

Improve your SQL workload with observability

PostgresOpen 2019 @ Orlando

Speaker



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- wilfriedroset @ github
- Engineering Manager @ OVH



WE BUILD A
DIFFERENT
CLOUD

a truly
Cloud **SMART**

SIMPLE AND QUICK TO SET UP

MULTI-LOCAL, CLOSE TO EACH PERSON
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

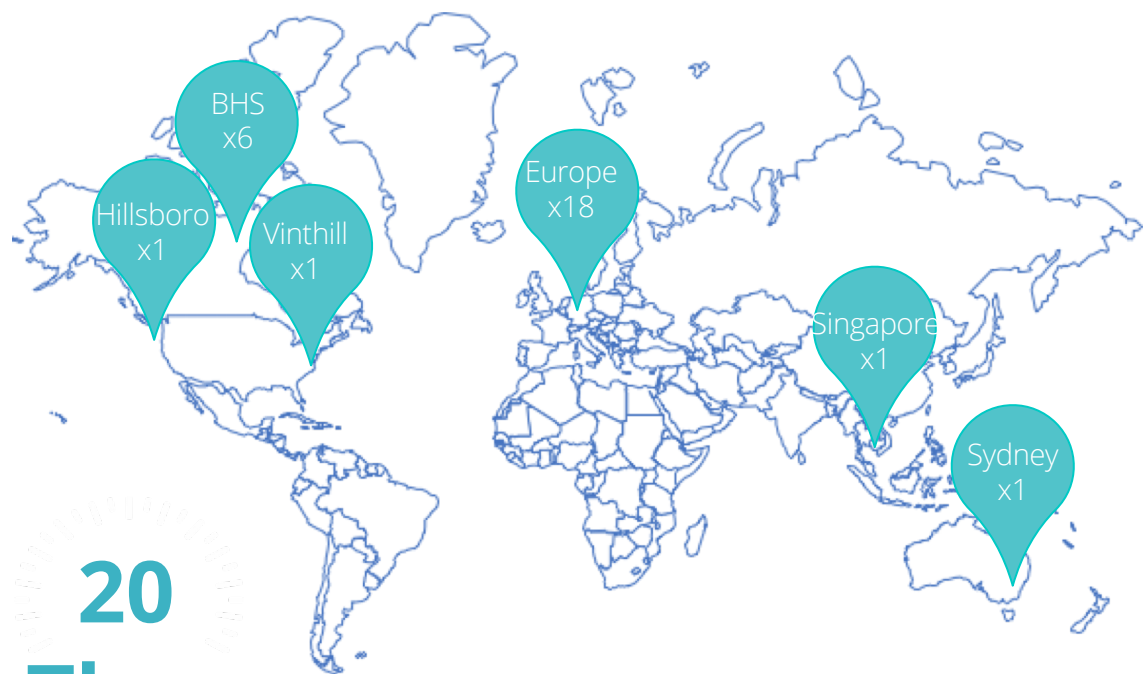
WHOSE COST IS **A**CCESSIBLE AND PREDICTABLE

REVERSIBLE, OPEN AND INTEROPERABLE

TRANSSPARENT AND RESPONSIBLE

TO GROW AND SUCCEED **TOGETHER**

GLOBAL CLOUD PROVIDER



20
Tbps

34 Point of Presence
IN 3 CONTINENTS



2 200
EMPLOYEES

IN **18**
COUNTRIES



BUILDER OF ITS
OWN SERVERS
SINCE 2002

+ **1 million**
SERVERS built
since 1999



28
DATA CENTERS in
12 locations

EXISTING SINCE
1999

WE ARE
AN INDUSTRIAL PLAYER

Everyone uses SQL

- Directly or Indirectly:
 - CEO / CTO / CXO
 - Dev / DevOps / SRE
 - Support & Run



Is this happening to you?



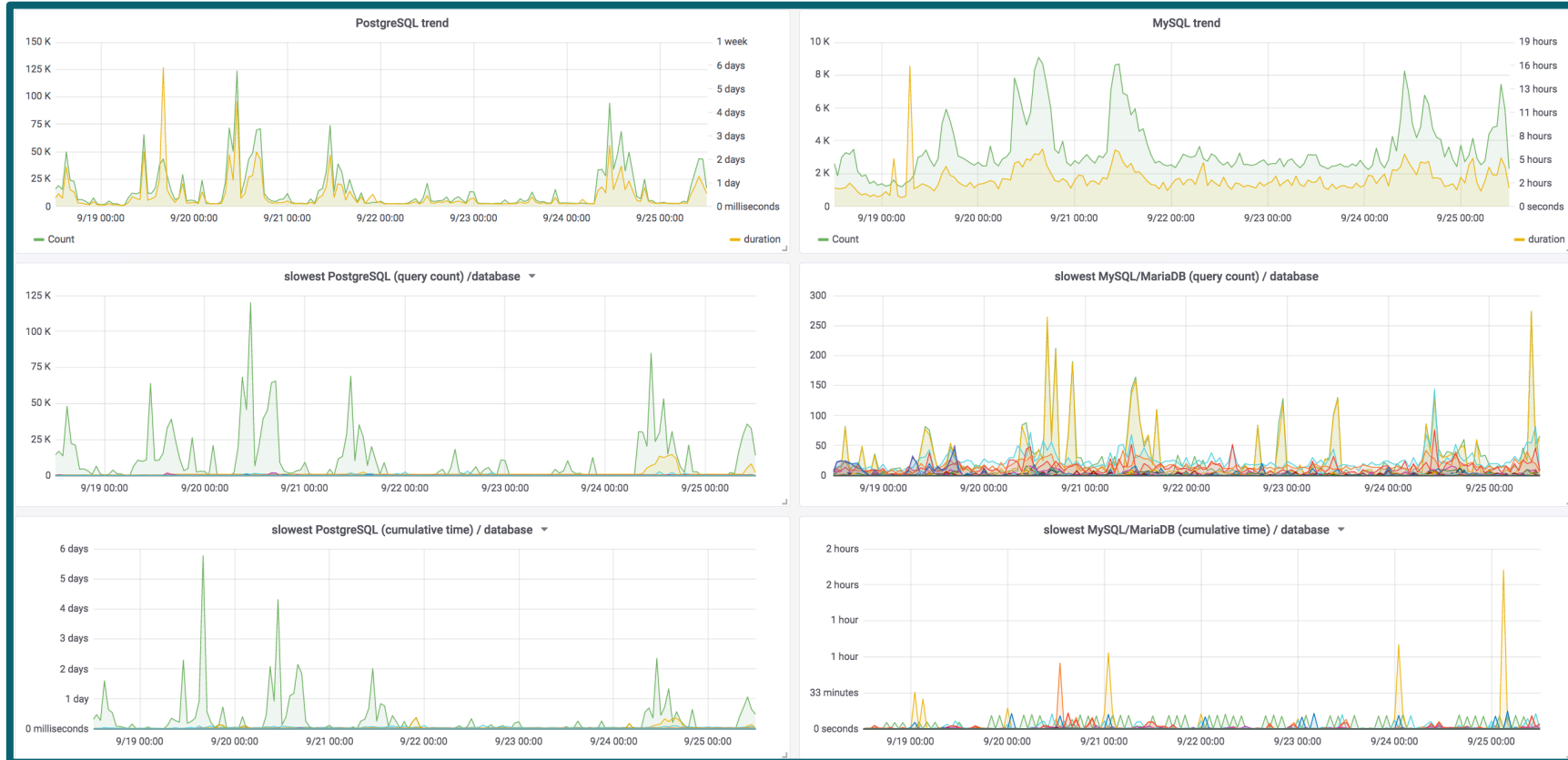
« Our API is slow because of the DB! »

« We need a bigger DB! »

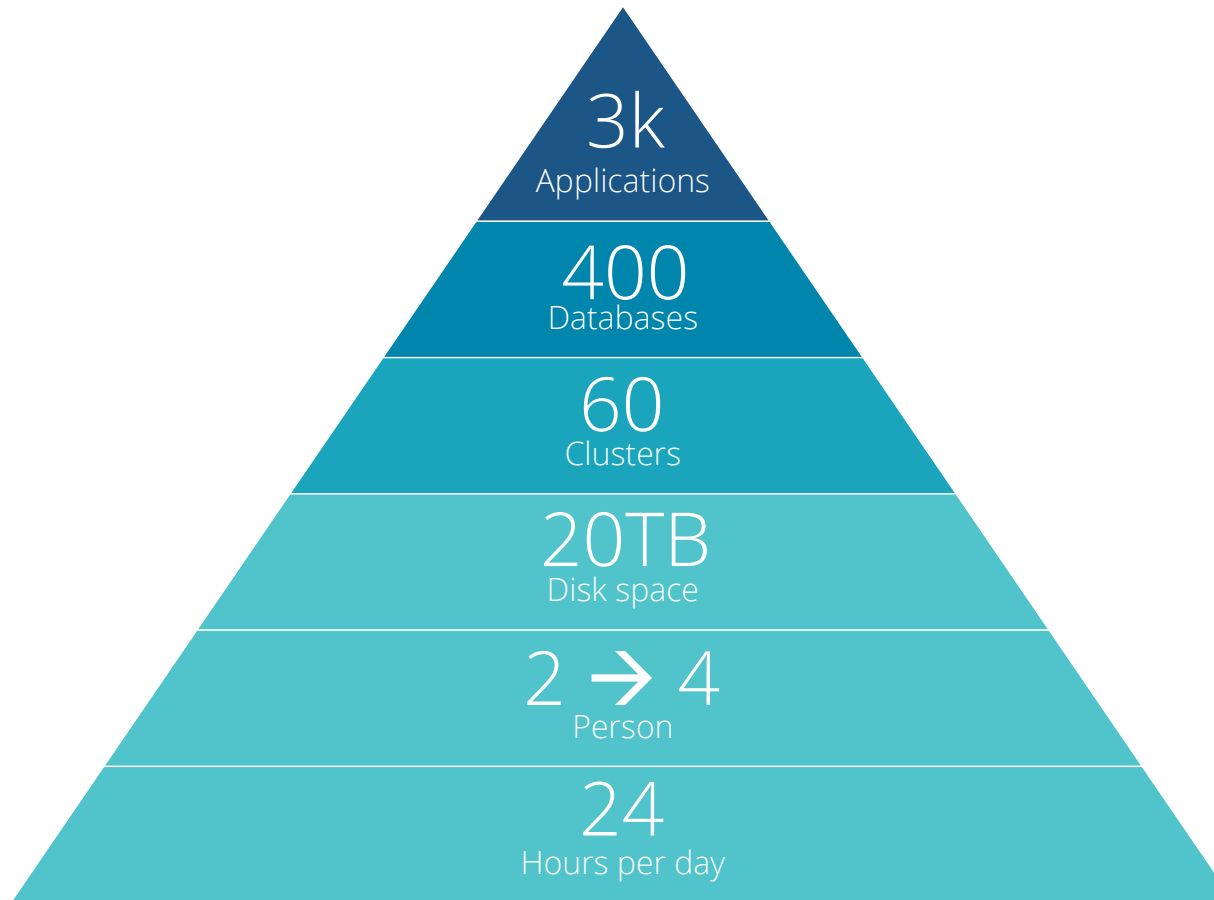
No Observability



Good Observability



Our internal Databases perimeter



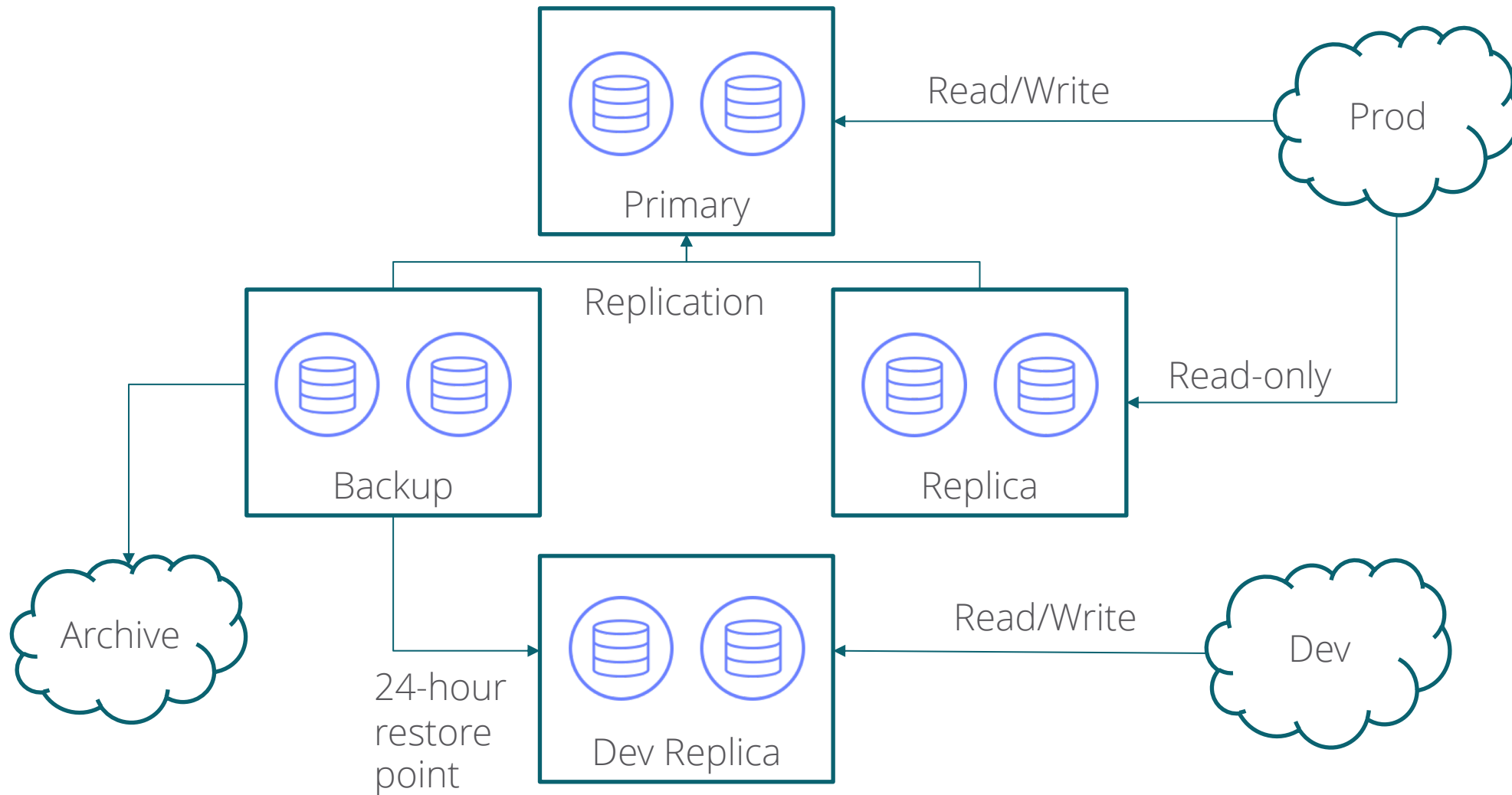
How to isolate a SLOW query

```
db# SELECT username  
      FROM customers  
      WHERE username LIKE '_wilfried%';
```

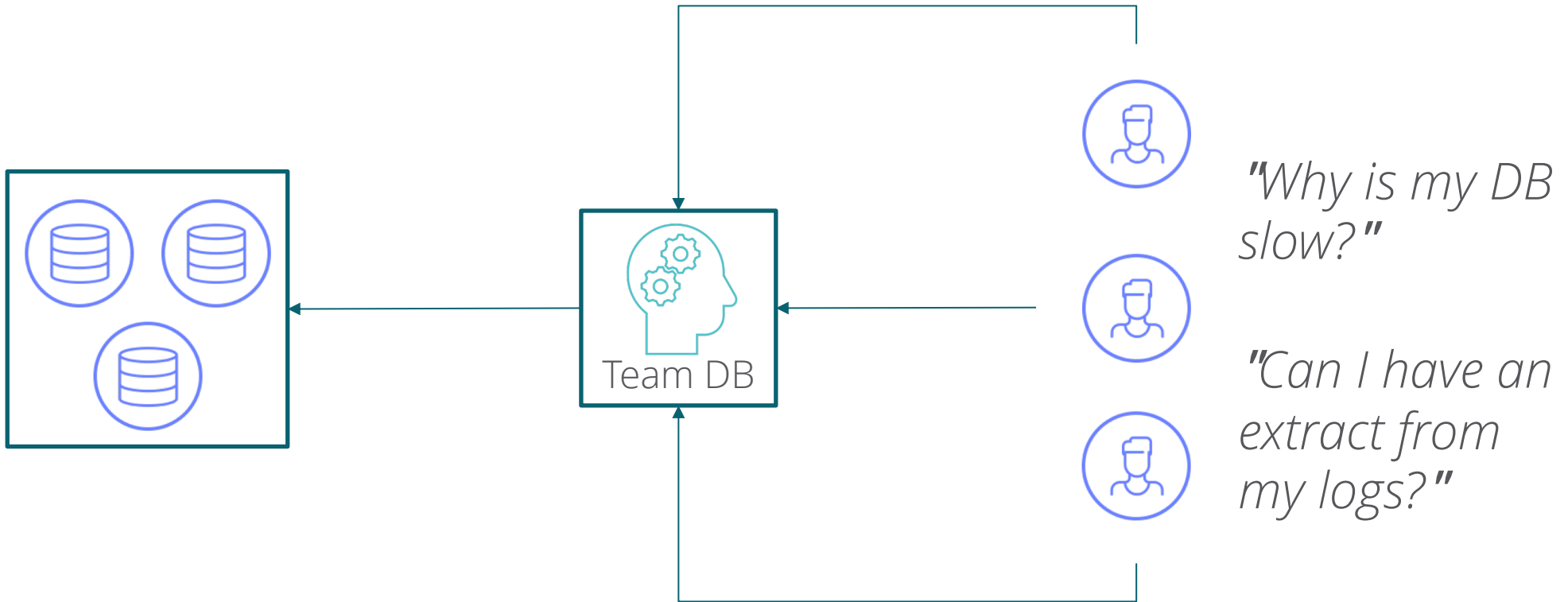
Time: 9433.400 ms (00:09.433)

Tips: it's not a missing index ;)

Internal DBs Infra



Old request process



Easier, Better, Faster, Stronger

- Self-service for complete autonomy
- Meaningful KPIs
- Capacity planning
- Ownership and proactivity

Prerequisites

- As-a-service
 - OVH Logs
 - OVH Metrics
 - UI
- Open source
 - Data collection

Logs

First things first

Observability is not about

how to collect data

but

what to do with it

DBMS Configuration

- PostgreSQL
 - Everything happens in postgresql.conf
 - Format log to produce report
 - `log_line_prefix = '%t [%p]: [%l-1] db=%d,user=%u,app=%a,client=%h '`
 - Log slow queries
 - `log_min_duration_statement = '1000'`

DBMS Configuration

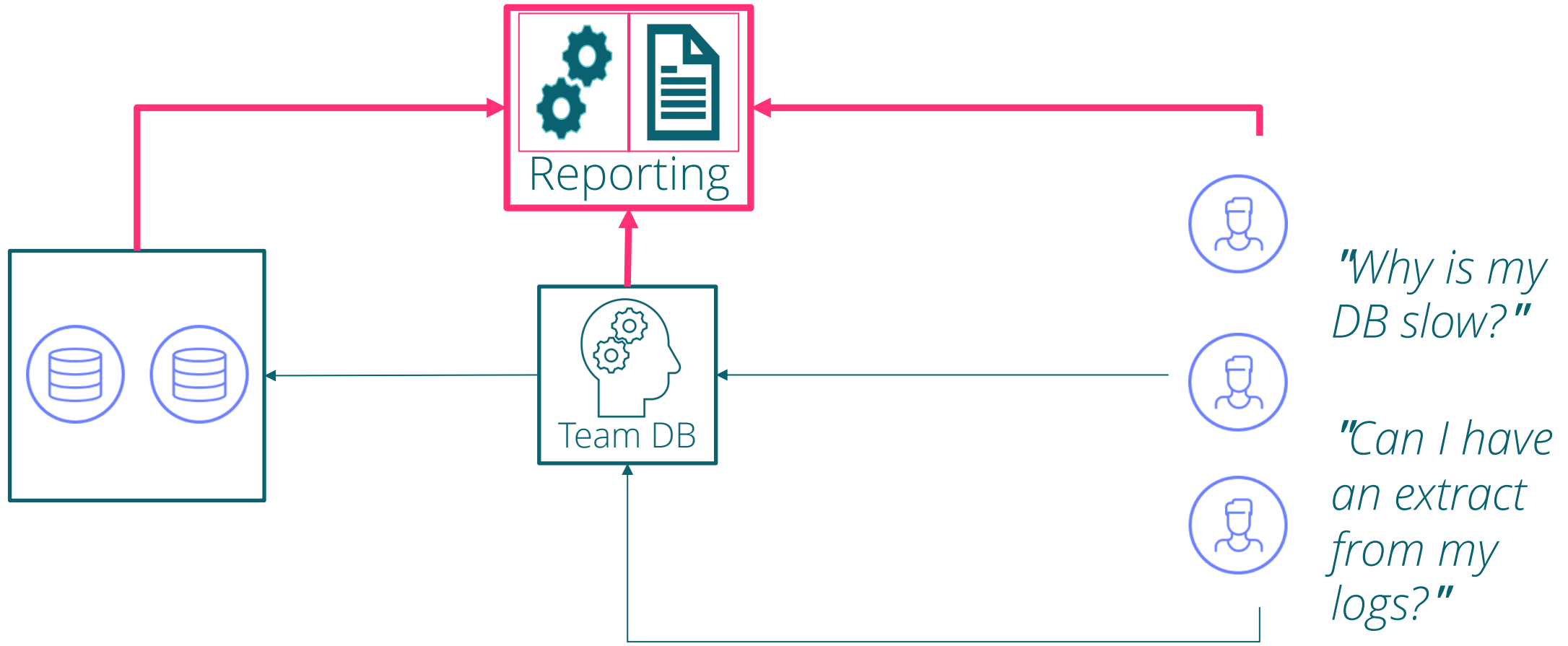
- MySQL / MariaDB
 - Everything happens in my.cnf
 - Performance Schema
 - Log slow queries
 - `slow_query_log = 1`
 - `slow_query_log_file = /var/log/mysql/slow.log`

Give meaning to logs

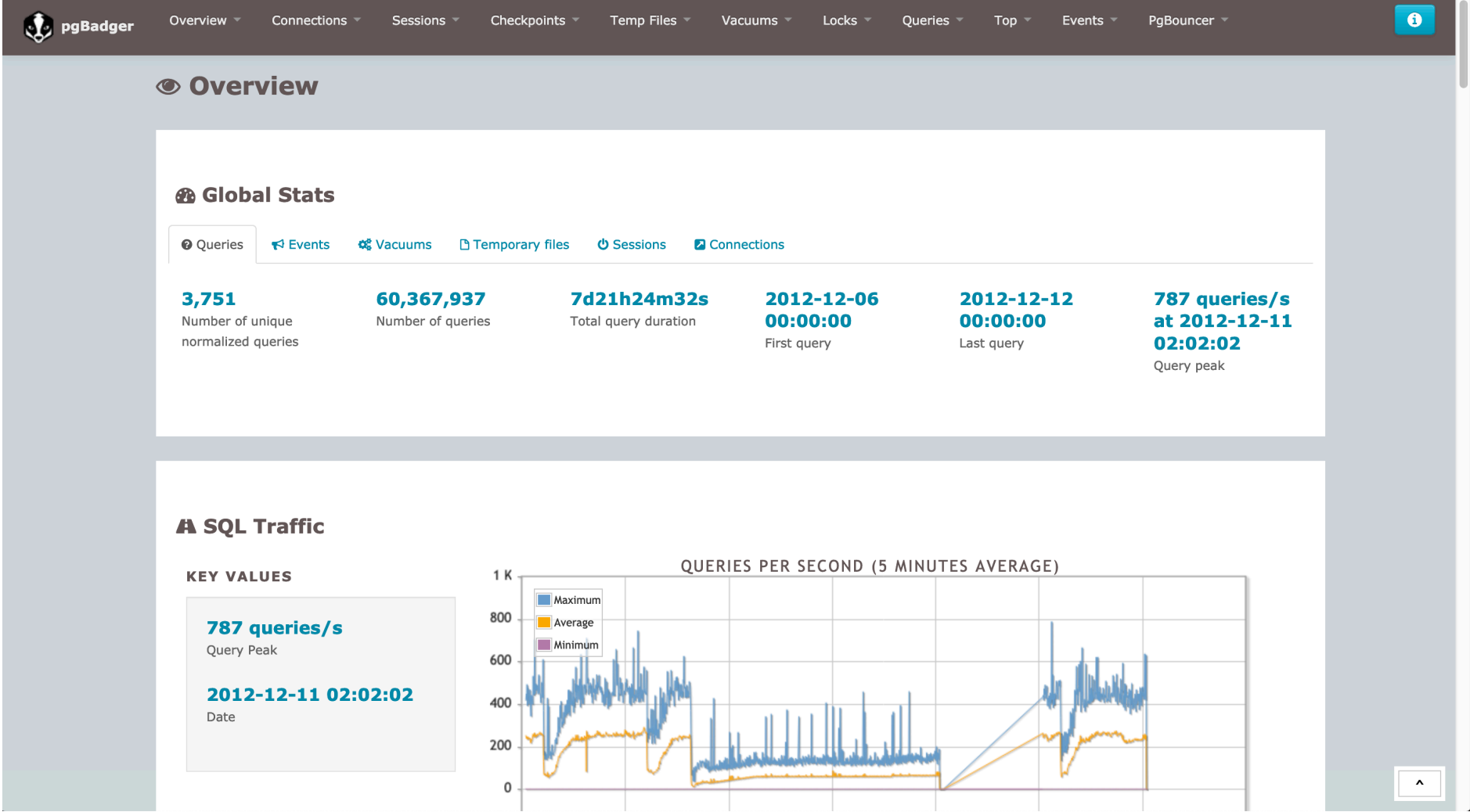
- Process log files and produce fully readable reports
 - pgbadger for PostgreSQL
 - pt-query-digest for MySQL/MariaDB



Observability: step 1/5



Output Sample

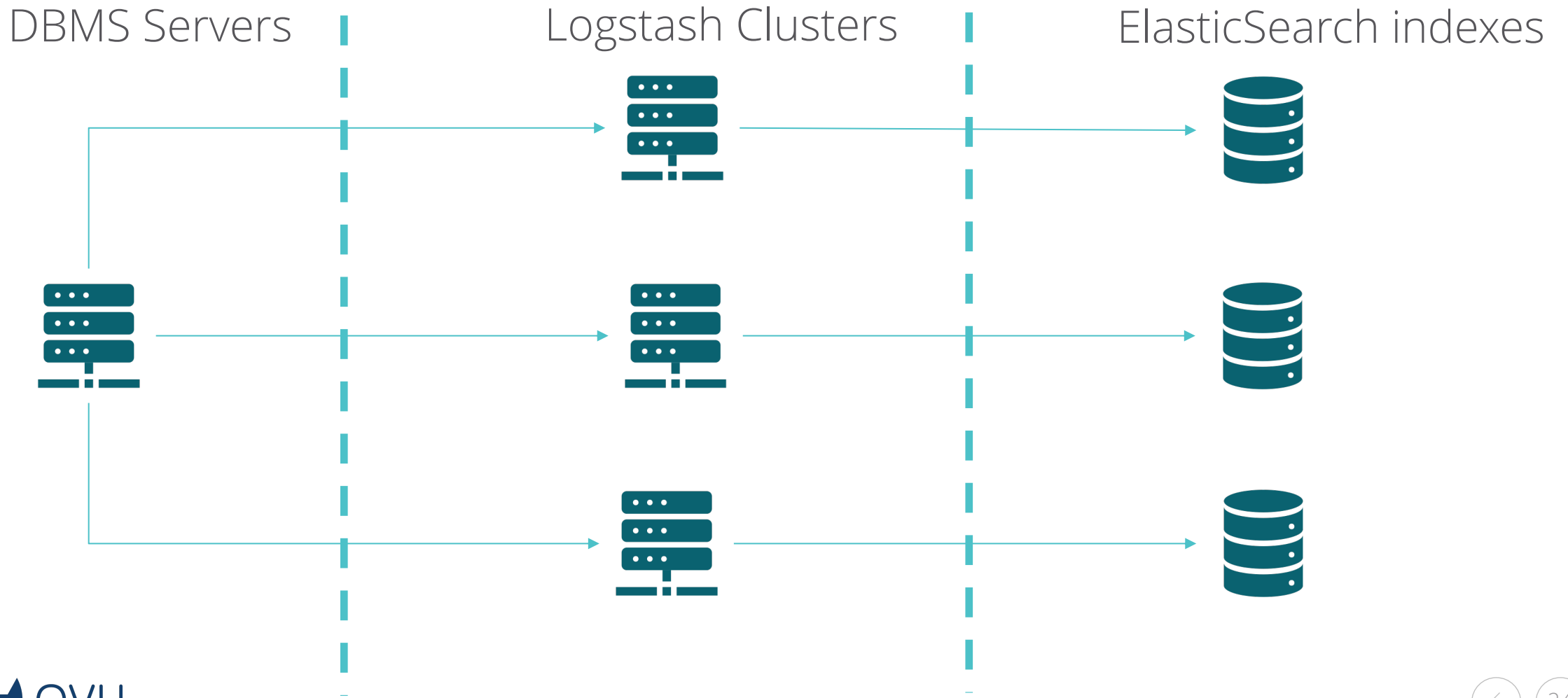


Logs, Logs, Logs...

- Logs are useful only if they are usable
 - <3 grep, less, ...
 - Avoid ssh



Logs pipeline



Sending Data

- Use whatever is Efficient && Easy to setup for your case
 - Filebeat
 - Syslog

Filebeat

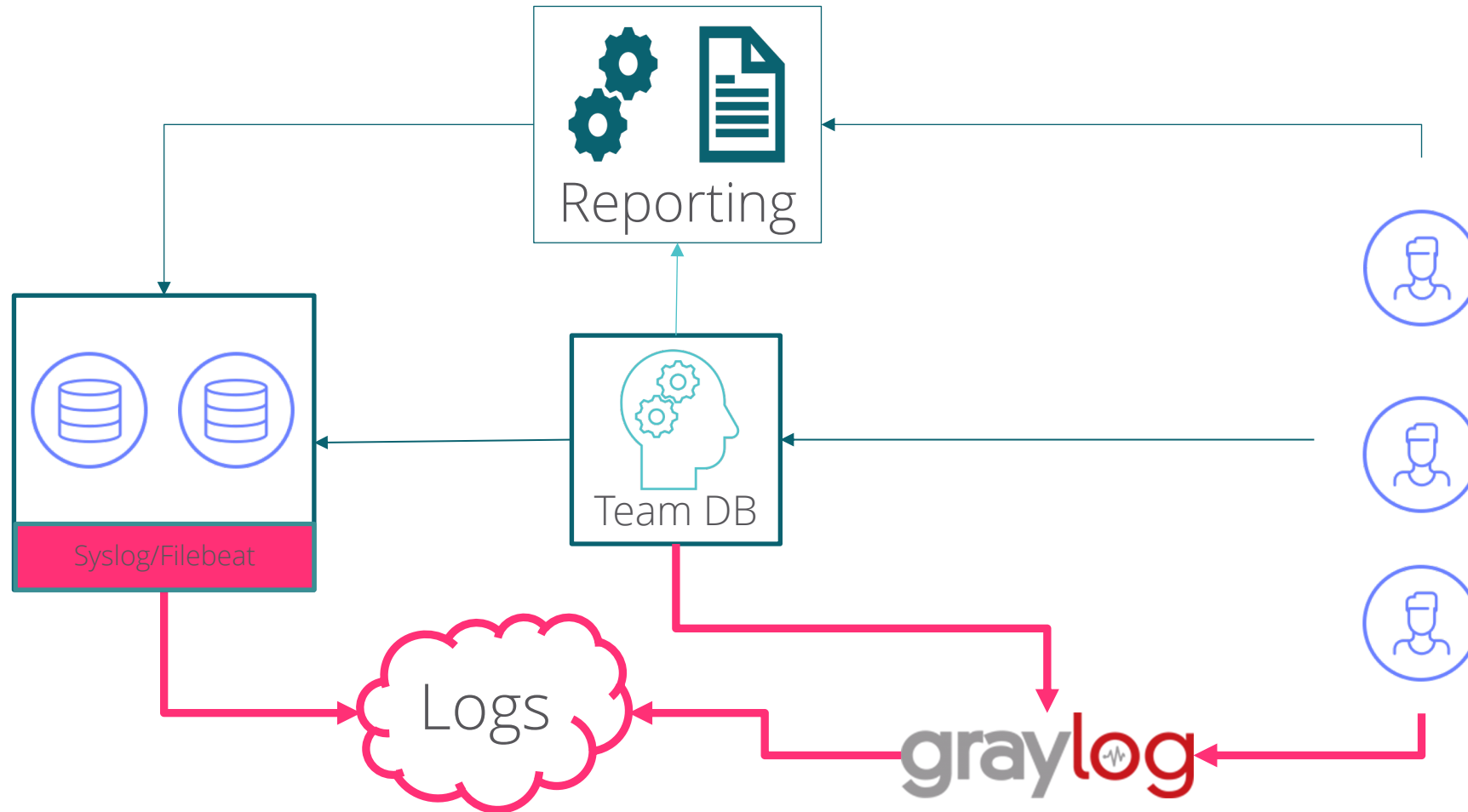
```
# /etc/filebeat /filebeat.yml
output.logstash:
  hosts: ["graX.logs.ovh.com:6514"]
  ssl.certificate_authorities: ["/etc/filebeat/cert.pem"]

filebeat.prospectors:
- type: log
  enabled: true
  paths:
    - /var/log/postgresql/postgresql.log
```

Syslog

```
destination d_pg_ldp {  
    tcp( "graX.logs.ovh.com",  
        port(6514),  
        ts_format("iso"),  
        keep-alive(yes),  
        so_keepalive(yes),  
        log-fifo-size(10000),  
    );  
};
```

Observability: step 2/5



"Why is my DB slow?"

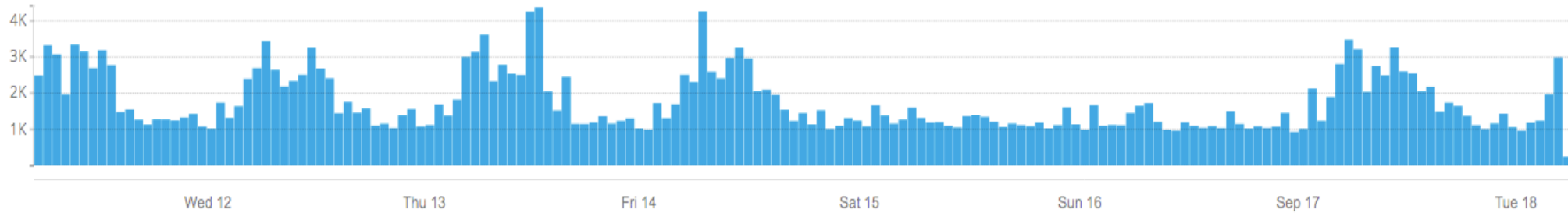
"Can I have an extract from my logs?"

Graylog

Histogram

Add to dashboard ▾

⊙ Year, Quarter, Month, Week, Day, **Hour**, Minute

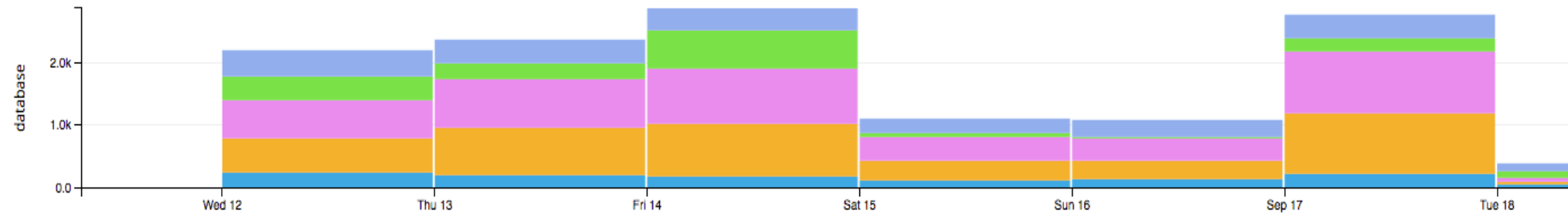


Quick Values for *database*

Add to dashboard ▾

Customize ▾

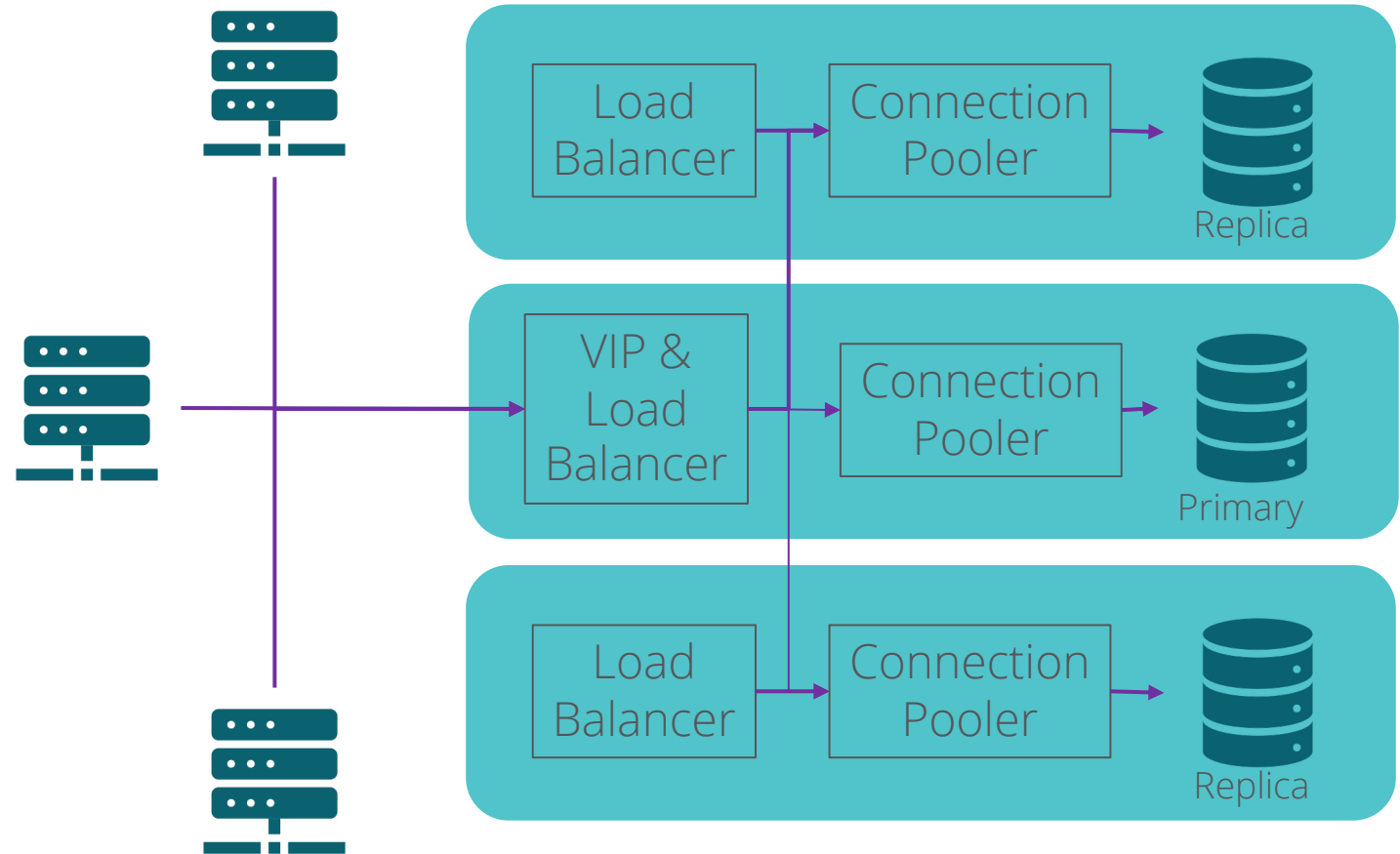
✕



Oops, Proxy and Connection Pooler...

With our setup we lost Source IP:

- Less usefull pg_hba
- Harder to track bad queries
- Security audit



... Proxy Protocol

What about Proxy Protocol?

We want to help:

- Proxy Protocol support @ PostgreSQL Hackers → <https://bit.ly/2MN2H8U>
- PR#390 @ pgbouncer → <https://github.com/pgbouncer/pgbouncer/pull/390>

Metrics

It's not about how

Metrics

is **not** about which tools

to use But

what to do with your *data*

Collect your metrics

- There are several options for doing this:
 - Homemade → please don't do that
 - Collectl, Collectd, Statsd...
 - Telegraf, Prometheus...

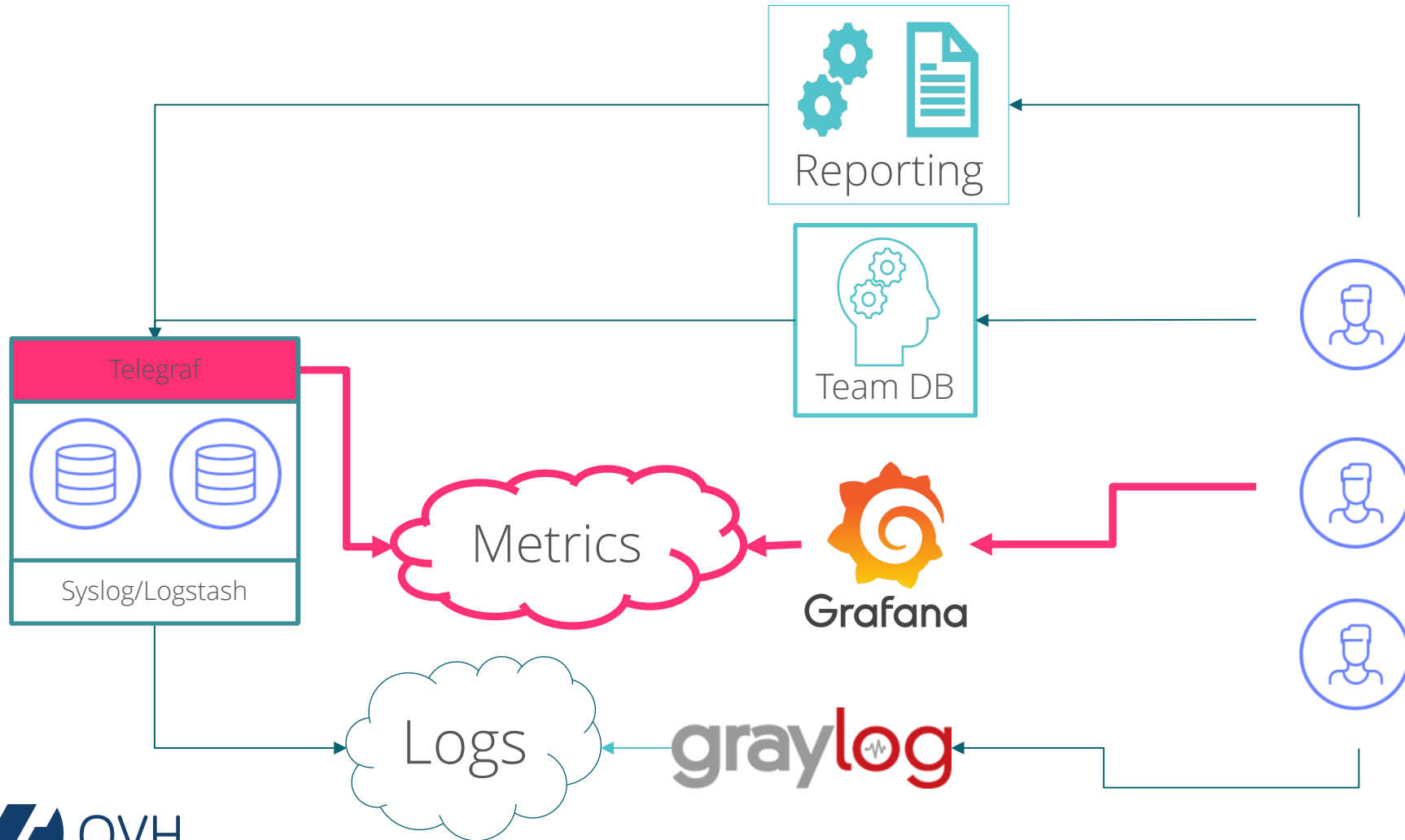
Telegraf's plug-ins

- Plug-ins:
 - System-related
 - cpu, disk, diskio, system, network ...
 - DBMS
 - PostgreSQL, MySQL
 - Homemade
 - Exec
- There is a lot more plug-ins in telegraf

Let's push some metrics

```
# /etc/telegraf/telegraf.conf
[agent]
  interval = "30s"
  flush_interval = "30s"
[[outputs.influxdb]]
  urls = ["https://influxdb.graXXX.metrics.ovh.net"]
  timeout = "15s"
  username = "telegraf"
  password = "write.token.from.metrics.manager"
```

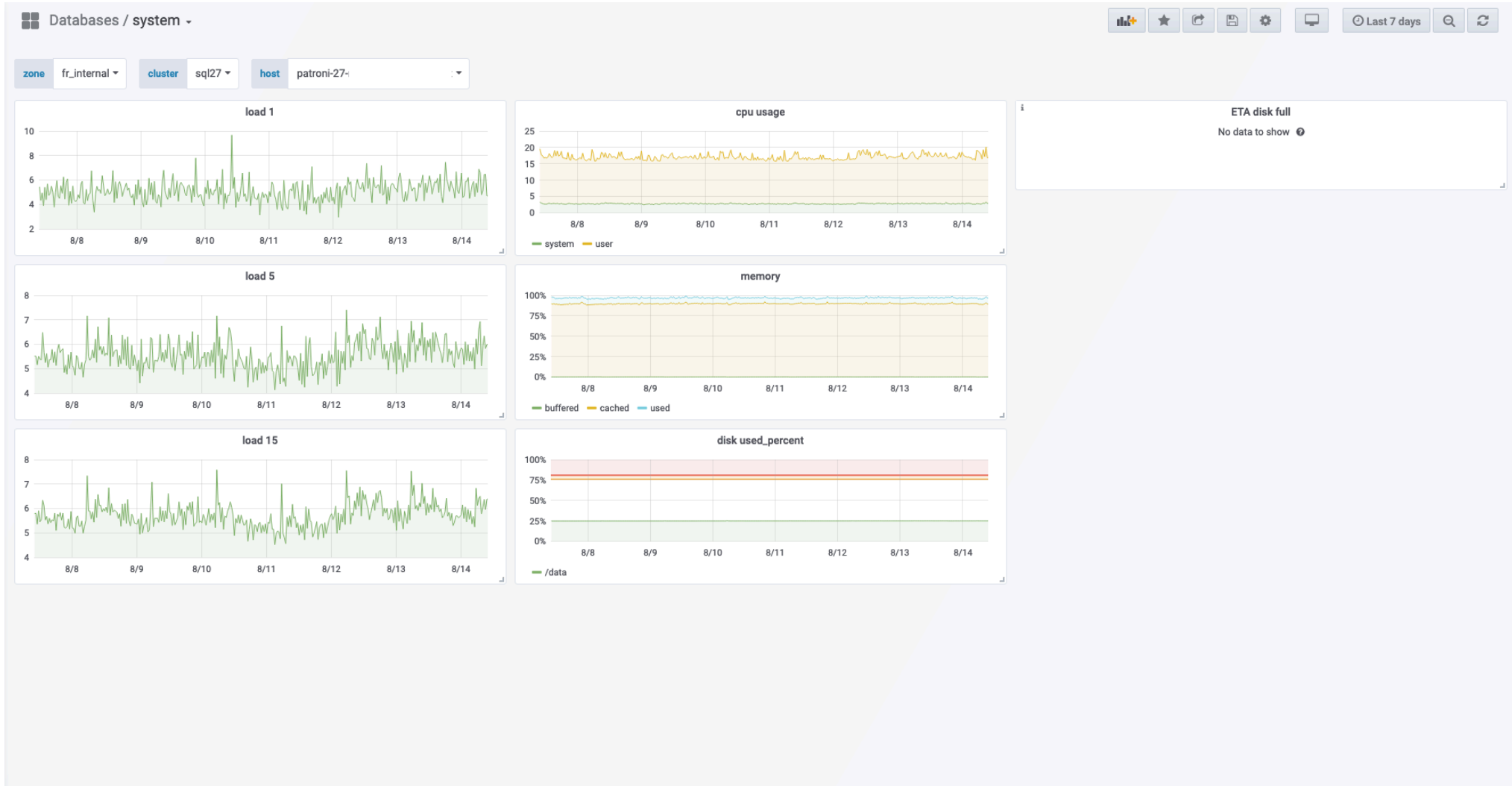
Observability: step 3/5



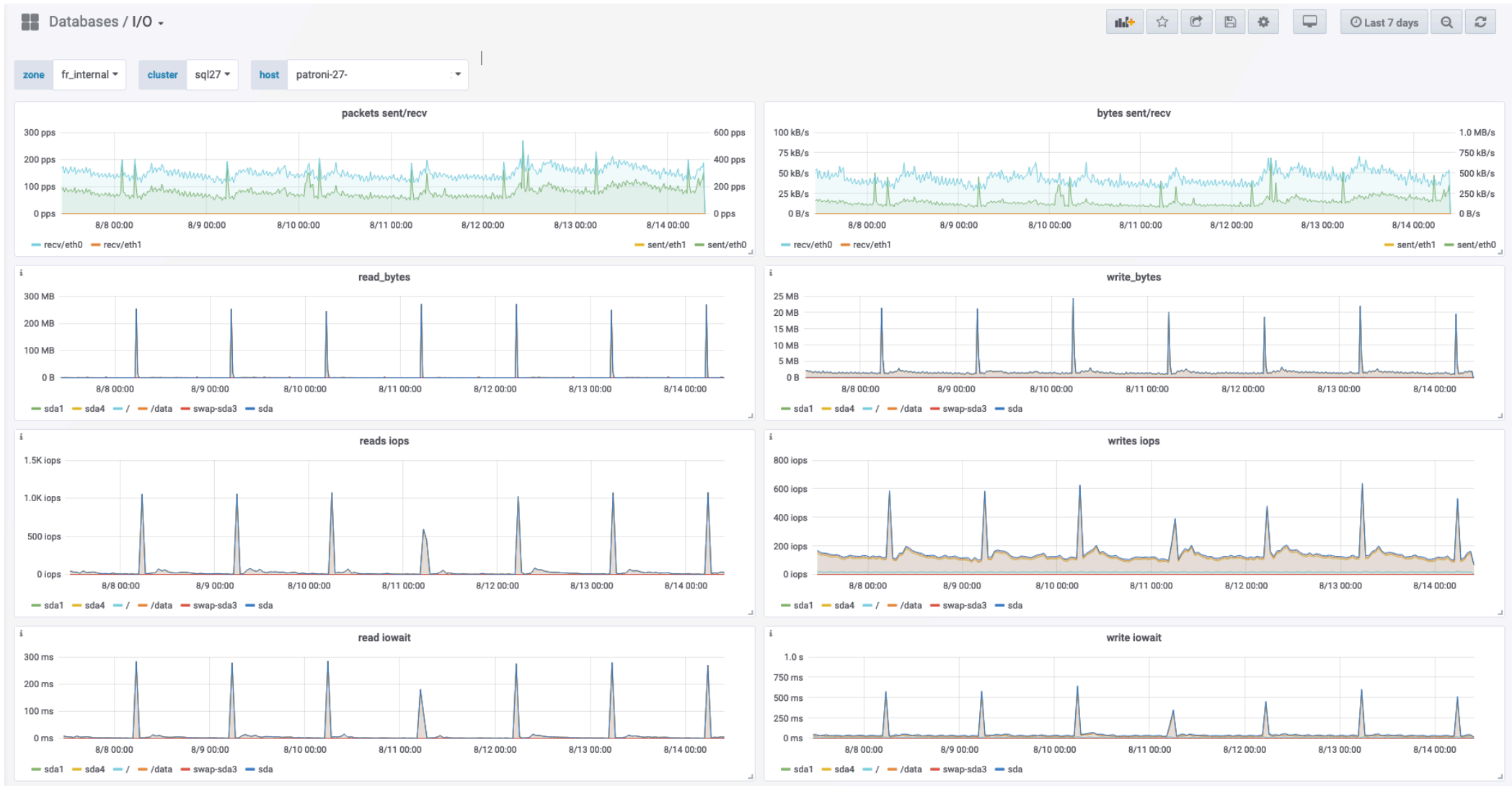
"Why is my DB slow?"

"Can I have an extract from my logs?"

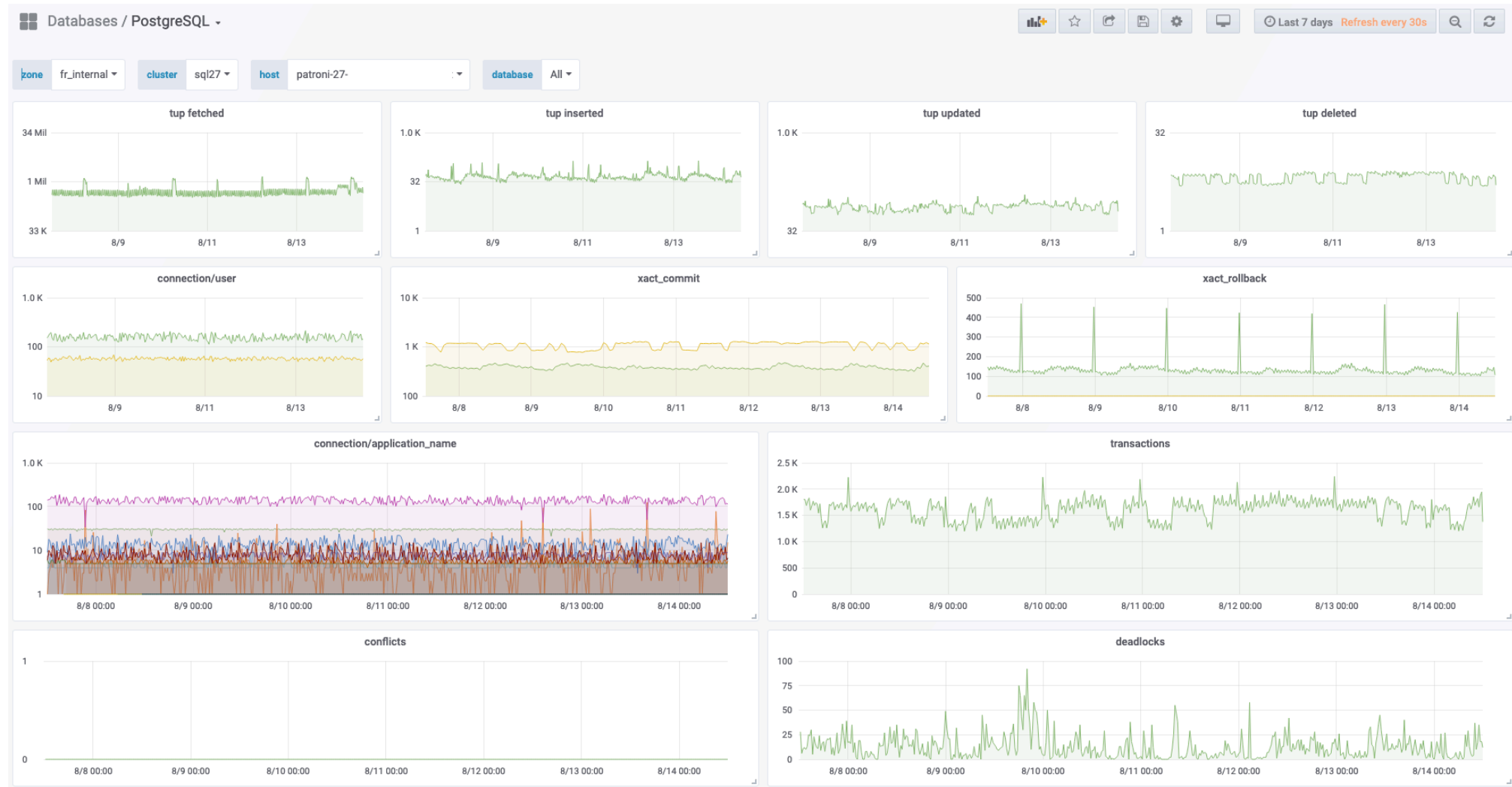
System dashboard



I/O dashboard



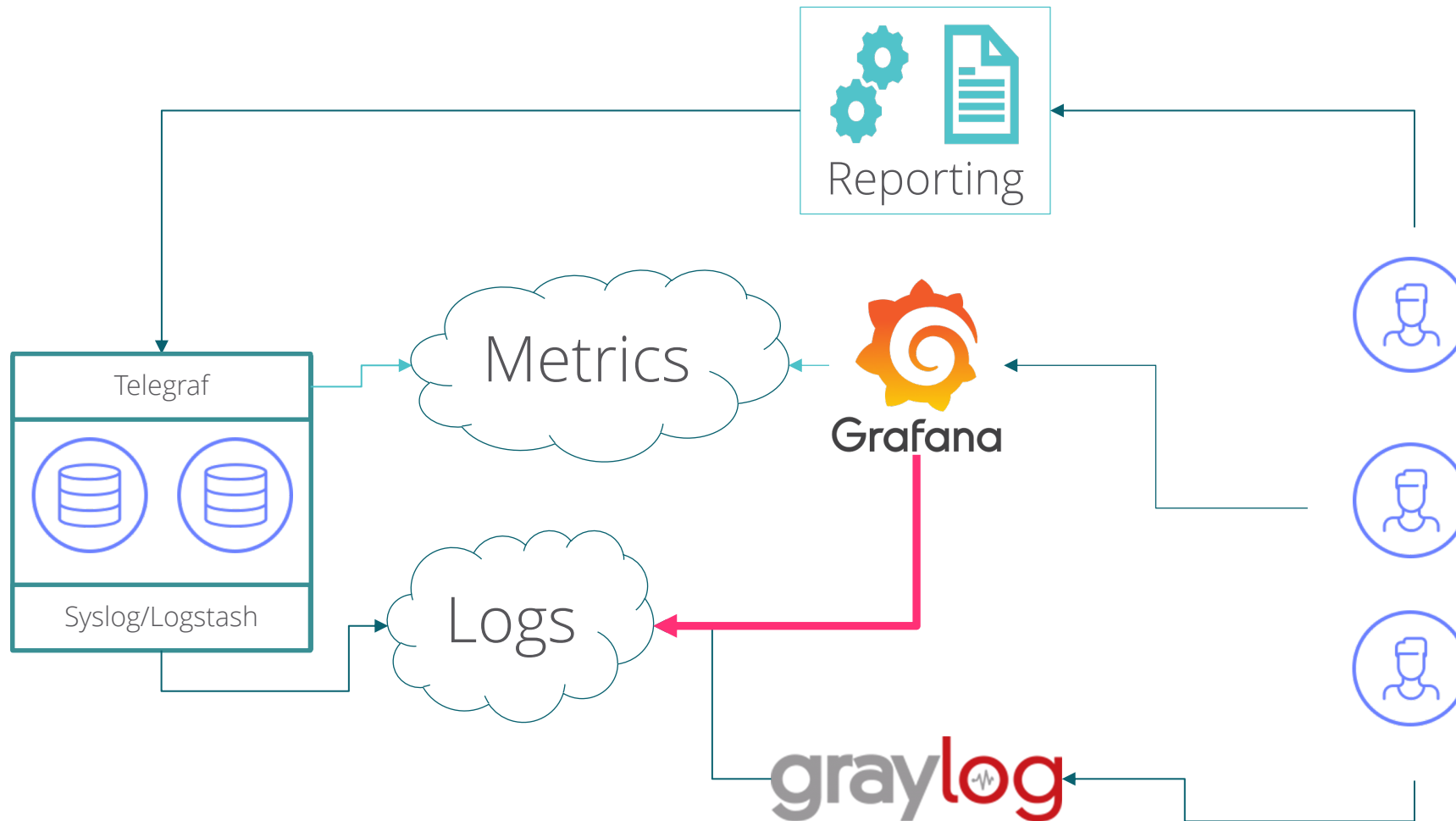
DBMS dashboard



Grafana is beautiful!



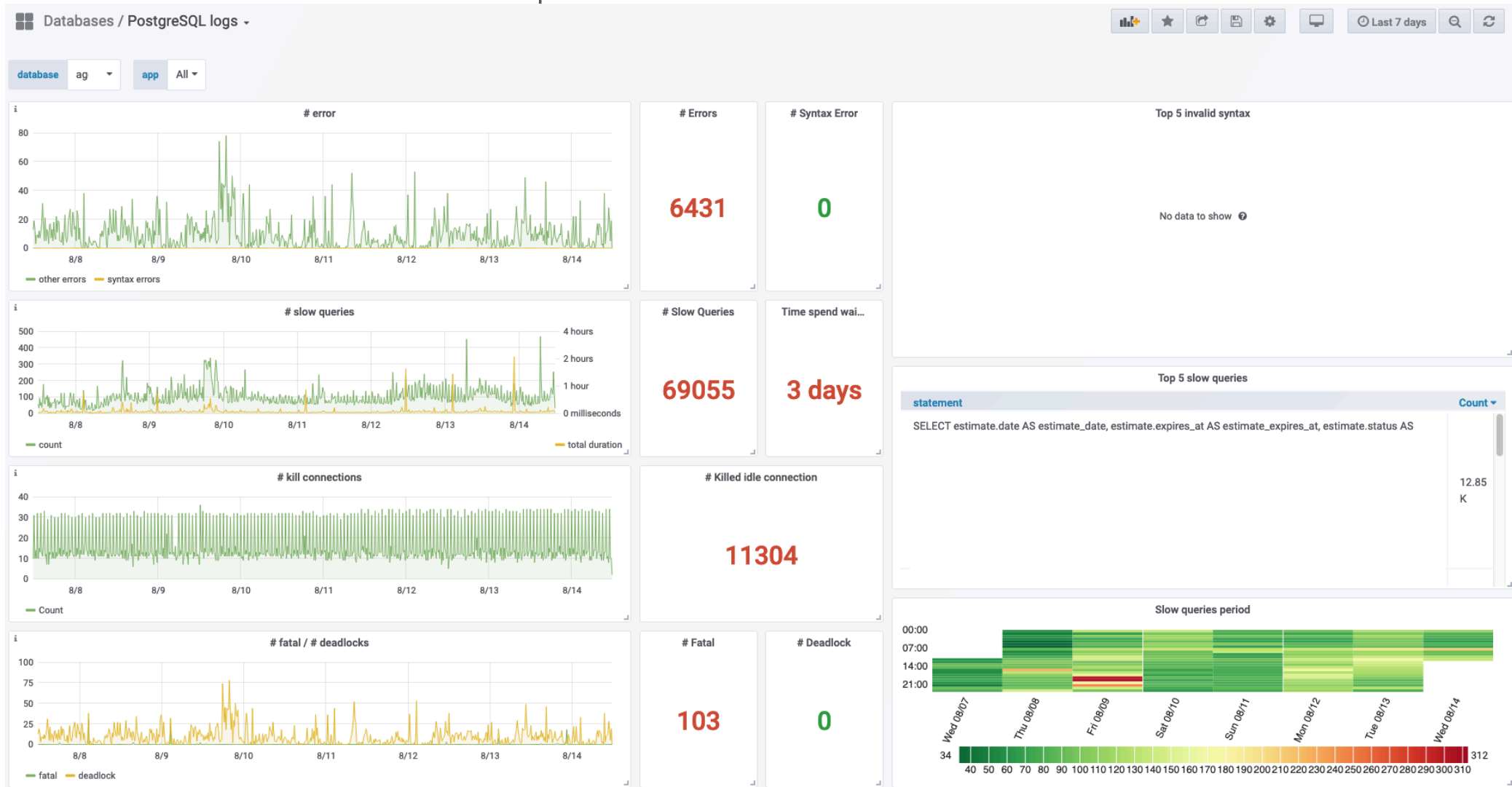
Observability: step 4/5



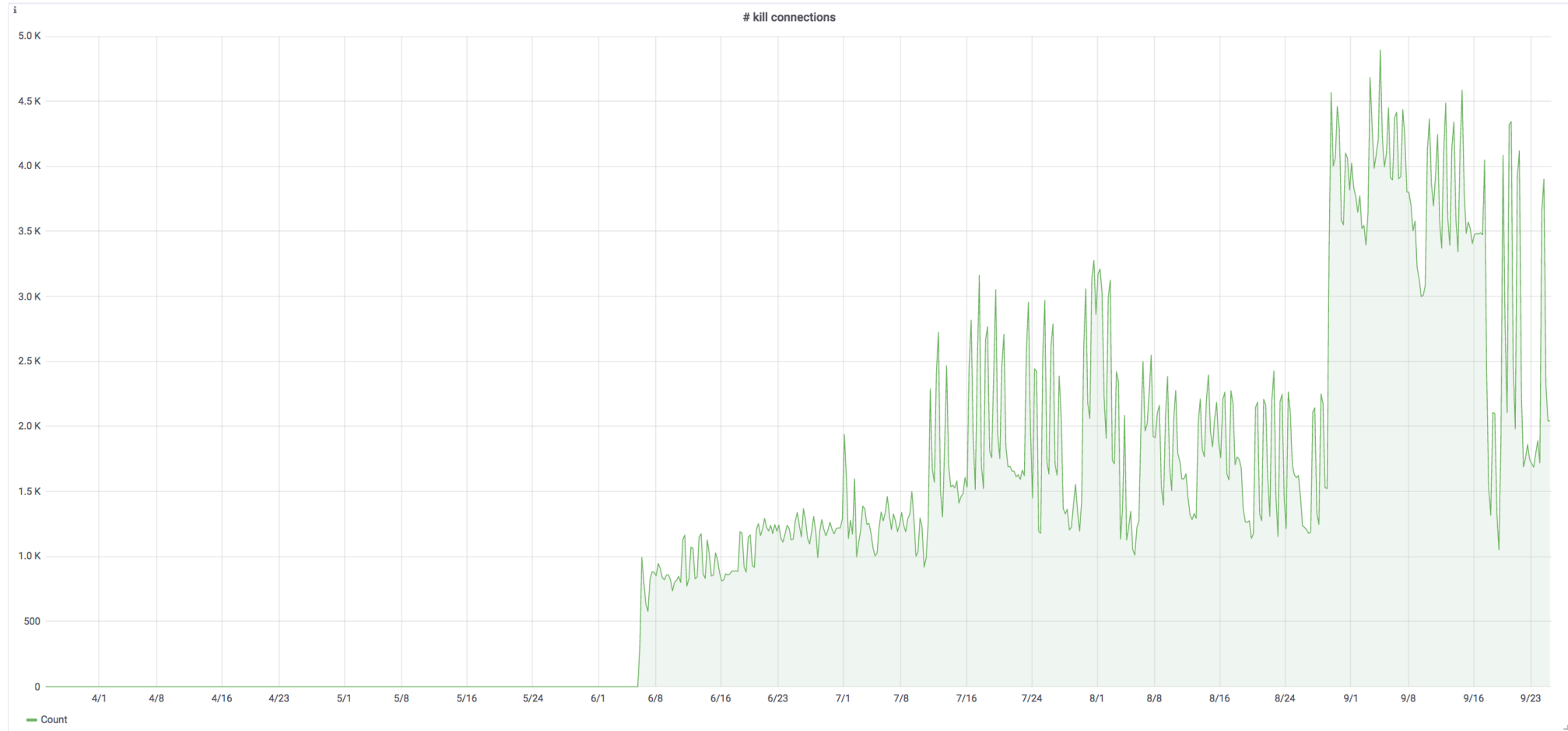
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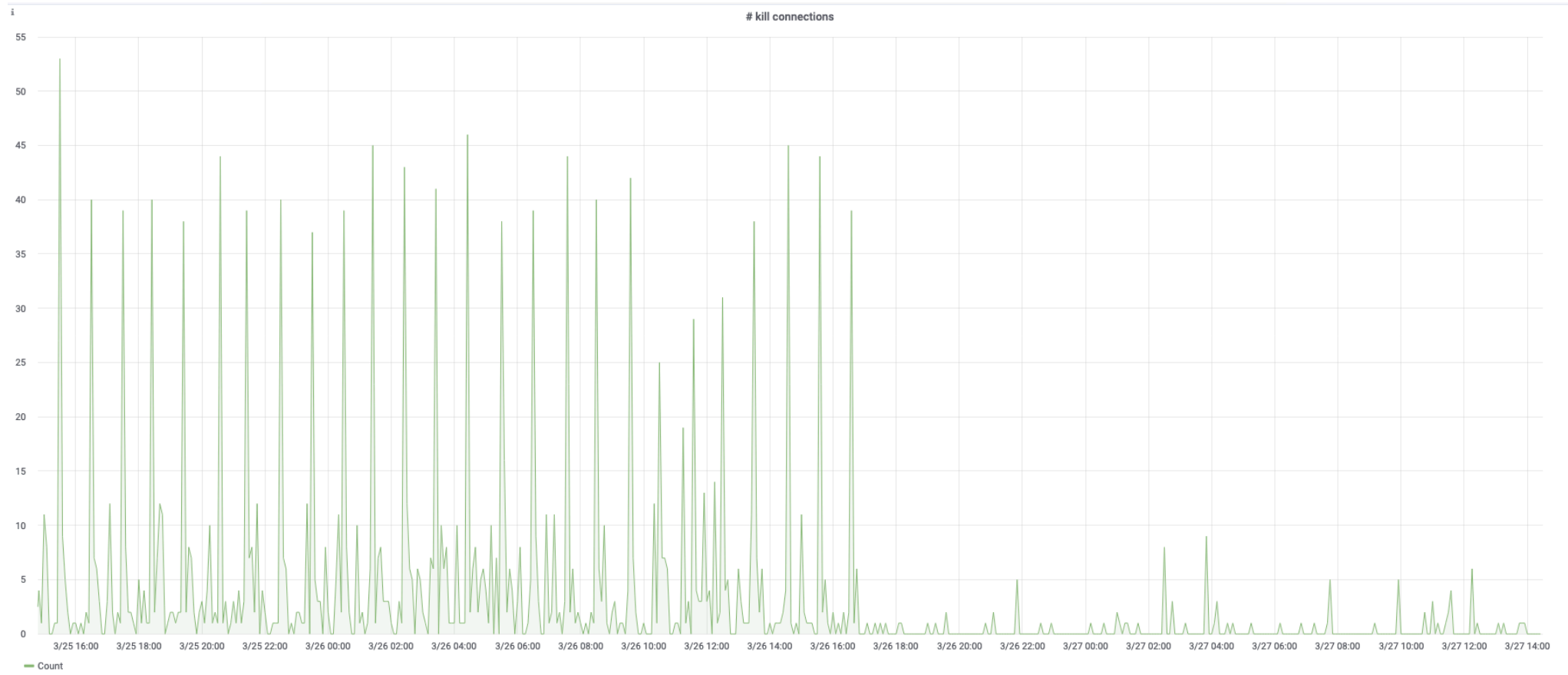
Slow queries count/cumul. time



Spot bugs



Spot fixes



We already knew that!



- This is well known methods
 - Utilization Saturation Errors
 - Rate Errors Durations
 - Four Golden Signals

80/20

- Don't try to fix the world...
- Focus where it matters
 - Start by your Top producers and iterate

Talk...



Hey folks, I've open 60 tickets for your database slow queries and errors.

Talk, again...



Folks, come on!
What the F***

Always talk (~~louder~~)...



That's it folks! I'm done with you. No more prod for you until you fixe everything.

... But do it gently



Ok folks, my bad. Let's try again.

Gamification

- Make it fun
- Make it interesting
- Turn it to a game

- Each game needs a



Leader Board

Per Database

query_user	Count
wh	47.7 K
stc	34.6 K
det	32.0 K
toc	19.5 K
pai	17.6 K

database	Count
ip	684.8 K
ag	116.4 K
cl	94.4 K
de	92.5 K
va	30.0 K

database	Count
we	675
do	268
bill	58
dn	42
su	40

user	Count
ap	46.18 K
qu	41.57 K
ap	34.44 K
ip	19.57 K
bill	19.49 K

database	Count
ip	88.2 K
ac	22.0 K
ve	1.9 K
w	1.4 K
de	902.0

database	Count
ag	22.0 K
ap	35.0
ap	6.0
co	2.0

database	Count
ip	843.0
we	454.0
pr	323.0
ag	105.0
do	33.0

application_name	Count
AGC	23.0 K
regi /prc	9.1 K
api8	5.1 K
api9	4.9 K

Per Application (4 panels)

Leader Board Weekly Mail

Hello,

You will find information which can help you identify your queries in our welcome guide:

< insert documentation link >

Tldr:

- Database 33 did great because of blablabla
- Database 94 is our #1 producer of slow queries
- Blablabla

...

Engage regularly



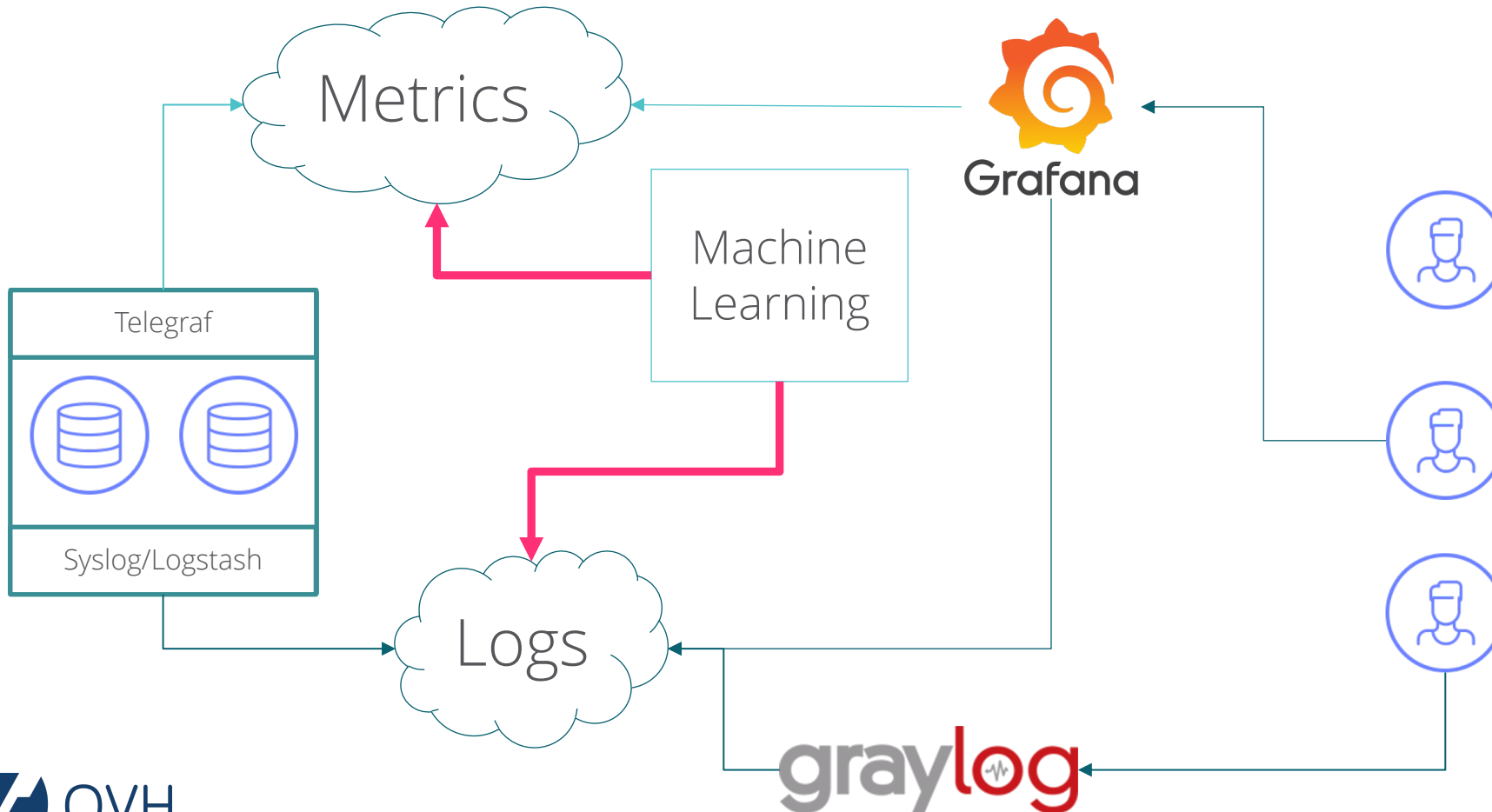
What have we learned?

- Observability can be set up in **less than a week**
- Choose the right tools for the job
 - Grafana for dashboard (mix and match sources)
 - Graylog for search
 - Reporting tools are not used by developers
- 1 year down the road, we can expect...
 - A widely-adopted gamechanger
 - Inspire others to do the same kind of report <3
 - **x4 less slow queries**
- KPIs

What's next?

- The easy part is done, we need to dig deeper
 - Engage at higher level
 - Point everyone in the right direction... Broadcast the KPI
 - Help Developer refactor app & schema
- Improve monitoring
- Feed the data to Machine Learning
- Automatic indexes recommendations
 - Thanks to Percona blog
 - Based on pg_qualstats & hypopg

Observability: step 5/5



"Why is my DB slow?"

"Can I have an extract from my logs?"

Remember this SLOW query

```
db# SELECT username  
      FROM customers  
      WHERE username LIKE '_wilfried%';
```

Time: 9433.400 ms (00:09.433)

Tips: it's not a missing index ;)

PS: We are hiring!

- Opensource database expert
- Site Reliability Engineers (Private cloud, Openstack, DNS, Deploy, Observability)
- Software engineers (containers, baremetal, webhosting)
- Back-end developers (go, python)
- Engineering manager webhosting
- ... And a lot more

Questions?