

pgnodemx

Overview

SQL functions that allow capture of node OS metrics from PostgreSQL

Security

Executing role must have been granted pg_monitor membership (pgmonitor for PostgreSQL version 9.6 and below - see Compatibility section below).

cgroup Related Functions

For detailed information about the various virtual files available on the cgroup file system, see: * cgroup v1: <https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/latest/admin-guide/cgroup-v1/index.html> * cgroup v2: <https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/latest/admin-guide/cgroup-v2.html>

General Access Functions

cgroup virtual files fall into (at least) the following general categories, each with a generic SQL access function:

- BIGINT single line scalar values - `SELECT cgroup_scalar_bigint(filename);`
- cgroup v1 examples: `blkio.leaf_weight`, `blkio.weight`, `cpuacct.usage`, `cpuacct.usage_percpu`, `cpuacct.usage_percpu_sys`, `cpuacct.usage_percpu_user`, `cpuacct.usage_sys`, `cpuacct.usage_user`, `cpu.cfs_period_us`, `cpu.cfs_quota_us`, `cpu.rt_period_us`, `cpu.rt_runtime_us`, `cpu.shares`, `cpuacct.usage`, `memory.failcnt`, `memory.kmem.failcnt`, `memory.kmem.limit_in_bytes`, `memory.kmem.max_usage_in_bytes`, `memory.kmem.tcp.failcnt`, `memory.kmem.tcp.limit_in_bytes`, `memory.kmem.tcp.max_usage_in_bytes`, `memory.kmem.tcp.usage_in_bytes`, `memory.kmem.usage_in_bytes`, `memory.limit_in_bytes`, `memory.max_usage_in_bytes`, `memory.memsw.failcnt`, `memory.memsw.limit_in_bytes`, `memory.memsw.max_usage_in_bytes`, `memory.memsw.usage_in_bytes`, `memory.move_charge_at_immigrate`, `memory.soft_limit_in_bytes`, `memory.usage_in_bytes`, `net_cls.classid`, `net_prio.prioidx`
- cgroup v2 examples: `cgroup.freeze`, `cgroup.max.depth`, `cgroup.max.descendants`, `cpu.weight`, `cpu.weight.nice`, `memory.current`, `memory.high`, `memory.low`, `memory.max`, `memory.min`, `memory.oom.group`, `memory.swap.current`, `memory.swap.max`, `pids.current`, `pids.max`

- FLOAT8 single line scalar values - `SELECT cgroup_scalar_float8(filename);`
- cgroup v1 examples: (none known)
- cgroup v2 examples: `cpu.uclamp.max`, `cpu.uclamp.min`
- TEXT single line scalar values - `SELECT cgroup_scalar_text(filename);`
- cgroup v1 examples: (none known)
- cgroup v2 examples: `cgroup.type`
- SETOF(BIGINT) multiline scalar values - `SELECT * FROM cgroup_setof_bigint(filename);`
- cgroup v1 examples: `cgroup.procs`
- cgroup v2 examples: `cgroup.procs`, `cgroup.threads`
- SETOF(TEXT) multiline scalar values - `SELECT * FROM cgroup_setof_text(filename);`
- cgroup v1 examples: (none known)
- cgroup v2 examples: (none known)
- ARRAY[BIGINT] space separated values - `SELECT cgroup_array_bigint(filename);`
- cgroup v1 examples: (none known)
- cgroup v2 examples: `cpu.max`
- ARRAY[TEXT] space separated values - `SELECT cgroup_array_text(filename)`
- cgroup v1 examples: `cpuacct.usage_all` (sort of)
- cgroup v2 examples: `cgroup.controllers`, `cgroup.subtree_control`
- SETOF(TEXT, BIGINT) flat keyed - `SELECT * FROM cgroup_setof_kv(filename);`
- cgroup v1 examples: `cpuacct.stat`, `cpu.stat`, `cpuacct.stat`, `memory.oom_control`, `memory.stat`, `net_prio.ifpriomap`, `blkio.io_merged`, `blkio.io_merged_recursive`, `blkio.io_queued`, `blkio.io_queued_recursive`, `blkio.io_service_bytes`, `blkio.io_service_bytes_recursive`, `blkio.io_serviced`, `blkio.io_serviced_recursive`, `blkio.io_service_time`, `blkio.io_service_time_recursive`, `blkio.io_wait_time`, `blkio.io_wait_time_recursive`
- cgroup v2 examples: `cgroup.events`, `cgroup.stat`, `cpu.stat`, `io.pressure`, `io.weight`, `memory.events`, `memory.events.local`, `memory.stat`, `memory.swap.events`, `pids.events`
- SETOF(TEXT, TEXT, BIGINT) key/subkey/value space separated - `SELECT * FROM cgroup_setof_ksv(filename);`
- cgroup v1 examples: `blkio.throttle.io_service_bytes`, `blkio.throttle.io_serviced`

- cgroup v2 examples: (none known)
- SETOF(TEXT, TEXT, FLOAT8) nested keyed - `SELECT * FROM cgroup_setof_nkv(filename);`
- cgroup v1 examples: (none known)
- cgroup v2 examples: `memory.pressure`, `cpu.pressure`, `io.max`, `io.stat`

In each case, the filename must be in the form `<controller>.<metric>`, e.g. `memory.stat`.

Get status of cgroup support

```
SELECT current_setting('pgnodemx.cgroup_enabled');
```

- Returns boolean result (“on”/“off”).
- This value may be explicitly set in `postgresql.conf`
- However the extension will disable it at runtime if the location pointed to by `pgnodemx.cgrouproot` does not exist or is not a valid cgroup v1 or v2 mount.

Get current cgroup mode

```
SELECT cgroup_mode();
```

- Returns the current cgroup mode. Possible values are “legacy”, “unified”, “hybrid”, and “disabled”. These correspond to cgroup v1, cgroup v2, mixed, and disabled, respectively.
- Currently “hybrid” mode is not supported; it might be in the future.

Determine if Running Containerized

```
SELECT current_setting('pgnodemx.containerized');
```

- Returns boolean result (“on”/“off”). The extension attempts to heuristically determine whether PostgreSQL is running under a container, but this value may be explicitly set in `postgresql.conf` to override the heuristically determined value. The value of this setting influences the cgroup paths which are used to read the cgroup controller files.

Get cgroup Paths

```
SELECT controller, path FROM cgroup_path();
```

- Returns the path to each supported cgroup controller.

Get cgroup process count

```
SELECT cgroup_process_count();
```

- Returns the number of processes assigned to the cgroup
- For cgroup v1, based on the “memory” controller cgroup.procs file. For cgroup v2, based on the unified cgroup.procs file.

Environment Variable Related Functions

Get Environment Variable as TEXT

```
SELECT envvar_text('PGDATA');
```

- Returns the value of requested environment variable as TEXT

Get Environment Variable as BIGINT

```
SELECT envvar_bigint('PGPORT');
```

- Returns the value of requested environment variable as BIGINT

/proc Related Functions

For more detailed information about the /proc file system virtual files, please see: <https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/latest/filesystems/proc.html>

Get “/proc/diskstats” as a virtual table

```
SELECT * FROM proc_diskstats();
```

Get “/proc/self/mountinfo” as a virtual table

```
SELECT * FROM proc_mountinfo();
```

Get “/proc/meminfo” as a virtual table

```
SELECT * FROM proc_meminfo();
```

Get “/proc/self/net/dev” as a virtual table

```
SELECT * FROM proc_network_stats();
```

System Information Related Functions

Get file system information as a virtual table

```
SELECT * FROM fsinfo(path text);
```

- Returns major_number, minor_number, type, block_size, blocks, total_bytes, free_blocks, free_bytes, available_blocks, available_bytes, total_file_nodes, free_file_nodes, and mount_flags for the file system on which path is mounted.

Get current FIPS mode

```
SELECT fips_mode();
```

- Returns TRUE if openssl is currently running in FIPS mode, otherwise FALSE.

Get source C library path for a function symbol

```
SELECT symbol_filename(sym_name text);
```

- Returns the source C library from whence the C function sym_name comes. Returns NULL on any errors.

Kubernetes DownwardAPI Related Functions

For more detailed information about the Kubernetes DownwardAPI please see: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/inject-data-application/downward-api-volume-expose-pod-information/>

Get status of `kdapi_enabled`

```
SELECT current_setting('pgnodemx.kdapi_enabled');
```

- Returns boolean result (“on”/“off”).
- This value may be explicitly set in `postgresql.conf`
- However the extension will disable it at runtime if the location pointed to by `pgnodemx.kdapi_path` does not exist.

Access “key equals quoted value” files

```
SELECT * FROM kdapi_setof_kv('filename');
```

Get scalar `BIGINT` from file

```
SELECT kdapi_scalar_bigint('filename text');
```

General Information Functions

Get `pgnodemx` version information

```
SELECT pgnodemx_version();
```

- If `VSTR` environment variable is set at compile time, returns that value
- Otherwise returns the value of the short git hash
- If not compiling from the git repository and `VSTR` is unset, returns “none”

Configuration

- Add `pgnodemx` to `shared_preload_libraries` in `postgresql.conf`.

```
shared_preload_libraries = 'pgnodemx'
```

- The following custom parameters may be set. The values shown are defaults. If the default values work for you, there is no need to add these to `postgresql.conf`.

```
# enable or disable the cgroup facility
pgnodemx.cgroup_enabled = on
# force use of "containerized" assumptions for cgroup file paths
pgnodemx.containerized = off
```

```
# specify location of cgroup mount
pgnodemx.cgrouproot = '/sys/fs/cgroup'
# enable cgroup functions
pgnodemx.cgroup_enabled = on
# enable or disable the Kubernetes DownwardAPI facility
pgnodemx.kdapi_enabled = on
# specify location of Kubernetes DownwardAPI files
pgnodemx.kdapi_path = '/etc/podinfo'
```

Notes:

- If `pgnodemx.cgroup_enabled` is defined in `postgresql.conf`, and set to `off` (or `false`), then all `cgroup*` functions will return `NULL`, or zero rows, except `cgroup_mode()` which will return “disabled”.
- If `pgnodemx.containerized` is defined in `postgresql.conf`, that value will override `pgnodemx` heuristics. When not specified, `pgnodemx` heuristics will determine if the value should be `on` or `off` at runtime.
- If the location specified by `pgnodemx.cgrouproot`, default or as set in `postgresql.conf`, is not accessible (does not exist, or otherwise causes an error when accessed), then `pgnodemx.cgroup_enabled` is forced to `off` at runtime and all `cgroup*` functions will return `NULL`, or zero rows, except `cgroup_mode()` which will return “disabled”.
- If the location specified by `pgnodemx.kdapi_path`, default or as set in `postgresql.conf`, is not accessible (does not exist, or otherwise causes an error when accessed), then `pgnodemx.kdapi_enabled` is forced to `off` at runtime and all `kdapi*` functions will return `NULL`, or zero rows.

Installation

Compatibility

- PostgreSQL version 9.5 or newer is required.
- On PostgreSQL version 9.6 or earlier, a role called `pgmonitor` must be created, and the user calling these functions must be granted that role.

Compile and Install

Clone PostgreSQL repository:

```
$> git clone https://github.com/postgres/postgres.git
```

Checkout `REL_12_STABLE` (for example) branch:

```
$> git checkout REL_12_STABLE
```

Make PostgreSQL:

```
$> ./configure  
$> make install -s
```

Change to the contrib directory:

```
$> cd contrib
```

Clone pgnodemx extension:

```
$> git clone https://github.com/crunchydata/pgnodemx
```

Change to pgnodemx directory:

```
$> cd pgnodemx
```

Build pgnodemx:

```
$> make
```

Install pgnodemx:

```
$> make install
```

Using PGXS If an instance of PostgreSQL is already installed, then PGXS can be utilized to build and install `pgnodemx`. Ensure that PostgreSQL binaries are available via the `$PATH` environment variable then use the following commands.

```
$> make USE_PGXS=1  
$> make USE_PGXS=1 install
```


Configure

The following bash commands should configure your system to utilize pgnodemx. Replace all paths as appropriate. It may be prudent to visually inspect the files afterward to ensure the changes took place.

Initialize PostgreSQL (if needed):

```
$> initdb -D /path/to/data/directory
```

Create Target Database (if needed):

```
$> createdb <database>
```

Install pgnodemx functions:

Edit postgresql.conf and add pgnodemx to the shared_preload_libraries line, and change custom settings as mentioned above.

Finally, restart PostgreSQL (method may vary):

```
$> service postgresql restart
```

Install the extension into your database:

```
psql <database>  
CREATE EXTENSION pgnodemx;
```

TODO

- Map more /proc files to virtual tables
- Add support for “hybrid” cgroup mode