



# 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

```
SELECT first_name  
       || second_name  
       || last_name;
```



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



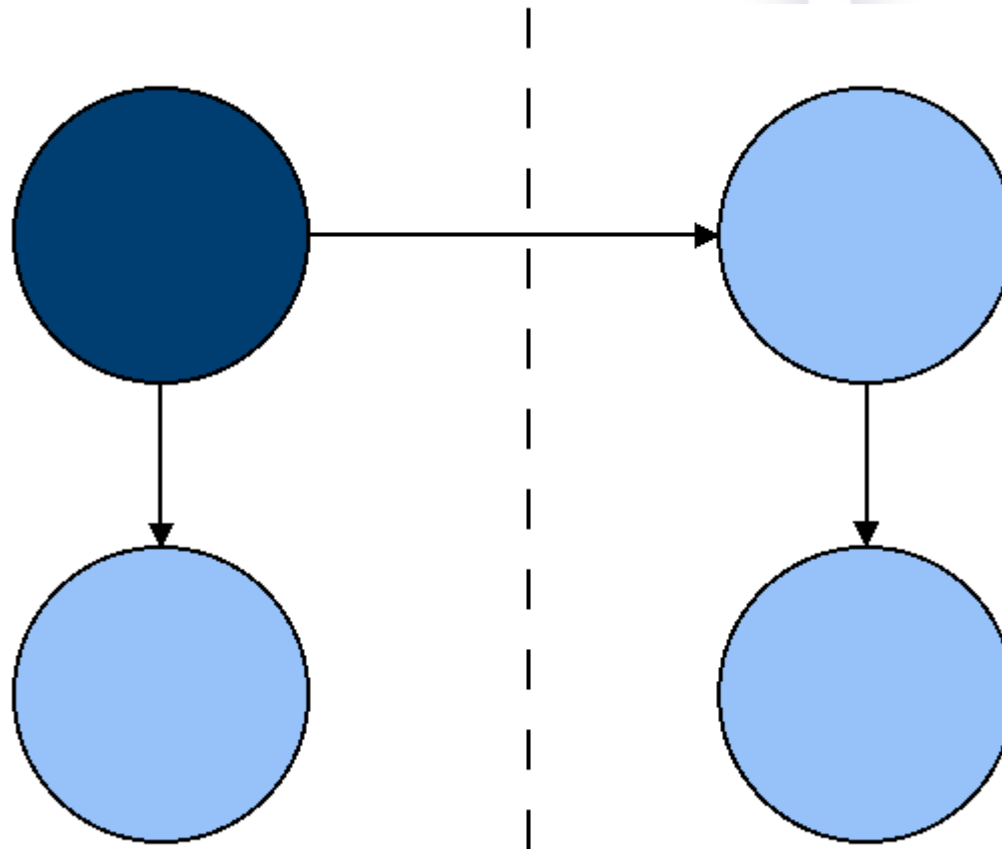
## Architecture Assessment

- High Availability
- Disaster Recovery
- Multi-Master
- Selective Replication



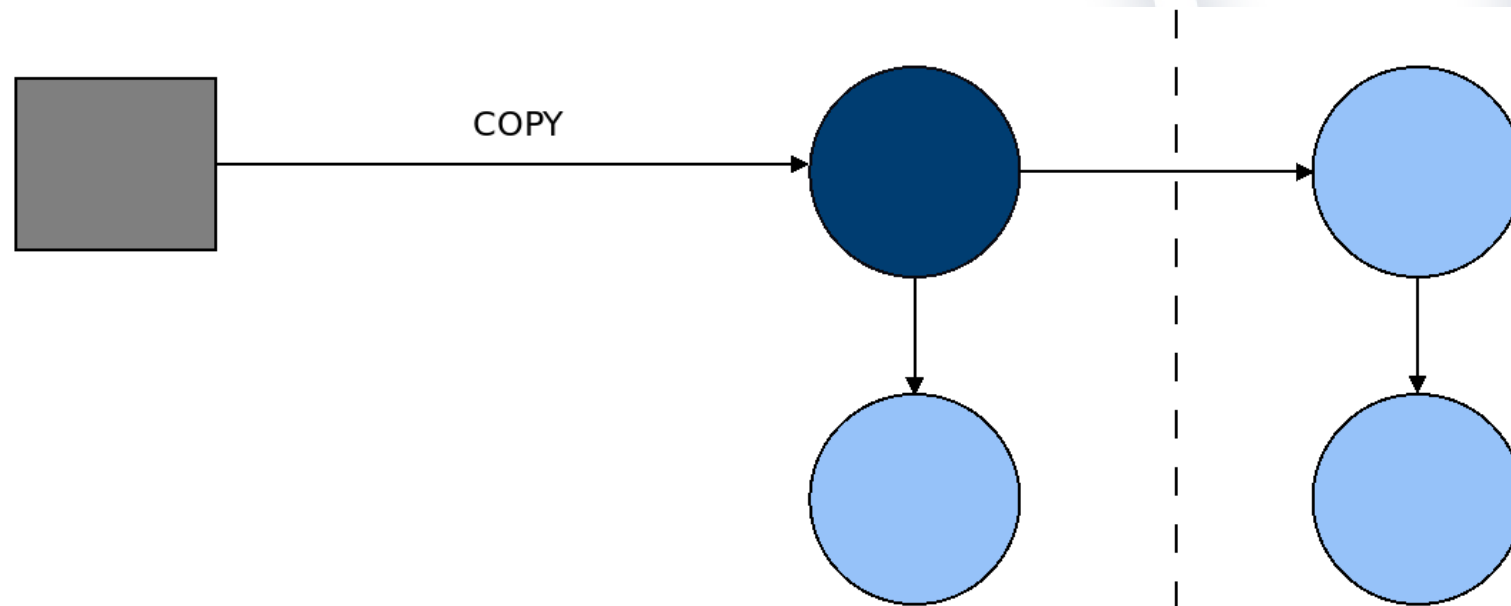


## Target Architecture





## 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

# Migrating to PostgreSQL / PgConf.EU

Milano, 16 October 2019

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PostgreSQL





## 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` → `lower` → “`DUAL`”
- Exceptions in stored procedures



## Planning the Migration

- The Assessment includes (at least) one Plan
  - Time
  - Cost
  - Contingency / Rollback



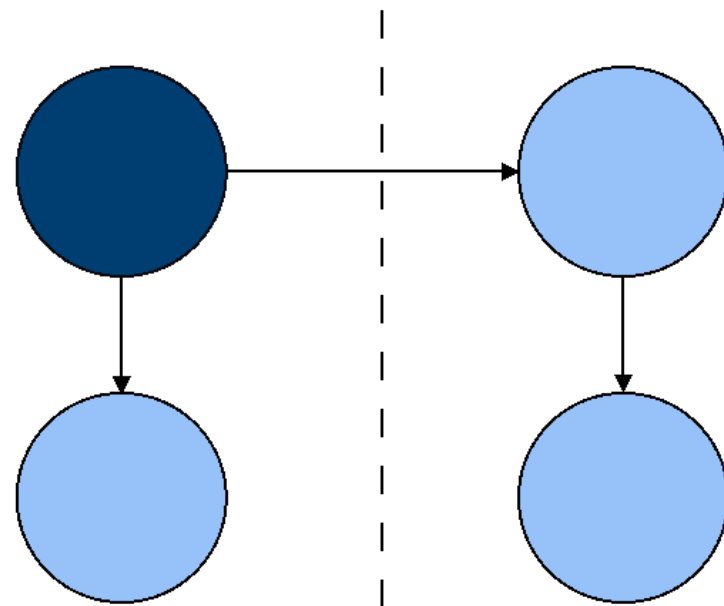
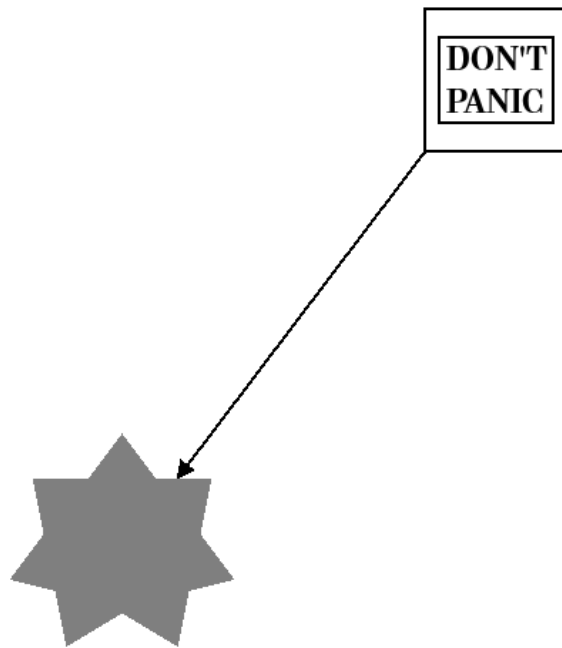
## Take Advantage of the Application

- 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



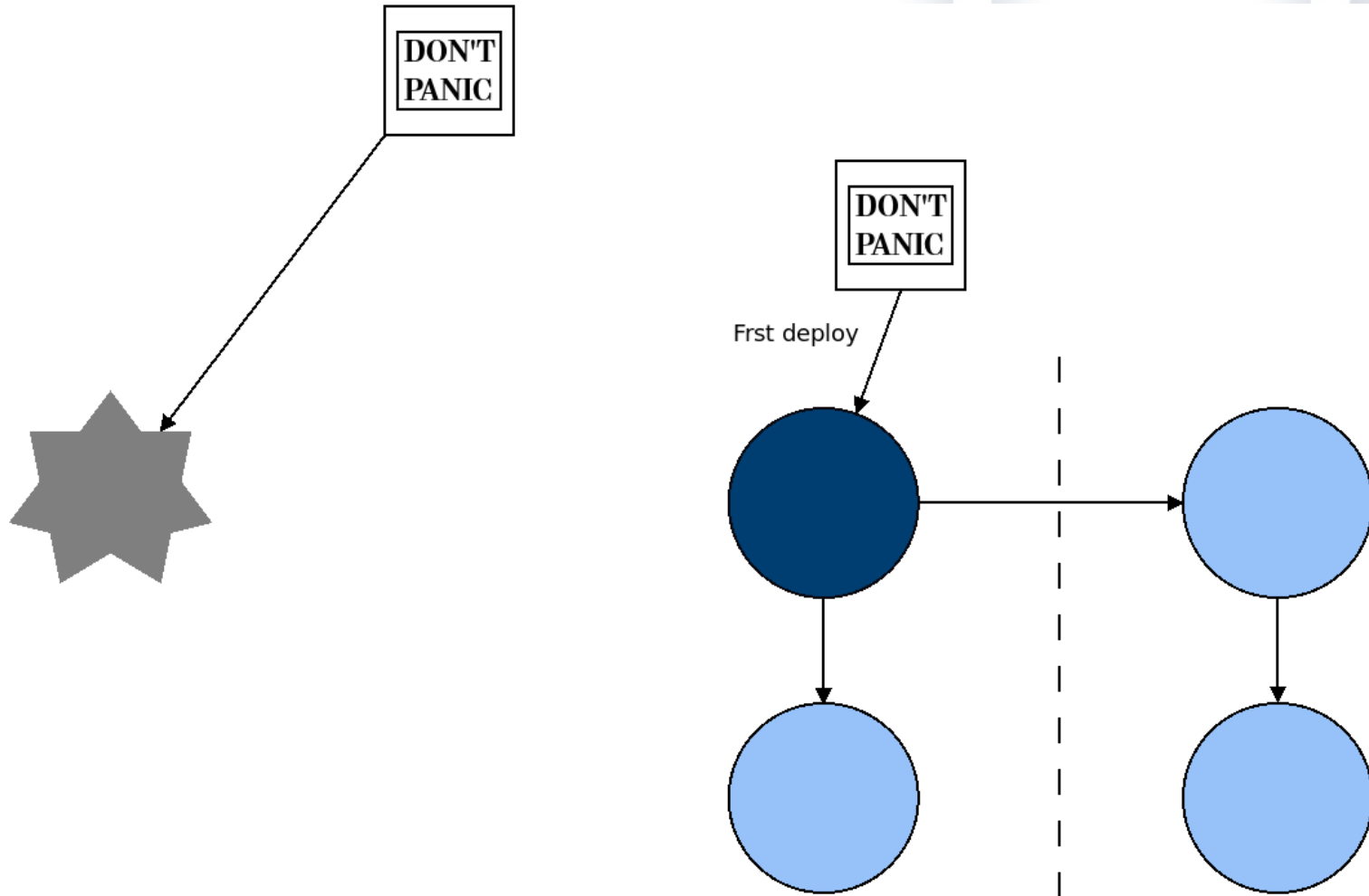


## Don't Panic



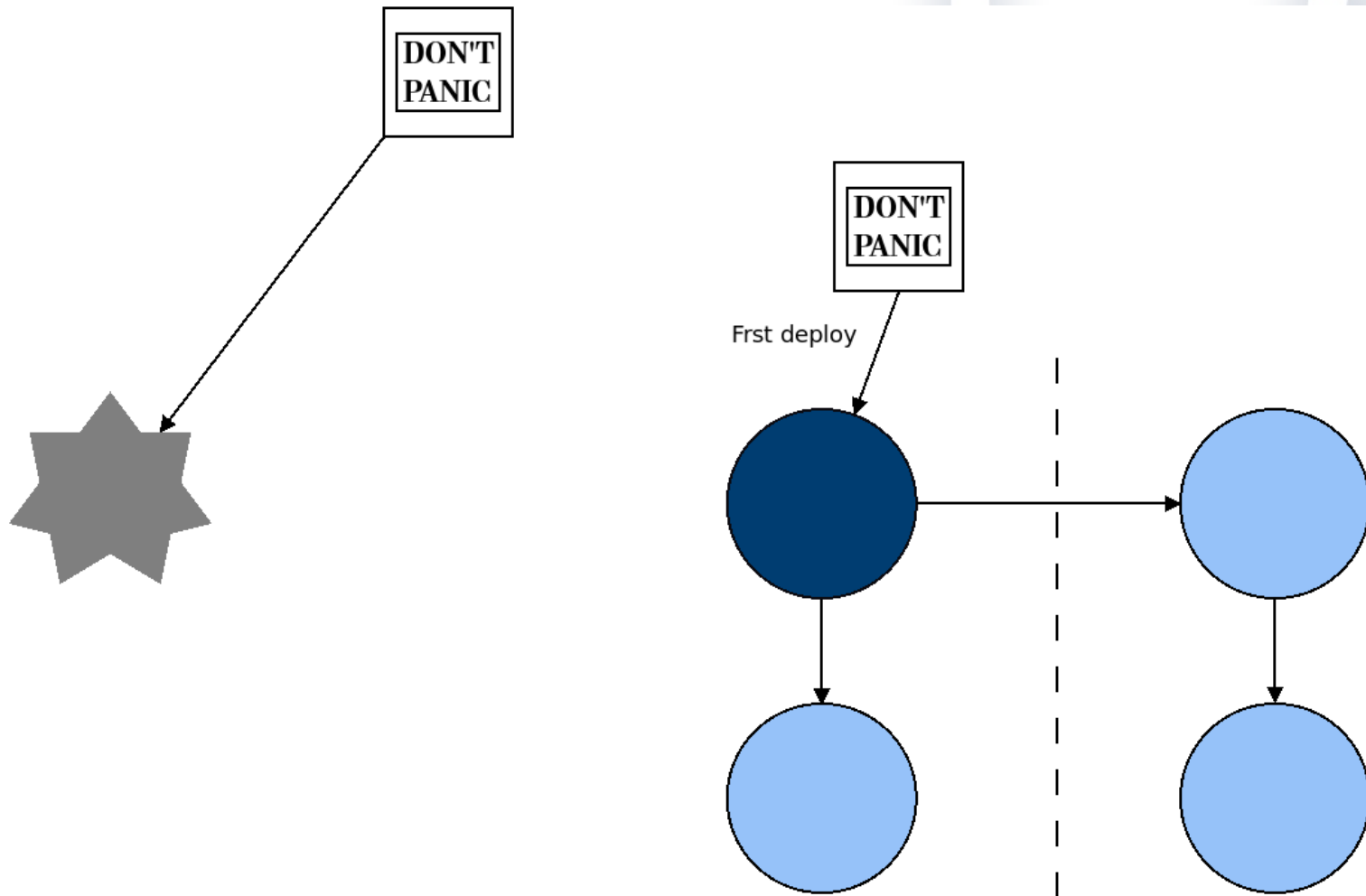


## Vanilla Deployment



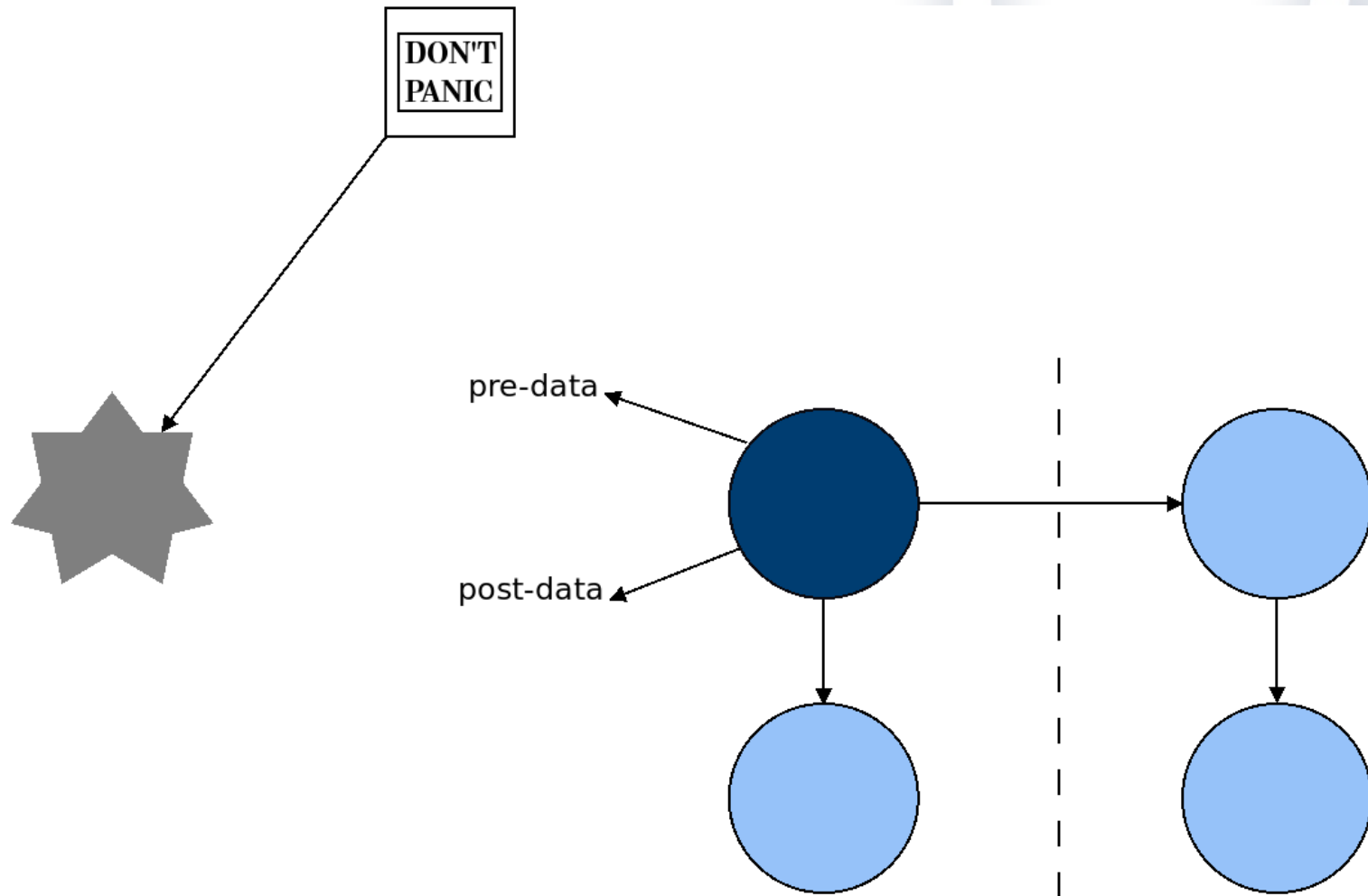


## Bilberry Deployment



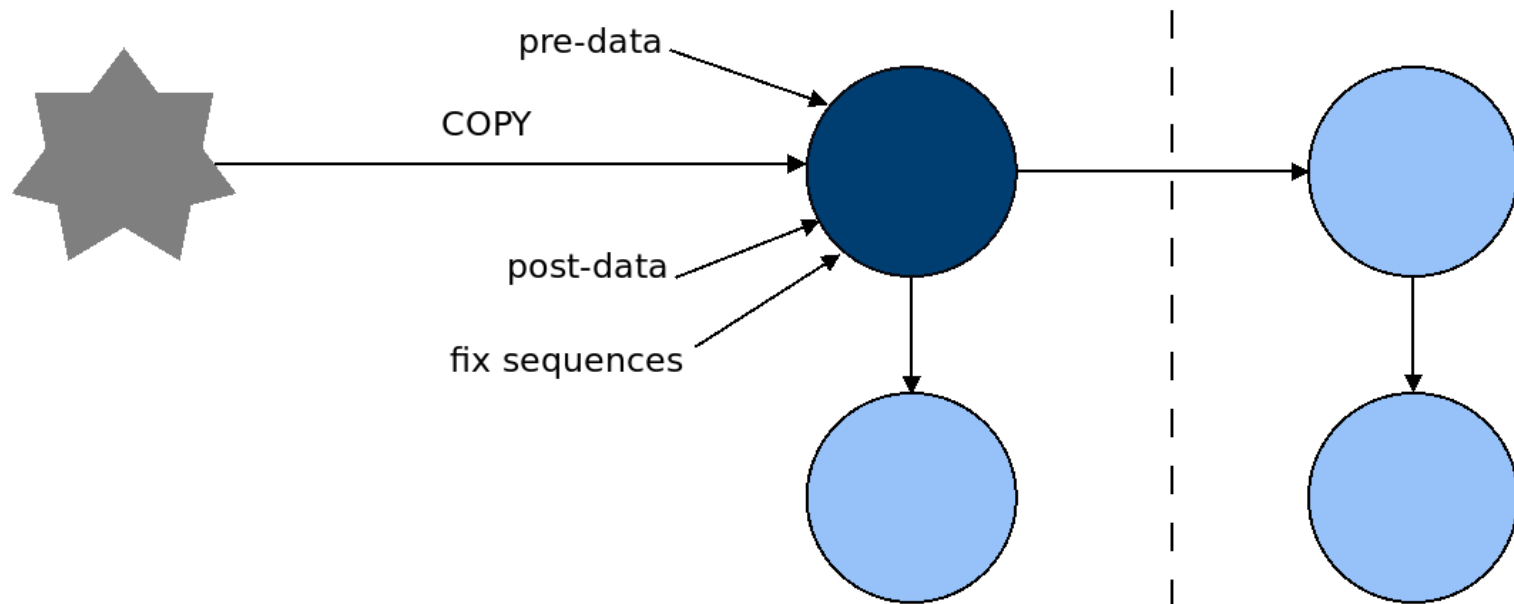


## Get the Schema Definition



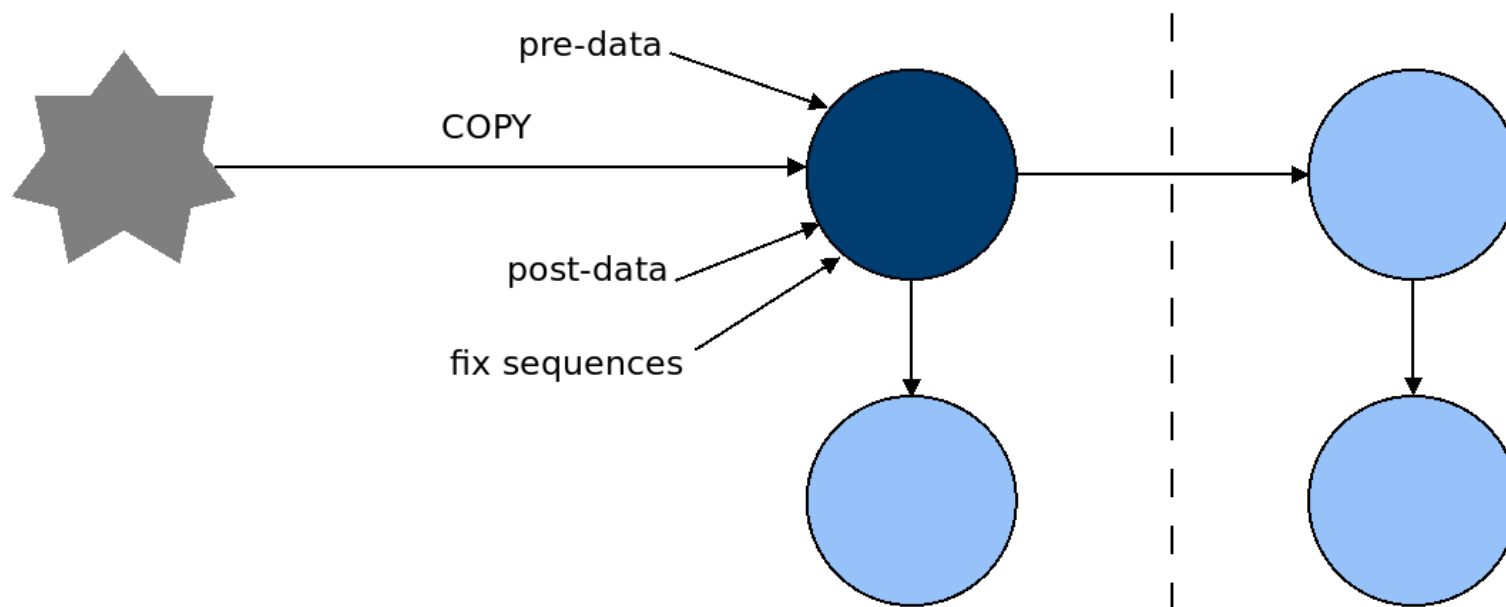


## Migrate Data



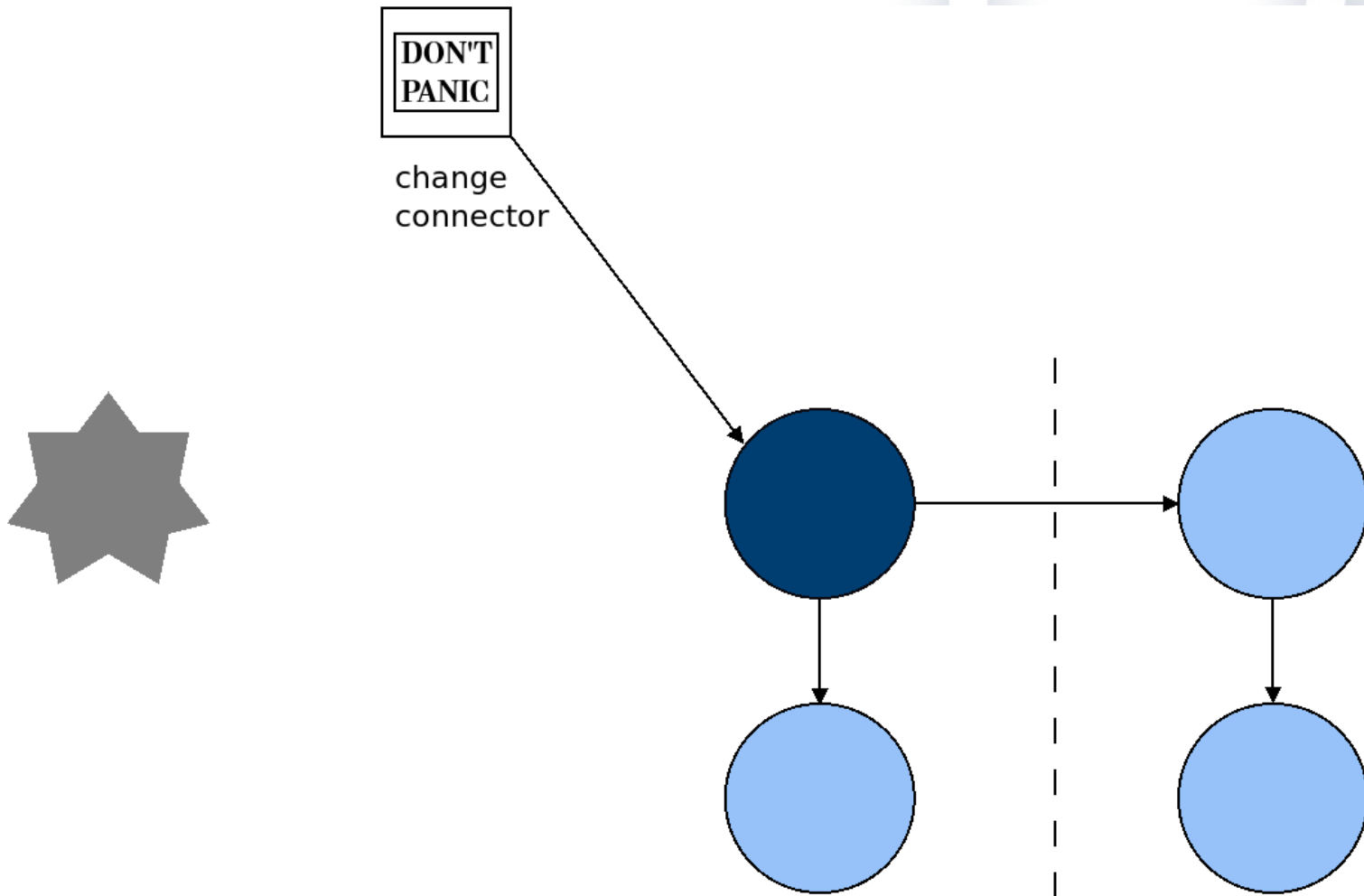


## Migrate Data → Downtime



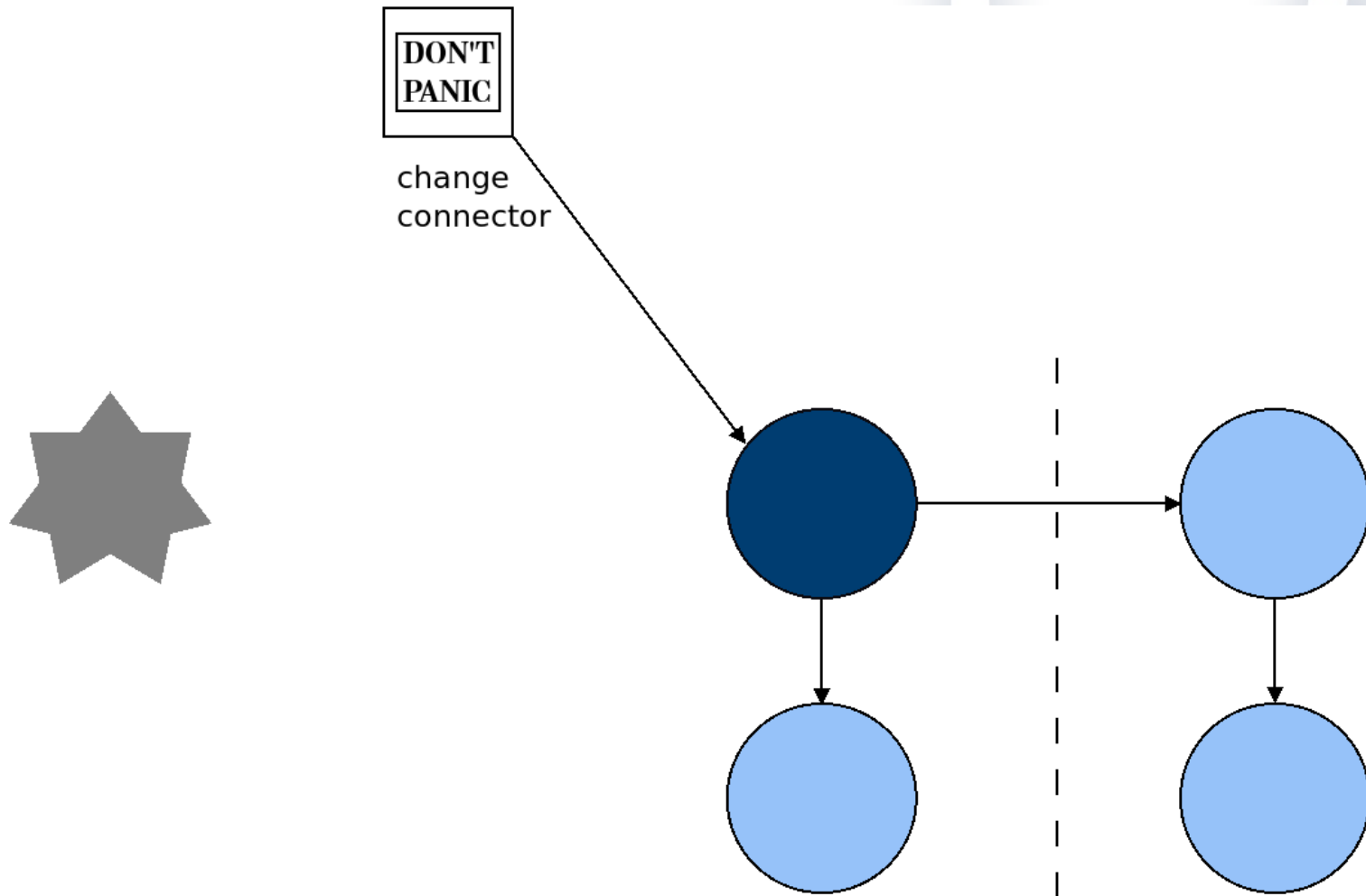


## Redirect the Application





## 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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- Focus on the purpose not on emulating
- Make a plan
- Test, test, test, test, test, test, test
- Learn PostgreSQL and get help
- Don't Panic



Thanks and Remember  
Benjamin Zander's Rule #6

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