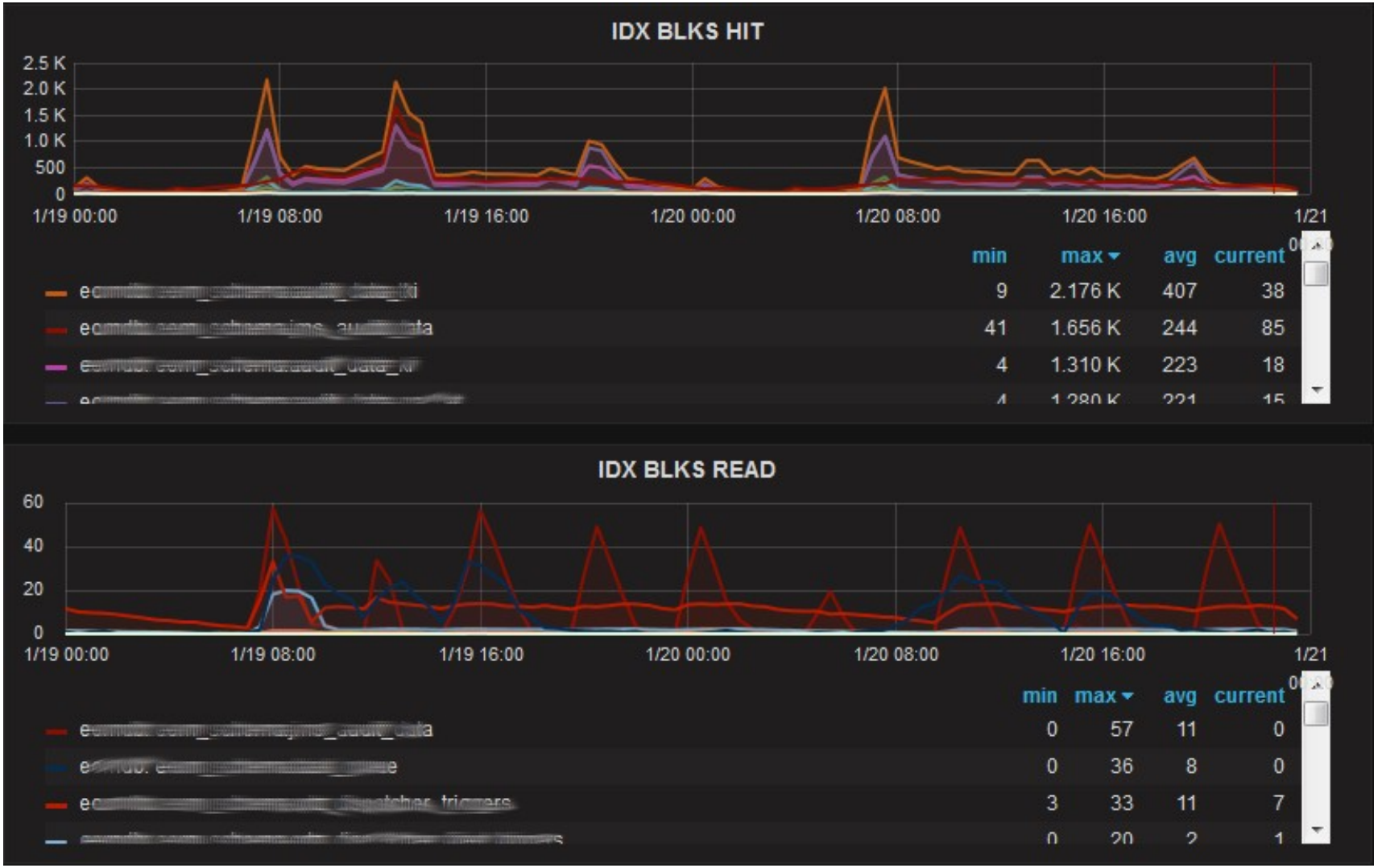
pg_stat_user_tables

DB: pg_stat_all_indexes

- pg_stat_sys_indexes
- pg_stat_user_indexes
- `idx_scan`
  - používá se index ?
  - Pozor na časový úsek, za který data vyhodnocujeme (měsíční zpracování..)

- schemaname, relname, indexrelname…
- **idx_scan**
- idx_tup_read
- idx_tup_fetch

pg_stat_user_indexes



DB: pg_statio_all_tables

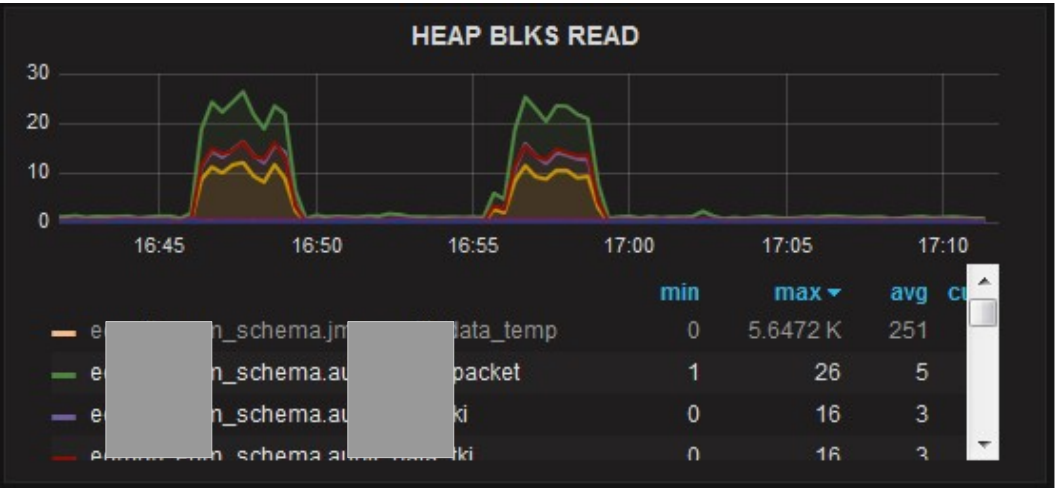
- pg_statio_sys_tables
- pg_statio_user_tables

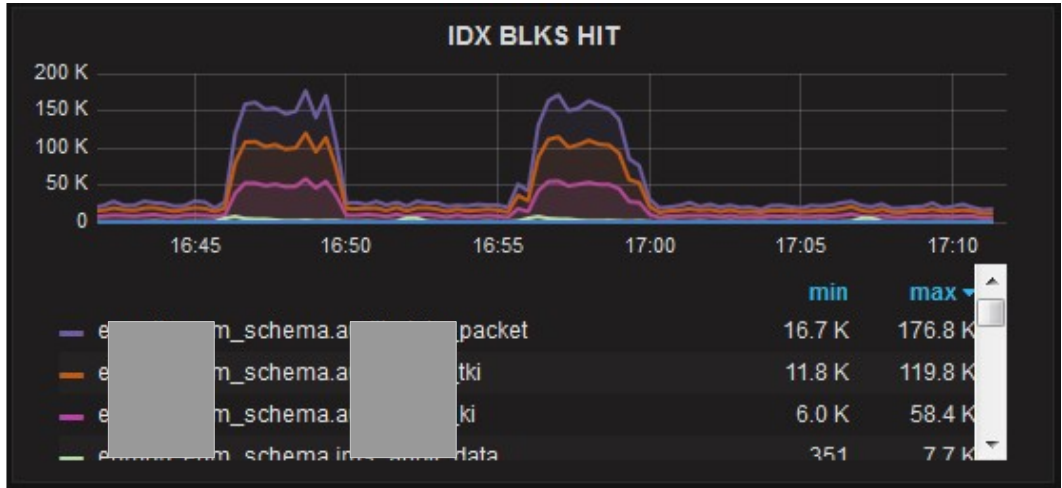
```
heap_blks_hit/
(heap_blks_hit+heap_blks_read)
```

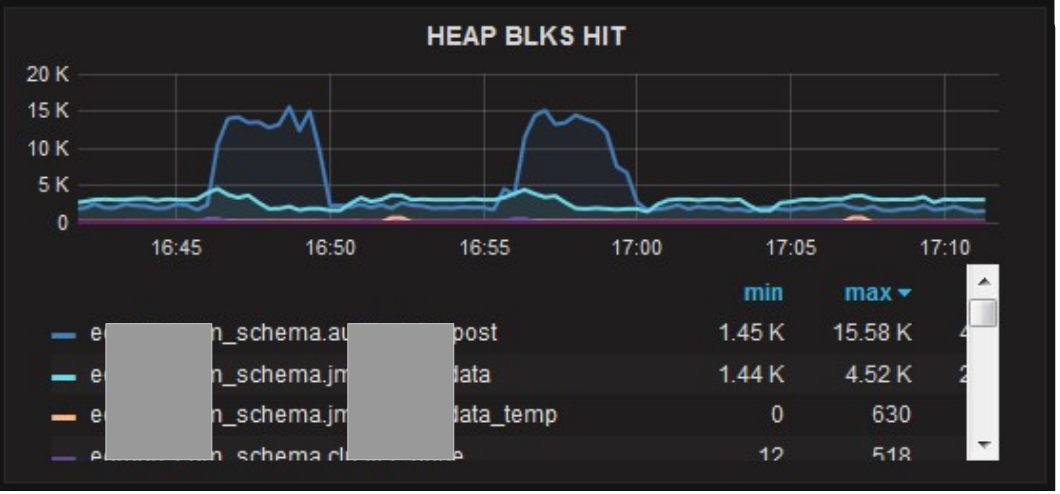
  - efektivita buffer cache
  - fyzické čtení nemusí být problém, pokud dobře funguje cache OS, viz pg_stat_database.blk_read_time

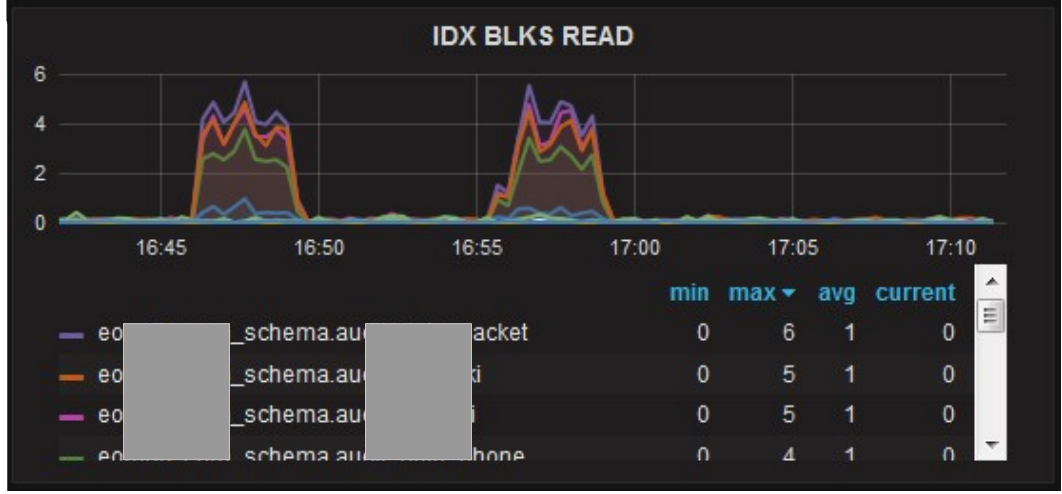
- schemaname, relname
- heap_blks_read
- heap_blks_hit
- **idx_blks_read**
- **idx_blks_hit**
- Toast_..., tidx_...

pg_statio_user_tables









DB: pg_statio_all_indexes

- pg_statio_sys_indexes
- pg_statio_user_indexes

```
idx_blks_hit/
(idx_blks_hit+idx_blks_read)
```

  - efektivita buffer cache
  - Informace na úrovni konkrétních indexů

- schemaname, relname, indexrelname
- **idx_blks_read**
- **idx_blks_hit**

DB: pg_statio_all_sequences

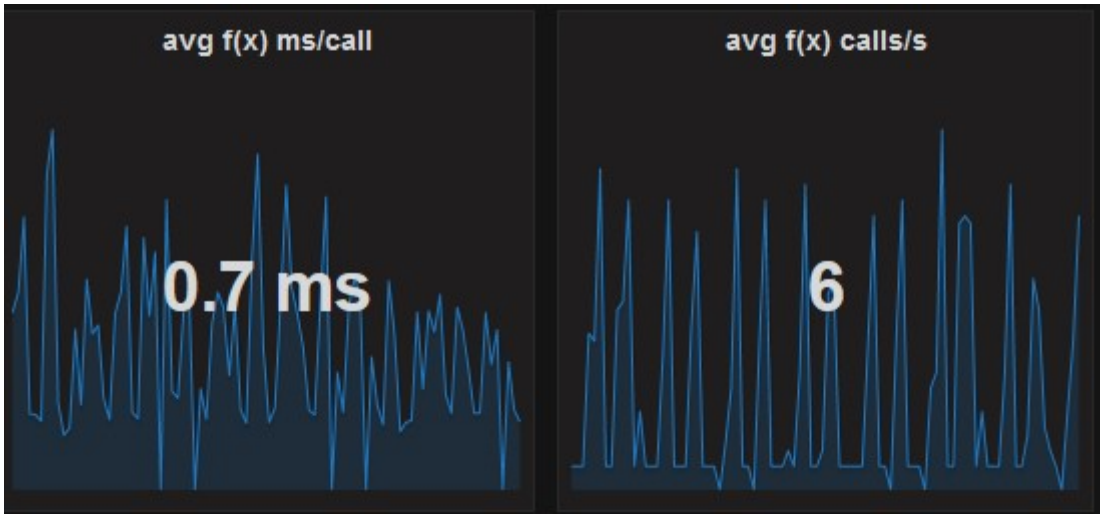
- pg_statio_sys_sequences
- pg_statio_user_sequences

- Nezaznamenali jsme žádný problém či důvod k systematickému sledování

- relname, schemaname, blks_read, blks_hit

DB: pg_stat_user_functions

- Zjištění prodlužujících se časů na jednotlivé volání
- ne / lineární vztah k objemu dat



- schemaname, funcname
- **calls**
- **total_time**
- **self_time**

instance: pg_stat_progress_vacuum

- od verze 9.6
- online progress reporting
- neukládáme do monitorovací DB

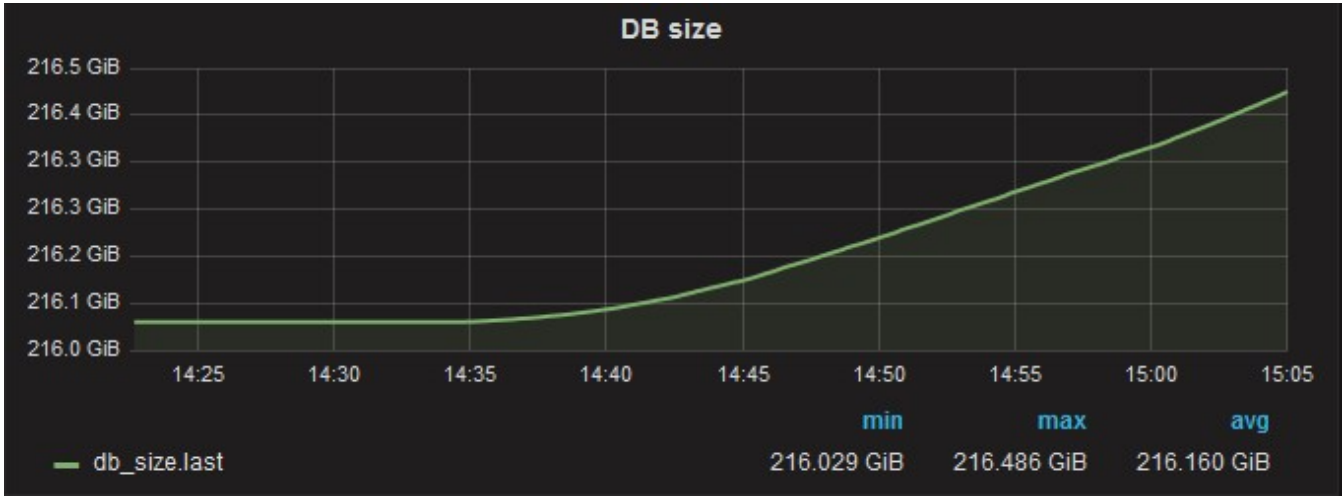
Vlastní dotazy

- velikost databází
- velikost jednotlivých relací (tabulky, indexy, marterializované pohledy, TOAST tabulky)
- blokující session
- objem WAL záznamů – přidali jsme k archiveru
- ne / povolené autovacuum nad tabulkami
- využití max_sessions
- autovacuum threshold podle počtu řádek tabulky
- ...

instance: DB size

```
SELECT d.datname,
    CASE
        WHEN pg_catalog.has_database_privilege(d.datname,
'CONNECT') THEN
            pg_catalog.pg_database_size(d.datname)
        ELSE
            -1
    END as size
FROM pg_catalog.pg_database d;
```

```
  datname   |   size
------------+----------
 template0  |  6513156
 postgres   |  6631452
 hibernate  | 25325596
 jackrabbit | 22327324
 quartz     |  7209476
 template1  |  6521348
(6 rows)
```



DB: relation_size – 9.1

```
SELECT current_database() as datname, a.schemaname, a.relation_name,
a.relation_kind,
a.relation_persistence, a.row_estimate, a.total_bytes, a.index_bytes,
total_bytes-index_bytes AS relation_bytes
 FROM
( SELECT nspname AS schemaname, relname AS relation_name ,
    (CASE
        WHEN c.relkind = 'r' THEN 'table'
        when c.relkind = 'i' then 'index'
        when c.relkind = 'm' then 'materialized view'
        when c.relkind = 't' then 'TOAST table'
        ELSE 'other'
    END) as relation_kind ,
    (case
        when c.relpersistence = 'p' then 'permanent'
        when c.relpersistence = 'u' then 'unlogged'
        when c.relpersistence = 't' then 'temporary'
    END) as relation_persistence,
    c.reltuples AS row_estimate,
    pg_total_relation_size(c.oid) AS total_bytes,
    pg_indexes_size(c.oid) AS index_bytes
    FROM pg_class c LEFT JOIN
        pg_namespace n ON n.oid = c.relnamespace
    WHERE relkind in ('r', 'i', 'm', 't' )
) a;
```

DB: relation_size – 9.2 – 9.6

```
SELECT current_database() as datname, a.schemaname, a.relation_name,
a.relation_kind,
a.relation_persistence, a.row_estimate, a.total_bytes, a.index_bytes,
a.toast_bytes, total_bytes-index_bytes-COALESCE(toast_bytes,0) AS
relation_bytes FROM
( SELECT nspname AS schemaname, relname AS relation_name ,
    (CASE
        WHEN c.relkind = 'r' THEN 'table'
        when c.relkind = 'i' then 'index'
        when c.relkind = 'm' then 'materialized view'
        when c.relkind = 't' then 'TOAST table'
        ELSE 'other'
    END) as relation_kind ,
    (case
        when c.relpersistence = 'p' then 'permanent'
        when c.relpersistence = 'u' then 'unlogged'
        when c.relpersistence = 't' then 'temporary'
    END) as relation_persistence,
    c.reltuples AS row_estimate,
    pg_total_relation_size(c.oid) AS total_bytes,
    pg_indexes_size(c.oid) AS index_bytes ,
    pg_total_relation_size(reltoastrelid) AS toast_bytes
    FROM pg_class c LEFT JOIN
        pg_namespace n ON n.oid = c.relnamespace
    WHERE relkind in ('r', 'i', 'm', 't' )
) a;
```

instance: blocking sessions – 9.2 – 9.6

Lock Monitoring - vhodné příklady, přidat trvání blokovaného dotazu – threshold, grafy

- zdroj postgresql wiki…

```
SELECT a.datname AS db,
    kl.pid AS blocking_pid,
    ka.usename AS blocking_user,
    ka.query AS blocking_query,
    bl.pid AS blocked_pid,
    a.usename AS blocked_user,
    a.query AS blocked_query,
    extract( epoch from age(now(), a.query_start)) as age_sec,
    to_char(age(now(), a.query_start), 'HH24h:MIm:SSs'::text) AS age
   FROM pg_locks bl
     JOIN pg_stat_activity a ON bl.pid = a.pid
     JOIN pg_locks kl ON bl.locktype = kl.locktype AND NOT bl.database IS
     DISTINCT FROM kl.database AND NOT bl.relation IS DISTINCT FROM kl.relation
     AND NOT bl.page IS DISTINCT FROM kl.page AND NOT bl.tuple IS DISTINCT FROM
     kl.tuple AND NOT bl.virtualxid IS DISTINCT FROM kl.virtualxid AND NOT
     bl.transactionid IS DISTINCT FROM kl.transactionid AND NOT bl.classid IS
     DISTINCT FROM kl.classid AND NOT bl.objid IS DISTINCT FROM kl.objid AND
      NOT bl.objsubid IS DISTINCT FROM kl.objsubid AND bl.pid <> kl.pid
     JOIN pg_stat_activity ka ON kl.pid = ka.pid
  WHERE kl.granted AND NOT bl.granted
  ORDER BY a.query_start;
```

DB: autovacuum=on

- Ve skutečnosti je zajímavé, zda některá tabulka nemá **off**

```
with relav as (
    select cropt.oid, cropt.ropt[2]::boolean from
        ( SELECT c.oid, string_to_array(unnest(c.reloptions), '=') as ropt
          FROM pg_class c
        ) cropt
    where cropt.ropt[1] = 'autovacuum_enabled'
)
select current_database() as datname, nspname AS schemaname,
  c.relname as table_name,
  coalesce(relav.ropt, current_setting('autovacuum')::boolean)
    as autovacuum_enabled
from pg_class c
  left join relav on c.oid = relav.oid
  LEFT JOIN  pg_namespace n ON n.oid = c.relnamespace
WHERE c.relkind IN ('r', 'm', 't');
```

```
 datname  | schemaname |  table_name  | autovacuum_enabled
----------+------------+--------------+--------------------
 postgres | pg_catalog | pg_statistic | t
 postgres | pg_catalog | pg_type      | t
 postgres | pg_catalog | pg_authid    | t
 postgres | pg_catalog | pg_proc      | t
 postgres | pg_catalog | pg_class     | t
```

DB: autovacuum threshold

- Pro velké tabulky může být výchozí autovacuum_vacuum_scale_factor příliš vysoký

```
with relav as (
select cropt.oid, cropt.ropt[2]::real from
   ( SELECT c.oid, string_to_array(unnest(c.reloptions), '=') as
ropt FROM   pg_class c ) cropt
   where cropt.ropt[1] = 'autovacuum_vacuum_scale_factor'
)
select current_database() as datname, nspname AS schemaname,
 c.relname as table_name, c.reltuples::int as row_estimate,
 coalesce(relav.ropt,
current_setting('autovacuum_vacuum_scale_factor')::real) avsf,
 current_setting('autovacuum_vacuum_threshold')::int +
   c.reltuples*coalesce(relav.ropt,
current_setting('autovacuum_vacuum_scale_factor')::real)
   as av_tuples_threshold
from pg_class c
left join relav on c.oid = relav.oid
LEFT JOIN  pg_namespace n ON n.oid = c.relnamespace
where --c.relkind in ('r', 'm', 't')
c.relkind = ANY ('{r,m,t}'::char[])
order by av_tuples_threshold desc;
```

DB: autovacuum threshold

- Alternativa téhož dotazu

```
WITH relopt AS (
  select OID, (pg_options_to_table(reloptions)).option_name,
  (pg_options_to_table(reloptions)).option_value
  from pg_class c
),
relav as (
  select ro.oid, ro.option_value::real as avsf from relopt ro where
ro.option_name = 'autovacuum_vacuum_scale_factor'
)
select current_database() as datname, nspname AS schemaname,
 c.relname as table_name,
 c.reltuples::int as row_estimate,
 relav.avsf,
 coalesce(relav.avsf,
current_setting('autovacuum_vacuum_scale_factor')::real) avsf,
 current_setting('autovacuum_vacuum_threshold')::int +
   c.reltuples*coalesce(relav.avsf,
current_setting('autovacuum_vacuum_scale_factor')::real)
   as av_tuples_threshold
from pg_class c
left join relav on c.oid = relav.oid
LEFT JOIN  pg_namespace n ON n.oid = c.relnamespace
where --c.relkind in ('r', 'm', 't')
c.relkind = ANY ('{r,m,t}'::char[])
order by av_tuples_threshold desc limit 5;
```

DB: autovacuum threshold

```
    table_name     | row_estimate | avsf | av_tuples_threshold
-------------------+--------------+------+---------------------
 measurement_mid   |     43656168 |  0.2 |             8731284
 measurement_high  |    491057280 | 0.01 |             4910622
 measurement_low   |      7307218 |  0.2 |             1461494
 blmeasurements    |       958449 |  0.2 |              191740


...

 ac_data           |          152 |  0.2 |                  80
 pg_aggregate      |          133 |  0.2 |                  77

...

 pg_toast_2606     |            0 |  0.2 |                  50
 pg_toast_1255     |            0 |  0.2 |                  50
 pg_toast_2620     |            0 |  0.2 |                  50
```

Instance: wraparound

- Dokumentace
- The maximum time that a table can go unvacuumed is two billion transactions minus the vacuum_freeze_min_age value **at the time of** the last aggressive vacuum.
- uvedená kontrola *předpokládá*, že se vacuum_freeze_min_age neměnilo

```
SELECT datname, age(datfrozenxid) as age,
(
    age(datfrozenxid)/(2*10^9-current_setting('vacuum_freeze_min_age')::int)
)::real as pct_to_wraparound
FROM pg_database;

  datname   |  age  | pct_to_wraparound
------------+-------+-------------------
 template0  | 64573 |       3.31144e-05
 postgres   | 64573 |       3.31144e-05
 hibernate  | 64573 |       3.31144e-05
```

DB: wraparound – table level

```
with relafma as(
select cropt.oid, cropt.ropt[2]::int from
   ( SELECT c.oid, string_to_array(unnest(c.reloptions), '=') as ropt FROM   pg_class c ) cropt
   where cropt.ropt[1] ilike 'autovacuum_freeze_max_age'
   ),
relvfma as(
select cropt.oid, cropt.ropt[2]::int from
   ( SELECT c.oid, string_to_array(unnest(c.reloptions), '=') as ropt FROM   pg_class c ) cropt
   where cropt.ropt[1] ilike 'vacuum_freeze_min_age'
   ),
pgcl as ( select c.oid, c.relnamespace, c.relkind,
       age(c.relfrozenxid) as tbl_age,
       age(t.relfrozenxid) as toast_age,
       greatest(age(c.relfrozenxid),age(t.relfrozenxid)) as age,
       coalesce(relvfma.ropt, current_setting('vacuum_freeze_min_age')::int) as tbl_vfma,
       coalesce(relafma.ropt, current_setting('autovacuum_freeze_max_age')::int) as tbl_afma
FROM pg_class c
LEFT JOIN pg_class t ON c.reltoastrelid = t.oid
left join relafma on c.oid = relafma.oid
left join relvfma on c.oid = relvfma.oid
)
  SELECT current_database() as datname, nspname AS schemaname,
       c.oid::regclass::text as table_name,
       c.relkind,
       c.tbl_age,
       c.toast_age,
       c.age,
       (c.age/(2*10^9 - c.tbl_vfma))::real as ptc_to_tbl_wraparound,
       (c.age / (least(c.tbl_afma, 2*10^9)))::real AS pct_to_tbl_aggressive_vacuum
FROM pgcl c
LEFT JOIN  pg_namespace n ON n.oid = c.relnamespace
WHERE c.relkind IN ('r', 'm')
order by age desc;
```

DB: wraparound

- pct_to_tbl_wraparound
  - lze najít kerá/é konkrétní tabulky jsou nejstarší
- pct_to_tbl_aggresive_vacuum
  - all-visible but not all-frozen pages are scanned

table_name	relkind	age	ptc_to_tbl_wraparound	pct_to_tbl_aggressive_vacuum
pg_type	r	64573	3.31144e-05	0.000322865
pg_authid	r	64573	3.31144e-05	0.000322865
pg_proc	r	64573	3.31144e-05	0.000322865
pg_class	r	64573	3.31144e-05	0.000322865
pg_statistic	r	64573	3.31144e-05	0.000322865

Instance: pg_stat_statements

- „must have“ extenze
- pro interaktivní práci VŽDY seřadit a pracovat jen s nejnáročnějšími dotazy
  - calls, total_time, rows
  - shared_blks_hit, shared_blks_read, temp_blks_read, temp_blks_written, blk_read_time, blk_write_time
  - min_time, max_time, mean_time, stddev_time
- pro monitoring sbírat s rozumnou periodou
  - vyhodnocujeme pak rozdíly za daný časový úsek
  - InfluxDB má pro tento účel fci non_egative_derivative()

Dotazy ?

Ukázky dotazů pro jednotlivé verze jsou na dalších stranách

pg_stat_activity 9.1

```
SELECT datid, datname, usesysid, usename, application_name,
client_addr, client_hostname, client_port, backend_start,
extract(epoch from current_timestamp - xact_start) as
xact_duration,
CASE
   WHEN current_query = '<IDLE>' THEN 'idle'
   WHEN current_query = '<IDLE> in transaction' THEN 'idle in
transaction'
   ELSE  'unknown'
END as state,
CASE
   WHEN current_query = '<IDLE>' THEN null
   ELSE extract(epoch from current_timestamp - query_start)
END as query_duration,
waiting,
CASE
   WHEN current_query = '<IDLE>' THEN null
   ELSE current_query
END as query_text
FROM pg_stat_activity;

-- InfluxDB tags jsou kurzívou
```

pg_stat_activity 9.2 – 9.3

```
SELECT datid, datname, pid, usesysid, usename, application_name,
client_addr, client_hostname, client_port, backend_start,
extract(epoch from current_timestamp - xact_start) as
xact_duration, state_change, waiting, state,
CASE
    WHEN state = 'idle' THEN null
    ELSE extract(epoch from current_timestamp - query_start)
END as query_duration,
CASE state
    when 'idle' THEN null
    ELSE query
END as query_text
  FROM pg_stat_activity;
```

pg_stat_activity 9.4 – 9.5

```
SELECT datid, datname, pid, usesysid, usename, application_name,
client_addr, client_hostname, client_port, backend_start,
extract(epoch from current_timestamp - xact_start) as
xact_xact_duration,
state_change, waiting, state,
CASE
    WHEN state = 'idle' THEN null
    ELSE extract(epoch from current_timestamp - query_start)
END as query_duration,
backend_xid, backend_xmin,
CASE state
    when 'idle' THEN null
    ELSE query
END as query_text
  FROM pg_stat_activity;
```

pg_stat_activity 9.6

```
SELECT datid, datname, pid, usesysid, usename, application_name,
client_addr, client_hostname, client_port, backend_start,
extract(epoch from current_timestamp - xact_start) as
xact_duration,
CASE
    WHEN state = 'idle' THEN null
    ELSE extract(epoch from current_timestamp - query_start) END
as query_duration   ,
state_change,
CASE
    WHEN wait_event_type is null THEN false
    ELSE true
END as waiting,
wait_event_type, wait_event, state, backend_xid, backend_xmin,
CASE
    when state = 'idle' THEN null
    ELSE query
END as query_text
FROM pg_stat_activity;
```

Pg_stat_archiver 9.4 – 9.6

```
select
    archived_count, last_archived_wal,
    extract(epoch from current_timestamp - last_archived_time)::int as last_arch_sec_age,
    failed_count, last_failed_wal,
    case when (last_failed_wal IS NULL OR last_failed_wal <= last_archived_wal) then
        null
    else
        extract(epoch from current_timestamp - last_failed_time)::int
    end as last_failed_sec_age,
    stats_reset,
    (
        current_setting('archive_mode')::BOOLEAN
        AND    (  last_failed_wal IS NULL
               OR
                  last_failed_wal <= last_archived_wal
               )
     )AS is_archiving,
    -- „xlog volume appendix“
    pg_xlog_location_diff(
        pg_current_xlog_location(), '0/00000000'::pg_lsn
    ) as xlog_volume
from pg_stat_archiver;

-- Motivace pro "is archiving" z blogu 2nd Quadrant
```

pg_stat_bgwriter

- 9.1

```
SELECT checkpoints_timed, checkpoints_req, buffers_checkpoint,
buffers_clean, maxwritten_clean, buffers_backend,
buffers_backend_fsync, buffers_alloc, stats_reset
    FROM pg_stat_bgwriter;
```

- 9.2 – 9.6

```
SELECT
    checkpoints_timed,
    checkpoints_req,
    checkpoint_write_time,
    checkpoint_sync_time,
    buffers_checkpoint,
    buffers_clean,
    maxwritten_clean,
    buffers_backend,
    buffers_backend_fsync,
    buffers_alloc,
    stats_reset
FROM pg_stat_bgwriter;
```

pg_stat_database

- 9.1

```
SELECT datid, datname, numbackends, xact_commit, xact_rollback,
blks_read, blks_hit, tup_returned, tup_fetched, tup_inserted,
tup_updated, tup_deleted, conflicts, stats_reset
  FROM pg_stat_database;
```

- 9.2 – 9.6

```
SELECT
    datid, datname,
    numbackends,
    xact_commit, xact_rollback,
    blks_read, blks_hit,
    tup_returned, tup_fetched, tup_inserted,
    tup_updated, tup_deleted,
    conflicts,
    temp_files, temp_bytes,
    deadlocks,
    blk_read_time, blk_write_time,
    stats_reset
FROM pg_stat_database;
```

pg_stat_user_tables

- 9.1 – 9.6
  - data pro připojenou DB
  - obdobné dotazy pro indexy, funkce, sekvence...

```
select
    current_database() as datname,
    relid, schemaname, relname,
    seq_scan, seq_tup_read,
    idx_scan, idx_tup_fetch,
    n_tup_ins, n_tup_upd, n_tup_del,
    n_tup_hot_upd, n_live_tup, n_dead_tup,
    last_vacuum, last_autovacuum,
    last_analyze, last_autoanalyze,
    vacuum_count, autovacuum_count,
    analyze_count, autoanalyze_count
from pg_stat_user_tables;
```

~~~ definitivní konec presentace ~~~
~~~