Migrating to PostgreSQL

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Why Migrate to PostgreSQL?
PostgreSQL

- Open Source
  - Supported
  - Extendable
- Advanced
- Reliable
- Standard Compliant
PostgreSQL

- It’s an All-Rounder
  - Low Latency
  - Big Data
  - High Availability
  - “Document” Database

- Sometimes better than dedicated solutions
  - Scale to petabytes (from Elasticsearch)
PostgreSQL

- Awesome Community
Why Migrate to Open Source?
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Reason #1 is “Cost”
Why Migrate to Open Source?

Reason #1 is “Cost” (or it used to be)
Top Reasons to Stay in Open Source

1. Competitive features, innovation
2. Freedom from vendor lock-in
3. Quality of solutions
4. Ability to customize and fix
5. Cost

https://www.slideshare.net/blackducksoftware/2016-future-of-open-source-survey-results
Migration Timeline

- Effort Assessment
- Decision (is it worth?)
- Preparation
- Testing
- Migration
- Cleanup
Effort Assessment

- Schema
- Data
- Code
  - What language? (SQL / Other)
  - Where? (Client / Server)
- Architecture
Schema

- Usually the easiest part
  - Available via common tools
- Map data types as appropriate
  - Look for simplifications
- Consider custom datatypes
  - Simpler is better than complex
  - Complex is better than complicated

Zen of Python
Data Type

- PostgreSQL has several data types
- Classical: text, numbers, boolean, time/date
- Modern: Arrays, JSON
- User-defined:
  - Composite
  - Enumerative
  - Your data type in C
Data Type Gotcha

- Oracle NUMBER to NUMERIC
- MySQL BOOLEAN to BOOLEAN
- Oracle NULL

```sql
SELECT first_name || second_name || last_name;
```
Data Type Gotcha

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```sql
SELECT first_name || COALESCE(second_name, '') || last_name;
```
Architecture Assessment

- High Availability
- Disaster Recovery
- Multi-Master
- Selective Replication
Target Architecture
Target Architecture
Solutions Mapping

- Rich PostgreSQL ecosystem
  - Core
  - Contrib / Extensions
  - Third Party (both FLOSS and proprietary)
- Sometimes difficult to find exact match
  - Might not be needed
  - You must match the **purpose**, not the tool
Application Code

- Many programming languages and frameworks have PostgreSQL drivers
  - Not an issue (usually)
- Real issue: SQL variants with different feature sets:
  - Emulate missing features
  - Remove useless emulations
Application Code Gotcha

- SELECT 1 FROM DUAL;
- Upper case default in Oracle
  - CREATE TABLE DUAL ();
  - DUAL → dual → “DUAL”
- Exceptions in store procedures
Planning the Migration

- The Assessment includes (at least) one Plan
  - Time
  - Cost
  - Contingency / Rollback
Take Advantage of the Application

- Some applications support multiple databases
- They have done all the major part of the work
- Functions, procedures, data types. It all works already with PostgreSQL
- Just need to migrate the data
Don’t Panic
Vanilla Deployment
Bilberry Deployment

DON'T PANIC

First deploy

DON'T PANIC
Get the Schema Definition

DON'T PANIC

pre-data

post-data
Migrate Data

DON'T PANIC

pre-data
COPY
post-data
fix sequences

https://www.2ndQuadrant.com
Migrate Data → Downtime

DON'T PANIC

1. pre-data
2. COPY
3. post-data
4. fix sequences
Redirect the Application

[Diagram showing a flow with a note: DON'T PANIC]
Redirect the Application → Showtime!
Alternative Strategy: Phasing Out

- Use PostgreSQL for new services
  - Keep old services as they are
- Useful when standard plans are too complicated / expensive
- No need to migrate old data and code
  - Easier: “just” plan new system
Phasing Out and Integration

- Integrate new PostgreSQL with existing DBs
- Preserve continuity of services
- Foreign Data Wrappers
  - Pluggable adaptors for other systems
  - SQL/MED standard
  - Some of them are read/write
Alternative Strategy: Preparation

- Modify the existing system before migrating
- Make it nearer to PostgreSQL
  - Stop using incompatible features
  - Rewrite/simplify queries
- Enables application compatibility
- Makes migration easier / cheaper / faster
Testing

- Compatibility
- Performance

- The migration process includes writing tests
Performance Testing

- Test must include difficult / critical queries
- Ensure that newer optimisations don’t cause regressions on other queries
- Use pgbench (custom scripts)
- Analyse the current workload
- Reproduce it
- Properly dimension hardware
Scripted Migration

- The migration procedure should be scripted as much as possible
- A script can be:
  - Repeated
  - Versioned
  - Benchmarked
  - Tested
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Thoughts

- Focus on the purpose not on emulating
- Make a plan
- Test, test, test
- Learn PostgreSQL
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- Learn PostgreSQL and get help
- Don’t Panic
Thanks and Remember
Benjamin Zander’s Rule #6

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