

Understanding High Availability options for PostgreSQL

Madan Kumar K Member of Technical Staff, ScaleGrid.io

@ImMadanK



High Availability 101

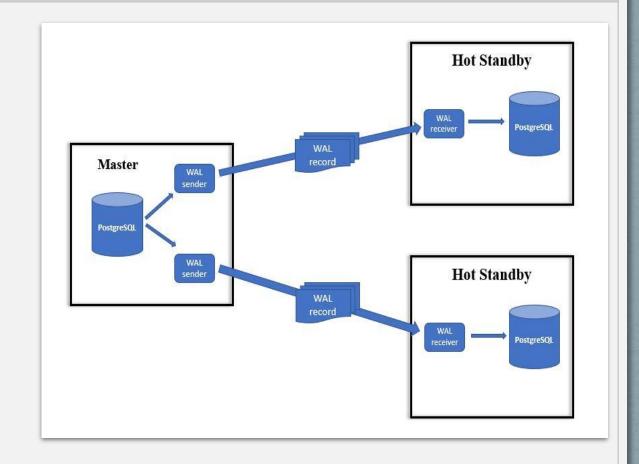
★ Redundancy is the key



- Standalone vs. Master-Standby
 - → Master Server
 - → Standby Server
 - Warm Standby
 - Hot Standby

Streaming Replication

- Uses Write-Ahead Logging (WAL)
- ❖ Built-in feature
- Types
 - AsyncSync



Managing High Availability

Framework Requirements

- → Failure detection
- → Failure recovery
- → Automatic failover
- → Consensus

Well-Known Frameworks

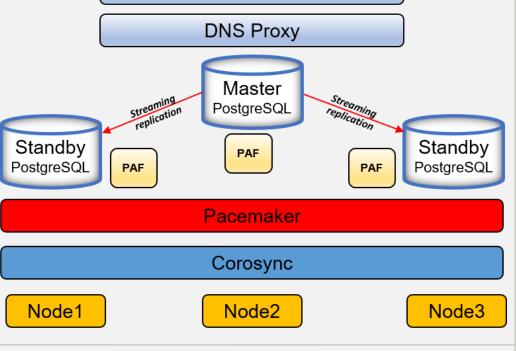
- ☐ PostgreSQL Automatic Failover (PAF)
- Replication Manager
- ★ Patroni

PostgreSQL Automatic Failover

- HA management Solution by Cluster Labs
- Pacemaker + Corosync stack
- Pacemaker Resource Agent
- Written in Perl

Open Cluster Framework Compliant

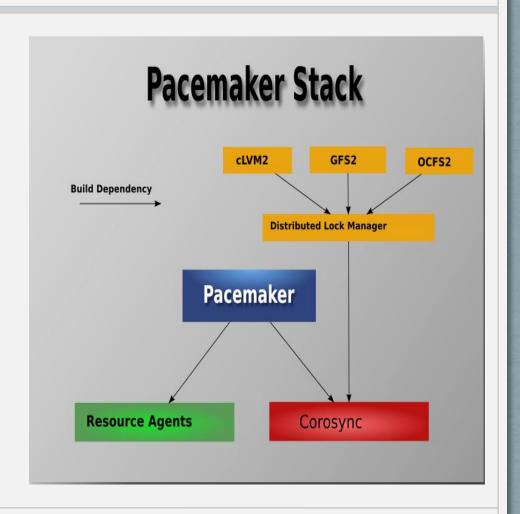
Application



Copyright © ScaleGrid.io

How PAF works?

- → Pacemaker interaction
- → Monitors status of each node to detect failure
- → Recover the Failure
- → Irrecoverable failure on master? Failover
- → Elects the best available Standby



PAF: Setup Requirements

- PostgreSQL 9.3 & above
- Streaming replication
- Hot Standby
- ★ Recovery template
 - standby_mode
 - recovery_target_timeline
 - primary_conninfo (must include application_name)

- **★** Custom Parameters
 - → bindir
 - → pgdata
 - → pgport
 - → recovery_template
 - → start_ops
 - → maxlag

Replication Manager

- Replication & failover management tool suite by
 2ndQuadrant
- PostgreSQL Extension
- Written in C language

repmgr

- ★ Command Line Tool
 - → Setup standby
 - → Promote standby
 - → Switchover

repmgrd

- ★ Daemon that actively monitors servers
 - → Failure detection
 - → Automatic failover
 - → Event notification

How repmgr works?

- → Utilities to setup replication
- → Primary and secondary nodes registration
- → repmgr schema
 - Tables & Views
- → Promote, Follow & Switchover

- → repmgrd (shared preload lib)
- → Automatic Failover
- → Rejoin cluster
- → Event notification

repmgr: Setup Requirements

- PostgreSQL 9.3 & above
- Passwordless ssh connectivity between all servers
 - Switchover
 - Cluster crosscheck
 - Copy config files

- ★ repmgr conf
 - → node_id
 - → node_name
 - → conninfo
 - → data_directory
 - → service specific commands
 - → use_replication_slots

Patroni

* HA solution template by **Zalando**



Supports many Distributed Configuration Store (DCS)





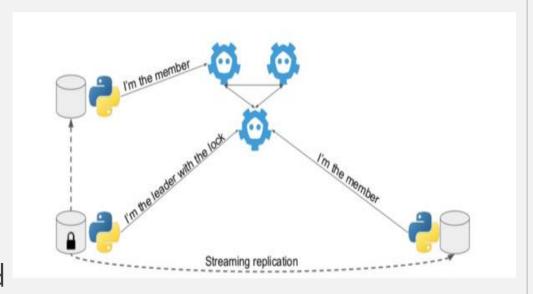


- ★ Customizable standby creation methods
- **★** REST API
- **★** Dynamic configuration
- **★** Callbacks

How Patroni works?

- → Initialize the cluster from single node
- → Replica creation
- → Patroni agent
- → Leader lock using DCS
- → Automatic failover
- → Rejoin using pg_rewind

- → Callbacks
- → Watchdog



Patroni: Setup Requirements

- One of the DCS must be installed.
- Python module specific to that DCS
- Environment Config settings
 - To override values in yaml config

- **★** YAML Configuration
 - → Global/Universal
 - → Bootstrap
 - → DCS specific
 - → PostgreSQL
 - → REST API

Framework Comparison

- Interfaces & Utilities
- How they work in Distributed System? Consensus, Network Split etc..
- Failure detection & recovery.
- Features supported
 - > Ports
 - Event notification
 - Public IP based deployments



Master Failure

- ☐ PAF restarts the master service in case of process stop/kill.
 - ☐ Irrecoverable failure leads to election
- * repmgr doesn't restart the master service in case of process kill/stop.
 - > Instead wait for fixed interval before triggering election
 - Manual intervention is required.
- ★ Patroni restarts the master service in case of process stop/kill.
 - If master doesn't recover within master_start_timeout, election is triggered.

Master Failure

☐ PAF uses IP address failover to ensure Standby follows the new master.

repmgr restarts the PostgreSQL service on Standby to follow new master.

★ Patroni restarts the PostgreSQL service on Standby to follow new master.

Standby Failure

☐ PAF restarts the standby service in case of process stop/kill.

- repmgr doesn't restart the standby service in case of process kill/stop.
 - Manual intervention is required.
- ★ Patroni restarts the standby service in case of process stop/kill.

pg_rewind support

□ PAF doesn't support pg_rewind

repmgr supports pg_rewind as part of node rejoin command.

- ★ Patroni support pg_rewind.
 - Automatically detects if rewind is required.

Consensus Algorithm

- ☐ PAF uses Pacemaker + Corosync.
 - ☐ Totem Single-Ring Ordering and Membership Protocol
- * repmgr doesn't have consensus algorithm.

- ★ Patroni supports various DCS and consensus algorithm will be specific to that DCS.
 - Etcd and Consul uses RAFT
 - Zookeeper uses Zab

Network Partitioning

- □ PAF stops the service on the node which is isolated from majority based on Quorum policy.
- repmgr provides *location* parameter to address the concern.
 - In case of Split, Promotes the standby which has same *location value* as of previous primary.
 - if nothing is specified, "default" is the value for location. Can lead to multi-master scenario.
- ★ Patroni demotes the PostgreSQL on the node which is isolated from majority.

Handling Lagging Standby

- ☐ PAF exposes parameter **maxlag**, above which standby will be set a negative master score.
- * repmgr doesn't handle lagging standby separately.

★ Patroni has maximum_lag_on_failover parameter which will ensure standby lagging behind that value will not be considered for master election.

Maintenance mode

- ☐ PAF supports putting resources in maintenance mode.
 - ☐ Can be individual resource/single node/complete cluster
- * repmgr doesn't have maintenance mode.

- ★ Patroni provides pause/resume to support maintenance mode for resources.
 - Supports only for entire cluster

Ports usage

☐ PAF uses an extra UDP port (default: 5405) for corosync communication.

* repmgr doesn't need any extra ports.

- ★ Patroni uses minimum three extra ports.
 - One port for REST API
 - Minimal two for DCS.
 - Based on DCS being used number of ports can vary.

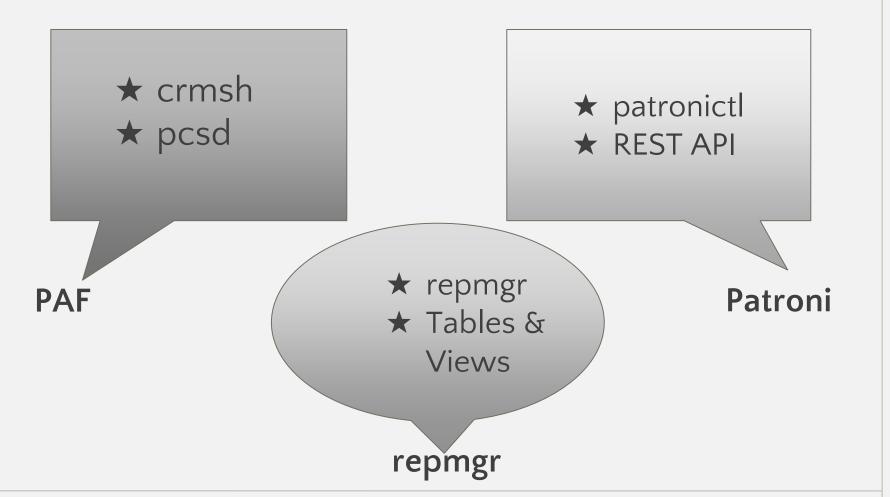
NAT Support

☐ PAF uses corosync, hence it doesn't support NAT/Public IP with load balancer.

* repmgr has no restrictions.

★ Patroni has no restrictions.

Interfaces and Utilities



Event Notification

☐ PAF supports event notification using Alert agents.

repmgr supports even notification by allowing single script and passing arguments to it.

★ Patroni provides parameters to specify multiple scripts based on event type.

Multi-Databases Support

- ☐ PAF uses Pacemaker & Corosync Stack
- ☐ Database specific Resource Agents
- ☐ Easy maintenance

Questions?

You can reach me at

- @ImMadanK
- madan.kumar@scalegrid.io



