

# PostgreSQL Clustering with Red Hat Cluster Suite

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# Before we start...

Thanks to who involved in this conference.



## ...who is this guy?

- I have been contributing to PostgreSQL over the last 8 years.
- I'm not a hacker, I work on RPMs and website.
- I rarely break RPMs, but break website more often.
- Working as a PostgreSQL DBA right now at markafoni.
- Live in Istanbul.
- Have a son.



# Agenda

- **Goals**
- **Why Red Hat Cluster Suite (RHCS)?**
- **Before initializing setup...**
- **Choosing right hardware (including network)**
- **Setting up RHCS**
- **Setting up PostgreSQL**
- **Failover, switchover...**
- **Postgres-XC**
- **Questions?**



Use Red Hat Cluster Suite  
for PostgreSQL Clustering



**PostgreSQL European Conference,  
2010 - Stuttgart**

**Dec 6, 2010**



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# Goals

- Active/passive clustering
- Having a redundant system
  - Data redundancy
  - Network redundancy
  - Server and power redundancy
- Maximum uptime
- Service failover (=PostgreSQL)
- Data integrity



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# Why Red Hat Cluster Suite (RHCS)?

- Open Source Clustering Solution
- Developed by Red Hat, **with the community**
- Available through (Red Hat Network) RHN, but also available via the CentOS repositories (*unsupported by Red Hat, or supported by 3<sup>rd</sup> party support companies*)



# Why RHCS?

- RHEL 5 Advanced Platform provides RHCS+GFS.
- It is the only open source clustering solution that has decent support.
- Use at least RHEL 5.4. All versions prior to that are broken in various ways.
- Minimizes downtime



# Why RHCS?

- Support wide range of hardware
- Application/Service Failover - Create n-node server clusters for failover of key applications and services
- Load Balancing - Load balance incoming IP network requests across a farm of servers
- TGIOS! (Thanks God It is Open Source)



# RHCS Overview

- Supports up to 16 nodes (RHCS 5). The upper limit is 8 for RHEL 3 and 4.
- All PostgreSQL nodes can access to the same storage, but they don't use it at the same time.
- Automatic failover
- [http://www.redhat.com/cluster\\_suite/](http://www.redhat.com/cluster_suite/)
- <http://sources.redhat.com/cluster/wiki/>  
(Development site)



# What else?

- RHCS avoids cancer.
- It helps peace in the world.
- RHCS cannot be used as a replica. If you want to hear about replicas, this is not the right talk.
- RHCS does not run on Windows.
- It does not do “multimaster” clustering.
- Postgres-XC? We will talk about it later.



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# Before initializing setup

- Make sure that you have at least a RHCE or similar around.



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# Hardware and software requirements

- Minimum hardware: An hardware that Red Hat Enterprise Linux can run.
- Typical hardware : Depends on your needs. *See related threads in [pgsql-performance mailing list](#).*
- SAN : Storage is the most important part – Use RAID arrays.



# Hardware and software requirements

- RHCS is built on GFS.
- GFS is built on LVM.
- PostgreSQL :-)
- Each node needs to have 1GB ram (not for PostgreSQL, it is for RHCS)
- Decent fibre channel switch to storage, decent ethernet switches for internal and external communications.



# Choosing the right hardware: Network

- Multicast traffic must be supported / enabled in network switches.
  - Testing: `ping -t 1 -c 2 224.0.0.1`
- Cluster services may not work if they don't respond to ICMP echo requests.



# Choosing the right hardware: Fencing

- Fencing: Disconnection of a node from the cluster's shared storage (RHCS docs)
- It cuts off I/O from share storage to ensure data integrity.
- System **must** have a supported fencing device.



# Choosing the right hardware: Fencing

- Power fencing : Uses a power controller to power off an inoperable node.
- Fibre Channel switch fencing : Disables the Fibre Channel port that connects storage to an inoperable node.
- GNBD fencing : Disables an inoperable node's access to a GNBD server.
- Other fencing : Several other fencing methods that disable I/O or power of an inoperable node, including IBM Bladecenters, PAP, DRAC/MC, HP ILO, IPMI, IBM RSA II, and others.



# Design and howtos

- We need two servers that has been setup identically.
  - Only OS and PostgreSQL will run
  - Same PostgreSQL versions.
- Using GFS, all data will be mounted from the storage. GFS is not a requirement, but we would better be safe.
- When node1 goes down, node2 will act as “active” server by announcing specified cluster ip.
- When node1 comes back, the process is reverted.

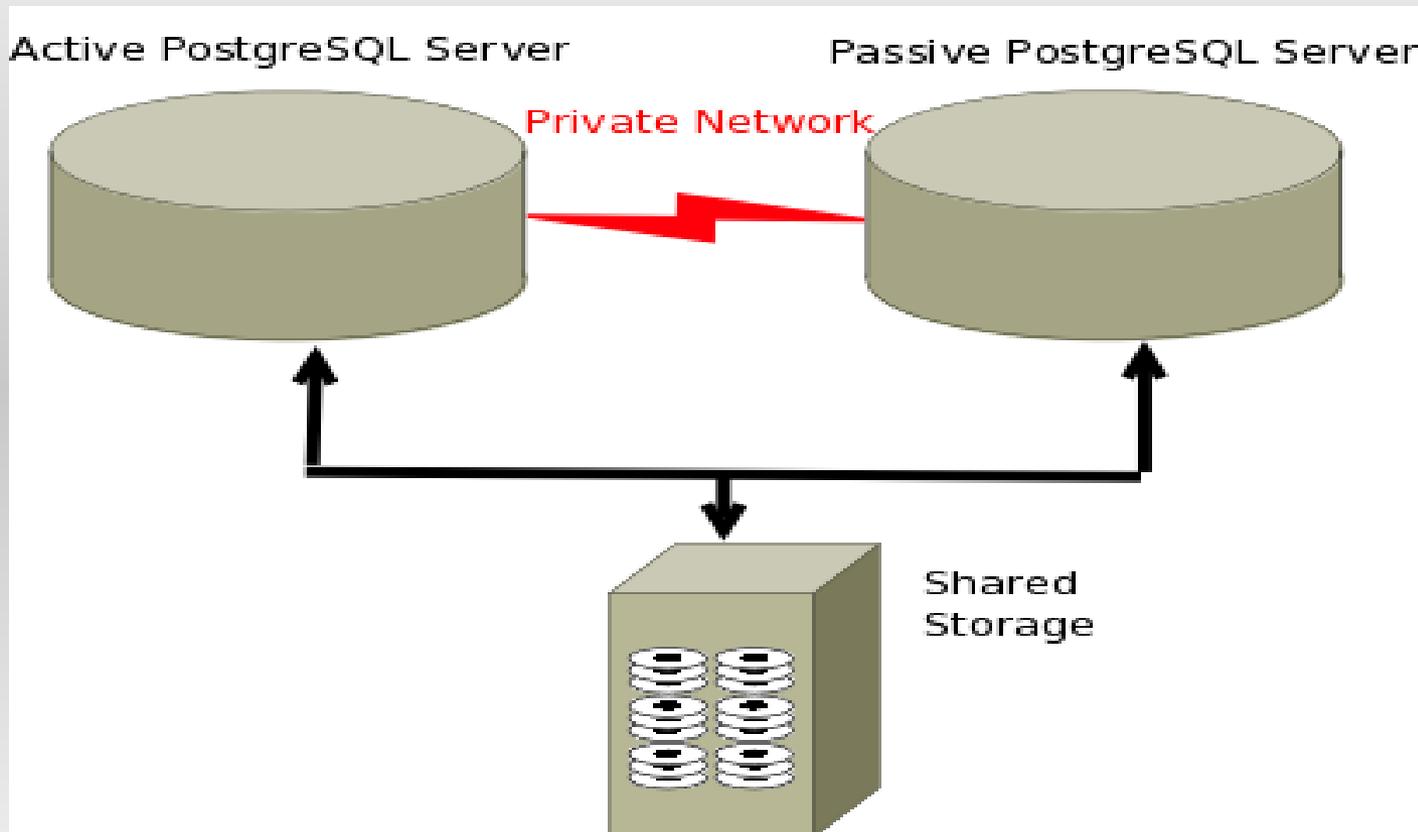


# Hardware and software requirements

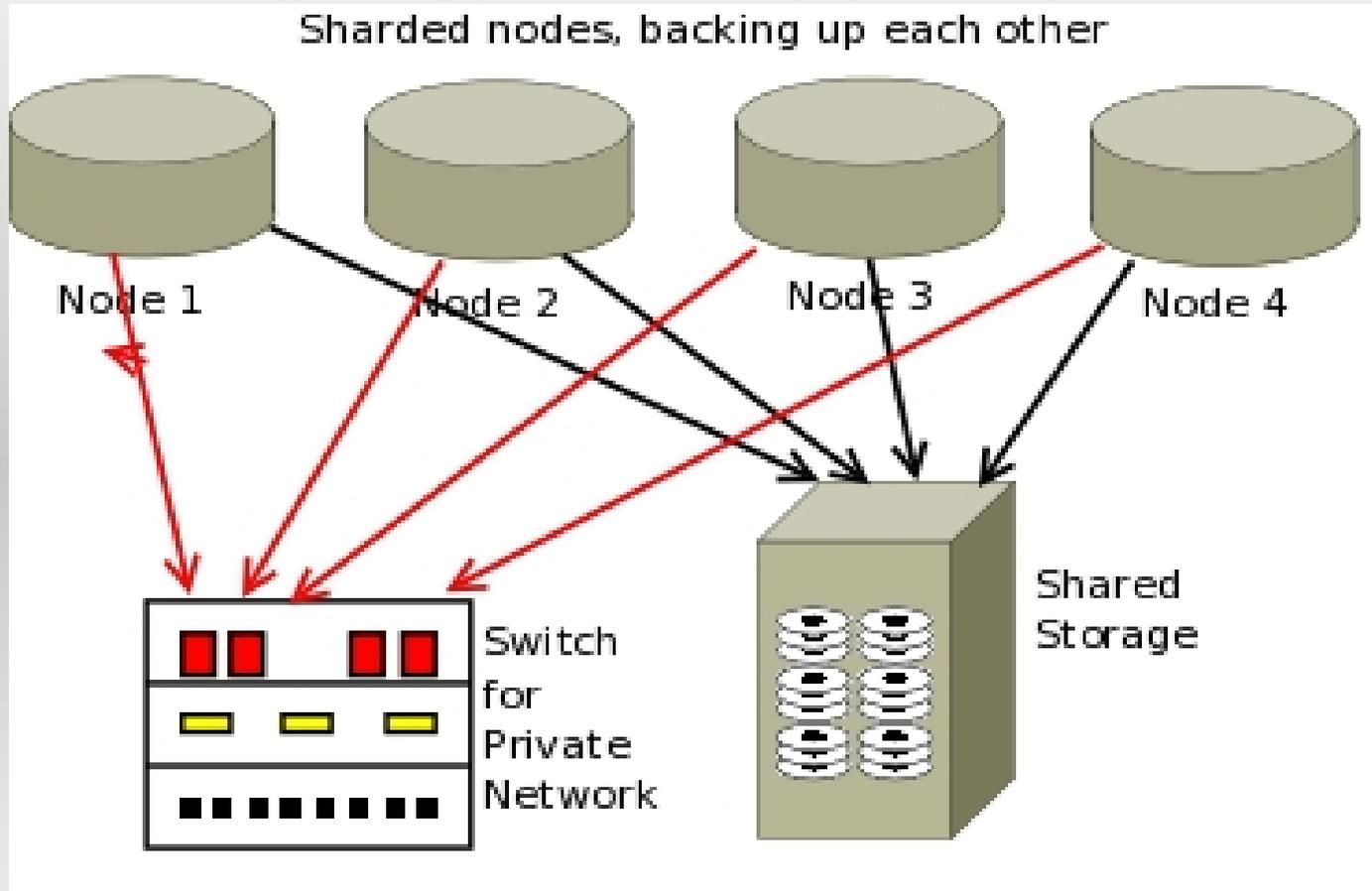
- [http://www.redhat.com/cluster\\_suite/hardware/](http://www.redhat.com/cluster_suite/hardware/)
- Check this list **before** you purchase the hardware.
- HP Blade Servers have been proved to be working well with RHCS. Recommended.
- Make sure that you have updated firmware.



# Active/Passive Cluster Overview



# Sharding, multiple nodes



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# Setting up RHCS

- Before we start:
  - Do **NOT** edit contents of cluster.conf manually.
  - If you choose to edit cluster.conf manually, make sure that xml version numbers are identical on each node.
  - If you think that you will screw up things, ask someone else.
  - Be patient. This is not a plug-and-play solution.



# Services that needs to start on boot

- clvmd
  - cman
  - gfs
  - rgmanager
  - PostgreSQL
- 
- chkconfig is your friend.



# RPM packages

- Cluster packages must be installed prior to setup.
- Perl-Crypt-SSLeay package is essential for fencing mechanism to function properly.



# Setting up Cluster

- RHEL 5 provides system-config-cluster (scc), which is not supported in RHEL 6.
- Use only very recent versions of scc, otherwise you may screw up your cluster.
- scc helps you versioning your cluster configuration. Make sure that it is the same in all nodes.
- clusterssh will be your best friend during setup.



# Features of Conga (copied from RHEL 6 docs)

- One Web interface for managing cluster and storage
- Automated Deployment of Cluster Data and Supporting Packages
- Easy Integration with Existing Clusters
- Integration of Cluster Status and Logs



# Conga (RHEL 6)

- 2 components: luci and ricci
- Luci: server side tool, communicates with ricci.
- Ricci: agent tool that runs on cluster members, and communicates with luci.
- TGIP (Thanks God It's Python!)



Homebase

Manage Clusters

[+ Add](#) [★ Create](#) [✕ Delete](#)

Name	Status	Possible Votes	Current Votes	Quorum	Nodes Joined
------	--------	----------------	---------------	--------	--------------



### Create a Cluster

Cluster Name

Use same password for all nodes

Node Hostname	Root Password	Ricci Port
<input type="text" value="localhost"/>	<input type="password" value="●●●●●●●●"/>	<input type="text" value="11111"/>

Download Packages

Use locally installed packages

Reboot nodes before joining cluster

Enable shared storage support



# cluster.conf example

- Let me run an editor first :)



# Sample resource script

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
start()
```

```
{
```

```
/etc/cluster/networkstart0
```

```
service postgresql-1 start
```

```
}
```

```
stop()
```

```
{
```

```
service postgresql-1 stop
```

```
/etc/cluster/networkstop0
```

```
}
```

```
...
```



# networkstop0

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
cp /etc/cluster/ifcfg-bond0.561:0 \  
/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
```

```
ifdown bond0.561:0
```

```
rm -f /etc/sysconfig/network-  
scripts/ifcfg-bond0.561:0
```

- ifcfg-bond0\* file is a regular ifcfg file, which includes cluster ips.
- Trick: ONBOOT=no



# networkstart0

```
#!/bin/bash
cp /etc/cluster/ifcfg-bond0.561:0 \
/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
    ifup bond0.561:0
    rm -f /etc/sysconfig/network-
scripts/ifcfg-bond0.561:0
```



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# Setting up PostgreSQL

- No specific **tuning** needed.
- However, if you are using more than one node, you will want to be careful while sharing hardware resources.
- You will want to use **unix\_socket\_directory** parameter, so that each instance will use the same TCP/IP port, so that you'll avoid using workarounds in your application side.



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# Failover

- RHCS handles failover properly.
- It detects dead node, and moves service to the next machine, as configured in cluster.conf
- Once the dead machine is up, service is transferred back to it.
- ~30 seconds of downtime during this operation.



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# Postgres-XC

- A new synchronous and transparent clustering solution for PostgreSQL, providing both read and write scalability
- 0.9.3
- <http://postgres-xc.sourceforge.net>
- Can be used with or without RHCS, and it will work more or less like Oracle RAC.
- Under heavy development
- They have a talk tomorrow.



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