

Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres 18 SP2  
for x86

## Cluster Operation Guide

Windows/Linux

# Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres 18 SP2

## Cluster Operation Guide (Multi-master Replication)

Linux

J2UL-3075-03ENZ0(00)  
June 2026

# Preface

---

## Purpose of this document

This document describes the necessary items for setting up and operating a multi-master configuration system using Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres multi-master replication.

## Intended readers

This document is intended for those who use the multi-master replication.

Readers of this document are also assumed to have general knowledge of:

- PostgreSQL
- SQL
- Linux

## Structure of this document

This document is structured as follows:

### [Chapter 1 Overview of Multi-master Replication](#)

Explains an overview of multi-master replication.

### [Chapter 2 Design](#)

Explains the design of multi-master replication.

### [Chapter 3 Setup](#)

Explains the setup of multi-master replication.

### [Chapter 4 Operation](#)

Explains the operation of multi-master replication.

### [Chapter 5 Reference](#)

Explains functions, tables, and parameters related to multi-master replication.

### [Appendix A Design Guidelines for Using Multi-master Replication](#)

Explains the design guidelines for using multi-master replication.

### [Appendix B Using Other Features in Combination](#)

Explain how to handle the use of this feature in combination with other features.

### [Appendix C Estimating Requirements](#)

Explains the estimating requirements.

## Export restrictions

Exportation/release of this document may require necessary procedures in accordance with the regulations of your resident country and/or US export control laws.

## Issue date and version

Edition 3.0: June 2026
Edition 2.0: March 2026
Edition 1.0: December 2025

## Copyright

Copyright 2025-2026 Fujitsu Limited

# Contents

---

Chapter 1 Overview of Multi-master Replication.....	1
1.1 What is Multi-master Replication.....	1
1.2 System Configuration.....	2
1.3 Examples of Using Multi-master Replication.....	2
Chapter 2 Design.....	4
2.1 Considerations during Design.....	4
2.2 Examples of Available Jobs and Jobs that are Difficult to Use.....	4
2.3 Preparing for Setup.....	5
2.4 Security.....	6
Chapter 3 Setup.....	7
3.1 Setting Up pgactive.....	7
3.2 Setting up Multi-master Replication.....	7
3.2.1 Database Multiplexing Within the Region.....	8
3.2.2 Replication between Regions.....	8
3.3 Excluding and Releasing Settings from Replication Groups After Environment Setup.....	12
3.4 Removing pgactive.....	12
Chapter 4 Operation.....	14
4.1 Operational Model.....	14
4.2 Normal Operation Procedures.....	15
4.2.1 Starting.....	15
4.2.2 Checking the Operation Status.....	16
4.2.3 Stopping.....	16
4.2.4 Operations within the Region.....	16
4.2.4.1 Manually Switching the Primary server.....	17
4.2.4.2 Attach of Standby Server.....	17
4.2.4.3 Fallback of Primary server.....	18
4.2.4.4 Manually Disconnecting the Standby Server.....	18
4.2.5 Operations Between Regions.....	19
4.2.5.1 When a Switch Occurs.....	19
4.3 Backup.....	19
4.4 Monitoring.....	19
4.4.1 pgactive_get_replication_lag_info function.....	19
4.4.2 pgactive_get_last_applied_xact_info function.....	21
4.5 Tuning.....	21
4.6 Maintenance Operation Procedures.....	21
4.6.1 Switching Regions during Maintenance.....	22
4.7 Change in Operations.....	23
4.7.1 Change from Database Multiplexing to Multi-master Replication.....	23
4.7.2 Disabling Multi-master Replication.....	24
4.7.3 Changing Parameter.....	24
4.8 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Disaster Recovery Operation.....	24
4.8.1 In Case of Primary Server Failure.....	25
4.8.2 In Case of Standby Server Failure.....	26
4.8.3 Operational Procedures During Wide-Area Network Disconnection.....	26
4.9 Monitoring of Delays.....	27
Chapter 5 Reference.....	28
5.1 Commands.....	28
5.1.1 pgx_pgactive_add_region.sh.....	28
5.1.2 pgx_pgactive_delete_region.sh.....	28
5.2 Functions.....	29
5.2.1 pgx_pgactive_connections_changed Function.....	29
5.2.2 pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table Function.....	30

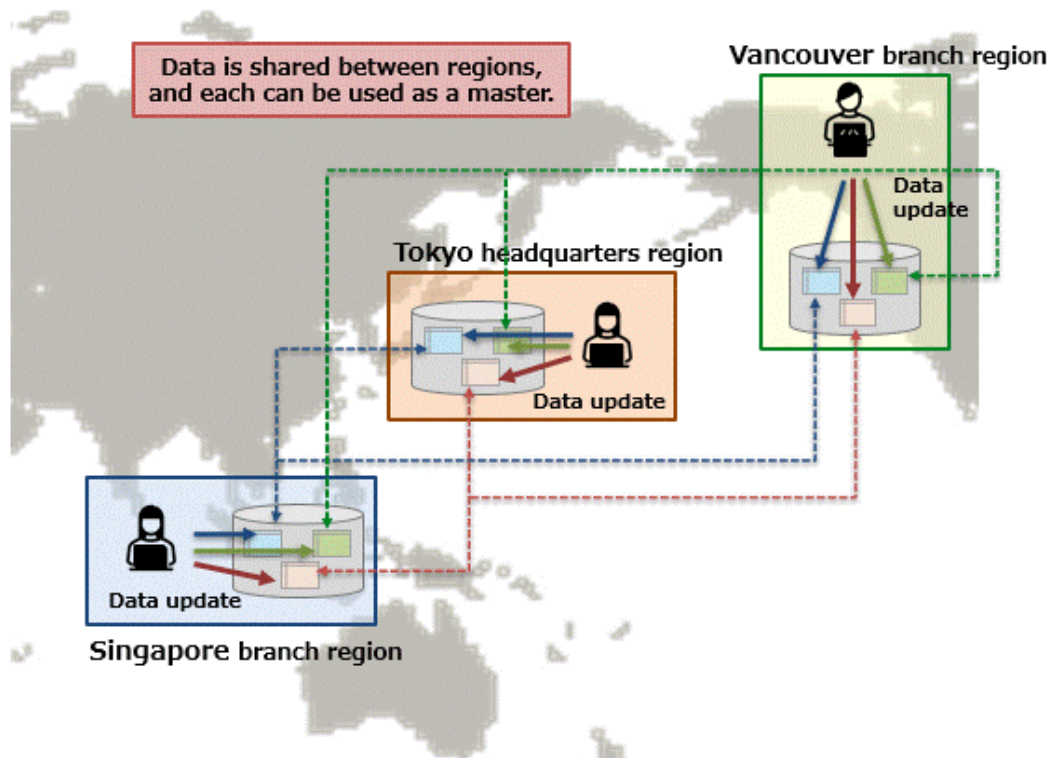
5.2.3 pgx_pgactive_replication_set_reinclude_table Function.....	30
5.3 Table.....	30
5.4 Parameters.....	31
5.5 Sample.....	32
<b>Appendix A Design Guidelines for Using Multi-master Replication.....</b>	<b>40</b>
A.1 Primary Key Setting.....	40
A.2 Sequence Management.....	40
A.3 Separation of Update Targets.....	41
A.4 Detection and Prevention of Misoperation.....	44
A.5 Operations that Allow for Conflict.....	45
A.5.1 About the Conflict.....	45
A.5.2 How to Resolve Conflicts and Configure Settings.....	48
A.5.3 History of Conflicts.....	49
A.5.4 Monitoring History of Conflicts.....	49
A.5.5 Backup.....	50
A.6 Operation of Comprehensive Data for all Nodes.....	50
A.7 Consideration of Delay.....	50
A.8 Schema Change Method.....	50
A.9 Failover.....	50
A.10 Monitoring of Delays.....	50
A.11 Addressing Mixed Locations.....	50
A.12 Correspondence List.....	51
<b>Appendix B Using Other Features in Combination.....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Appendix C Estimating Requirements.....</b>	<b>54</b>
C.1 Estimating Transaction Log Space Requirements.....	54

# Chapter 1 Overview of Multi-master Replication

This chapter explains an overview of multi-master replication.

## 1.1 What is Multi-master Replication

Multi-master replication is a feature that enables bidirectional replication where database servers (nodes) located in multiple regions feature simultaneously as masters. Data can be written to each node, and those changes are automatically synchronized with all other nodes.



By utilizing multi-master replication, the following benefits can be achieved:

- Improved availability

Even if any master node fails, other master nodes can continue reading and writing data, minimizing system-wide downtime. For example, if a disaster occurs in one region, business continuity can be quickly maintained in another operational region.

- Resource reduction

In traditional single-master configurations, standby nodes were required to prepare for unforeseen events such as disasters. However, in a multi-master configuration, each node serves as a standby node, eliminating the need to prepare standby nodes and reducing resources.

Because multi-master replication involves mutual data updates, there is a risk of data conflicts, which must be taken into account in application design and operations.

When conflicts are allowed, you can use the automatic conflict resolution feature to resolve conflicts automatically according to the configured method and continue replication.

Using the automatic conflict resolution feature offers the following benefits.

- Stable response times

If you do not allow concurrency, updates to the same record must be consolidated into a specific region. This can lead to concentrated traffic and cause response times to slow down.

By using the automatic conflict resolution feature, you can continue replication even when updates are made simultaneously from multiple regions. This allows you to distribute the workload and stabilize response times.

- Improved response times

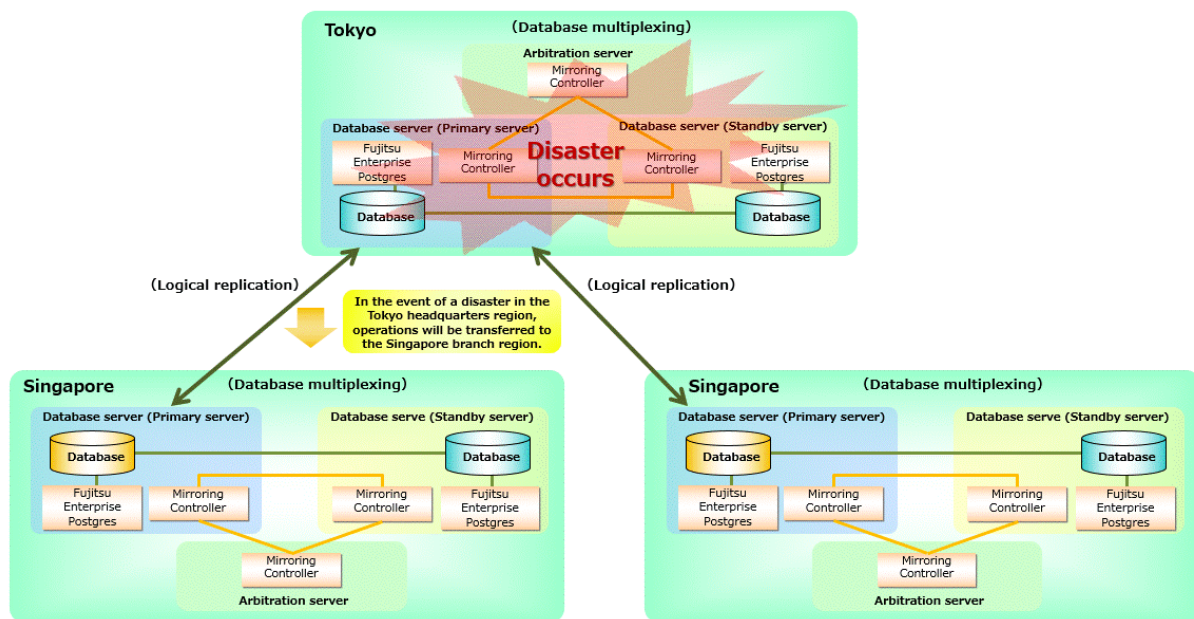
For data where having the latest information such as user registration details is sufficient, the system can apply the record with the most recent last updated date or update the same value simultaneously, thereby eliminating replication lag in a multi-master environment. This allows changes to be applied quickly across multiple regions while maintaining consistency, which is expected to improve response times.

## 1.2 System Configuration

Explain the system configuration of a system that uses multi-master replication.

In multi-master replication, replication within a region uses the database multiplexing feature of Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres. Additionally, between regions, bidirectional replication is achieved using PostgreSQL's logical replication.

This allows for the mutual integration of operating systems separated by regions, enabling not only high reliability within a region through the database multiplexing feature but also the duplication of databases in remote regions. This makes it possible to build a system that is prepared for a wide range of failures, from local hardware failures to large-scale disasters.

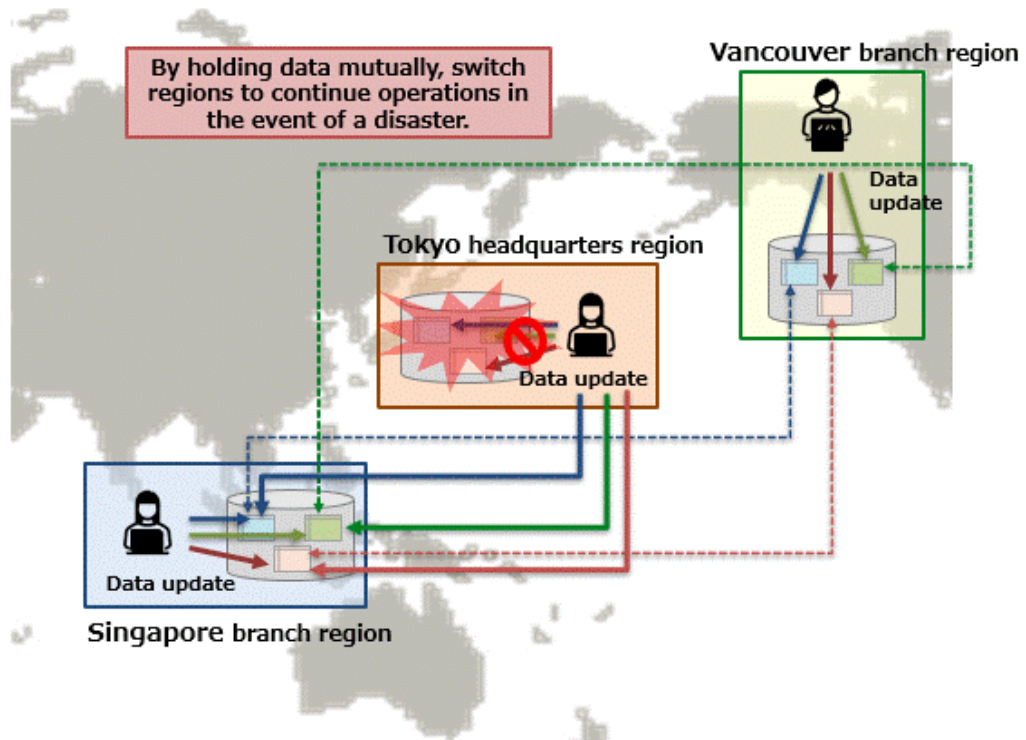


## 1.3 Examples of Using Multi-master Replication

Here is an example of using multi-master replication.

In the example below, systems are built in Tokyo, Singapore and Vancouver using the multi-master replication feature. Bidirectional replication synchronizes updates across regions in both directions, enabling writes from any node. This ensures each region always maintains the latest data from every other region.

For example, if the Tokyo headquarters region is affected by a disaster, the Singapore branch region can continue the operations of the Tokyo headquarters region.



# Chapter 2 Design

This chapter explains the design of multi-master replication.

## 2.1 Considerations during Design

Multi-master replication can improve availability in the event of widespread disasters or local hardware failures in databases, as data is always active.

However, since mutual data updates occur, there is a risk of conflicts in the same data, which requires consideration in application design and operation.

Regarding the design for using multi-master replication, refer to the "[Appendix A Design Guidelines for Using Multi-master Replication](#)" and consider whether any necessary measures are required and how to implement them.

Below are the considerations for design.

Table 2.1 Considerations for operation

Item	Considerations
Conflict risk	Prevention measures are necessary in design and operation
Operation during disaster switch	Only switch the application connection destination
Disaster recovery (failback)	Can resume with differential reflection (Excluding cases where complete data recovery is necessary, such as disk failure)

Table 2.2 Considerations for tables and applications

Item	Considerations
Replication target	Only data subject to DML (DDL is not allowed)
Primary key	Required for all tables, and it is essential to ensure global uniqueness, including across regions
Foreign reference key / Foreign constraint	Define so that references do not span regions to maintain referential integrity
Sequence	PostgreSQL sequences are not subject to replication, and a mechanism is needed to ensure global uniqueness and continuity after failover
Update policy	To prevent conflicts (such as updating or deleting the same row), it is necessary to partition tables  When conflicts are allowed, it is necessary to consider a method for automatic conflict resolution. For details, refer to <a href="#">A.5 Operations that Allow for Conflict</a> "
DDL reflection	Apply the same DDL on both systems (Adjustment of order and timing is necessary)
Large object	Not subject to replication (Measures such as manually copying data are necessary)

## 2.2 Examples of Available Jobs and Jobs that are Difficult to Use

Examples of jobs/systems where multi-master replication can be used and where it is difficult to use are shown below.

### Examples of available jobs/systems

- When databases differ between regions

- When tables and schemas are shared

A system focused on independent operations by region, with the premise of performing reference tasks such as overall aggregation and analysis as below:

- Independent customer management (CRM/membership management) by region
- Independent business management and inventory management by region
- Content management system (CMS) that operates independently by region

### Examples of difficult-to-use jobs/systems

- Systems that include online data sharing (such as personnel and inventory information) and debt processing, regardless of regional dependency (e-commerce, accounting systems, etc.)
- Pathology systems that store electronic medical records as large objects

## 2.3 Preparing for Setup

---

Conduct preliminary planning and design for the approach to set up the environment for using this feature.

Check the following and decide on the work plan and approach for the setup in advance.

- The operation of environment setup is performed on a database basis using the functions provided by this feature.
- When setting up a replication environment between regions, tables and data are automatically copied from one region to the other region.

Decide in advance the source region and the destination region for the copy.

- Replication during the setup of the replication environment is only performed in one direction. Therefore, when setting up, define the schema and tables in the database of the source region, and prepare a database in the destination region without any definitions.

For example, when setting up a replication environment with the Tokyo headquarters region as the source and the Singapore branch region as the destination, set up the environment as follows.

1. Create a database for the Tokyo headquarters region and define the tables.  
At this time, please ensure that all necessary tables and data are prepared on the source side the Tokyo headquarters environment for both the source Tokyo headquarters and the destination Singapore branch office (creating an environment where both Tokyo headquarters and Singapore branch tables and data are available).  
This approach offers the advantage that when setting up the replication environment with the Singapore branch, all tables and data are also copied to the Singapore branch, making subsequent tasks easier to simplify.
2. Define the database to be linked in the Singapore branch region. At this time, do not create any schemas or tables, and use it empty. If tables or other objects exist at the destination, the operation will fail.
3. Define the connection information and establish a replication environment between the Tokyo headquarters region and the Singapore branch region.

- If there are tables you do not want to include in replication (for example, tables that temporarily store aggregated results within a region and do not need to be shared between regions), you can use a function to exclude them and set them as "not included in replication". If you set this before building the environment, neither the tables nor the data will be copied to the destination during the initial copy. For details on the function, refer to "5.2 Functions".

- When using this feature alongside other Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres features (such as `pg_hint_plan` or transparent data encryption), certain features may impose restrictions on usage. Refer to "Appendix B Using Other Features in Combination" to determine if any adjustments are necessary beforehand.

### Information

---

Even when building using existing tables in operation, this specification requires that tables and data be integrated/aggregated into the database of the source region for replication.

For example, when constructing a replication environment with the Tokyo headquarters region as the source and the Singapore branch

region as the destination, it is necessary to integrate the Singapore branch region's tables into the Tokyo headquarters region, and then either empty the Singapore branch region's database or prepare a separate empty database.



## 2.4 Security

---

It is the same as the security in database multiplexing.

For details, refer to "Security in Database Multiplexing" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing).

However, there are points to consider when operations that allow for conflict. For details, refer to "[A.5.3 History of Conflicts](#)".

# Chapter 3 Setup

Explains the setup of multi-master replication.

## 3.1 Setting Up pgactive

Multi-master replication is achieved by pgactive, which is an OSS.

Perform the following on all nodes.

1. Copy of pgactive extension

Execute the following command as a superuser.

```
$ su -  
Password:*****  
# cp -r /opt/fsepv<x>server64/OSS/pgactive/* /opt/fsepv<x>server64
```

2. Setting parameters in the postgresql.conf file

- Add 'pgactive' to the parameter "shared\_preload\_libraries".
- Add 'on' to the parameter "track\_commit\_timestamp".
- Add 'logical' to the parameter "wal\_level".

3. Restart Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.

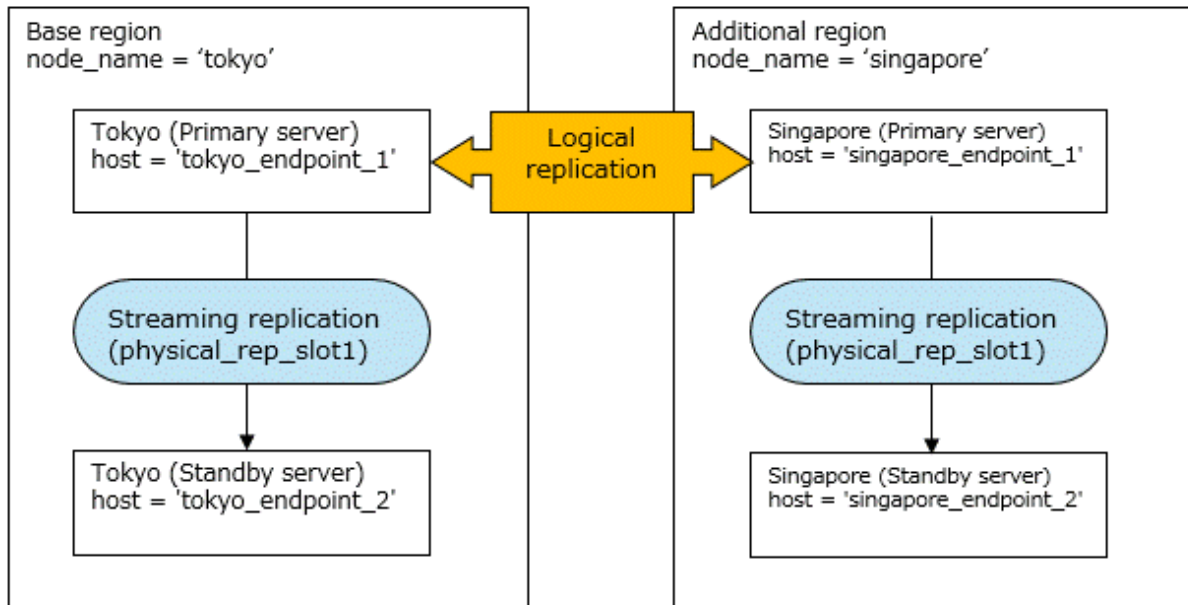
4. Enable the pgactive extension

Execute CREATE EXTENSION for the database that uses this feature.

```
postgres=# CREATE EXTENSION pgactive;  
CREATE EXTENSION
```

## 3.2 Setting up Multi-master Replication

Multi-master replication is built in the order of "database multiplexing within a region" and "replication between regions".



## 3.2.1 Database Multiplexing Within the Region

---

Refer to "Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing) to build the primary server, standby server, and arbitration server.

Additionally, when using multi-master replication, additional tasks will occur. Refer to the following and implement them accordingly.

### 1. Creating a physical replication slot

Create a slot for replication (streaming replication) between the primary server and standby server created above.

The creation is performed on the primary server.

The following example creates a physical replication slot named "physical\_rep\_slot1".

```
SELECT pg_create_physical_replication_slot('physical_rep_slot1', true, false);
```

### 2. Additional settings for postgresql.conf

Configure the postgresql.conf on both the primary server and the standby server to enable physical replication slots.

- Configuration on the primary server

```
# Settings for using the pgactive extension
shared_preload_libraries = 'pgactive'
track_commit_timestamp = on
wal_level = logical

# Enabling physical replication slots
synchronized_standby_slots = 'physical_rep_slot1'
```

- Configuration on the standby server

```
# Settings for using the pgactive extension
shared_preload_libraries = 'pgactive'
track_commit_timestamp = on
wal_level = logical

# Enabling physical replication slots
sync_replication_slots = on
hot_standby_feedback = on
primary_slot_name = 'physical_rep_slot1'

# Connection string for the standby server to connect to the sending server (Note)
primary_conninfo=(dbname=' db1' ...)
```

Note: To enable primary\_slot\_name, ensure that dbname is specified in primary\_conninfo.

## 3.2.2 Replication between Regions

---

Settings will be configured between primary servers in each region.

The setup involves performing initial configuration in one region (hereafter referred to as the "base region") and then creating the environment by connecting from another region (hereafter referred to as the "additional region").

Here, the base region is described as "tokyo" and the additional region as "singapore".

Note that these environment settings need to be created for each database. If multiple databases are used, perform the tasks for all databases.

## Operation for the base region

1. Create the connection service file (pg\_service.conf).

To simplify setup and operation, specify the service name using the region name in the following format.

To identify servers running in the HA configuration for each region, assign sequential numbers of 1 or higher to the serial number.

```
Region Name_Sequence Number
```

The following shows an example specification for a redundant configuration with two servers—a primary server and a standby server—built in the Tokyo region.

- This file is used as the database server information for bidirectional communication when operating as a PostgreSQL server in a multi-master environment. Therefore, it must be specified via the PGSERVICEFILE environment variable when configuring each server system or starting the PostgreSQL server.
- Please write it in the correct format as a service file.
- Optionally add any necessary information for the connection method (such as SSL).

```
# tokyo region Unit 1
[tokyo_1]
host=192.xx.xx.xxx
port=27500
dbname=apldb
user=dbuser1

# tokyo region Unit 2
[tokyo_2]
host=192.xx.xx.yyy
port=27500
dbname=apldb
user=dbuser1
```

2. Prepare the files required for authentication.

For example, when setting up password authentication, create a .pgpass file.

3. Use the connection service file to verify the connection.

The following is an example of execution when the primary server (service name=tokyo\_1) and standby server (service name=tokyo\_2) are specified in the connection service file for an HA configuration in the tokyo region.

```
psql service=tokyo_1 -c "select 1"
psql service=tokyo_2 -c "select 1"
```

4. Copy the connection service files required for inter-region connections and the files required for authentication to each server in each region.

This task must be performed because all servers sharing data via multi-master replication require the same information.

5. Create a region in the replication group by specifying the initial configuration options in "pgx\_pgactive\_add\_region.sh".

For details, refer to "[5.1.1 pgx\\_pgactive\\_add\\_region.sh](#)".

```
pgx_pgactive_add_region.sh -i tokyo
```

6. Verify that the environment was created correctly.

Verify that the region name is specified in node\_name, the user specified in the connection service file is set in node\_dsn's user\_mapping, and the region name is specified in node\_dsn's pgactive\_foreign\_server.

If any of these are incorrect, check the connection service file and reconfigure it correctly.

```
psql service=tokyo_1 -c "select * from pgactive.pgactive_nodes"
```

[Display Example]

```
-[ RECORD 1 ]-----+-----
node_sysid   | 7613228646898848582
node_timeline | 0
node_dboid   | 32784
```

```
node_status      | r
node_name       | tokyo
node_dsn        | user_mapping=fsepuser pgactive_foreign_server=tokyo
node_init_from_dsn |
node_read_only  | f
node_seq_id     | 1
```

7. Upon successful completion of the script, the following files will be output to the current directory.

```
pgx_pgactive_fencing.sh
```

This file is used to automatically switch connection information during failover within a region and maintain proper connections with other regions.

Copy it to all servers monitored by the Mirroring Controller within the region, and set it as the post-switch command.

For details, refer to "Creating User Exits for Database Servers" in the "Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing)".

8. For the base region table, set the tables to be included or excluded from replication.

In this feature, all tables are basically included in replication.

If there are tables you do not want to include in replication, set exclusions here to exclude them from replication.

Use the `pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table` function for the settings.

Below is the setting to exclude the table "local\_schema.work\_sum\_table" from the replication group as a table not to be replicated. With this specification, the table "local\_schema.work\_sum\_table" will not be created in the additional region, and the data will not be replicated.

```
SELECT pgactive.pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table('local_schema.work_sum_table');
-----
(1 row)
```

The settings can be checked with the `pgactive_get_table_replication_sets` function.

If it is set as "exclude\_rs" as shown below, the exclusion setting is enabled.

```
SELECT * FROM pgactive.pgactive_get_table_replication_sets('local_schema.work_sum_table');
      sets
-----
{exclude_rs,all}
(1 row)
```

To remove the exclusion setting and reconfigure it to be included in the replication, execute the `pgx_pgactive_replication_set_reinclude_table` function.

```
SELECT pgactive.pgx_pgactive_replication_set_reinclude_table('local_schema.work_sum_table');
-----
(1 row)
```

The confirmation is done by executing the `pgactive_get_table_replication_sets` function.

As shown below, if there is no target, the exclusion setting is removed, and it is considered as a replication target.

```
SELECT * FROM pgactive.pgactive_get_table_replication_sets('local_schema.work_sum_table');
      sets
-----
{default,all}
(1 row)
```

## Operations for the additional regions

1. Check whether a conflict resolution method has been configured.

To customize conflict resolution methods in an additional region, you must first run "pgx\_pgactive\_add\_region.sh" to add the region before proceeding.

Please verify whether a conflict resolution method has already been configured in the additional region.

If one has been configured, disable it by commenting it out or similar means. For information on resolving conflicts, refer to "A.5.2

### How to Resolve Conflicts and Configure Settings".

Note that to apply the changes, you must restart each PostgreSQL server in the new region.

2. In the additional region, create connection information for bidirectional connection with the base region. Follow steps 1 through 7 in "[Operation for the base region](#)". However, for step 5, perform the following: Use "pgx\_pgactive\_add\_region.sh" to add the region to the replication group. The following is an example of adding the additional region "singapore" to the base region "tokyo".

```
pgx_pgactive_add_region.sh -c tokyo singapore
```

3. Configure the conflict resolution method.  
If you wish to customize conflict resolution methods in the additional region, please configure them at this time.  
Note that to apply the changes, you must restart each PostgreSQL server in the new region.
4. Check the configuration status.  
Execute the `pgactive.pgactive_get_replication_lag_info()` function and verify that the node information and each LSN column display values rather than NULL.  
If values are not displayed, it may indicate that the redundant configuration within the region has not been properly established or that the server has failed to start. Please verify this.  
Also, check if the "failover" column in `pg_replication_slots` is set to "t".  
If it is "f", you need to rebuild from scratch.

```
app=# select * from pgactive.pgactive_get_replication_lag_info();
-[ RECORD 1 ]-----+-----
node_name          | singapore
node_sysid         | 7555130268566652516
application_name   | pgactive:7555130268566652516:send
slot_name          | pgactive_16385_7555130268566652516_0_16385__
active             | t
active_pid         | 75428
pending_wal_decoding | 0
pending_wal_to_apply | 0
restart_lsn        | 0/1EC7338
confirmed_flush_lsn | 0/1EC7370
sent_lsn           | 0/1EC7370
write_lsn          | 0/1EC7370
flush_lsn          | 0/1EC7370
replay_lsn         | 0/1EC7370
-[ RECORD 2 ]-----+-----
node_name          | tokyo
node_sysid         | 7555093554315694006
application_name   | pgactive:7555093554315694006:send
slot_name          | pgactive_16385_7555093554315694006_0_16385__
active             | t
active_pid         | 75429
pending_wal_decoding | 0
pending_wal_to_apply | 0
restart_lsn        | 0/1EDAD10
confirmed_flush_lsn | 0/1EDAD48
sent_lsn           | 0/1EDAD48
write_lsn          | 0/1EDAD48
flush_lsn          | 0/1EDAD48
replay_lsn         | 0/1EDAD48

app=# select * from pg_replication_slots;
-[ RECORD 1 ]-----+-----
slot_name          | pgactive_16385_7555130268566652516_0_16385__
plugin             | pgactive
slot_type          | logical
datoid             | 16385
database           | app
temporary          | f
active             | t
```

active_pid		75428
xmin		
catalog_xmin		774
restart_lsn		0/1EC7338
confirmed_flush_lsn		0/1EC7370
wal_status		reserved
safe_wal_size		
two_phase		f
inactive_since		
conflicting		f
invalidation_reason		
failover		t
synced		t

### 3.3 Excluding and Releasing Settings from Replication Groups After Environment Setup

After setting up this feature, the following steps are required to exclude specific tables from replication or to release the exclusion setting.

To exclude a table from replication, execute the `pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table` function. To release the exclusion setting and include the table in replication, execute the `pgx_pgactive_replication_set_reinclude_table` function.

- Settings made using this function are only effective for tables in the region where it was executed. If you expect the same effect in multiple regions, perform the same operation in each region.
- This function determines whether the results of DML operations after execution are excluded from replication. It does not affect data or logs before execution. For example, if you want to include a table that was excluded in replication, reflect the data in that table to the replication destination yourself before setting it to be included in replication.
- Immediately after a table is created, it is considered a target for replication. Therefore, if DML occurs before the exclusion setting is executed, replication logs will automatically be generated. To prevent this, when creating a table that is planned to be excluded, ensure that the table creation and the start of DML do not occur simultaneously. If unavoidable, since the generated logs must be received once, follow the steps below to address this.
  1. Temporarily create the same table at the replication destination.
  2. After confirming log reception at the replication destination, execute the exclusion setting.
  3. Delete the received logs at the replication destination, or delete the table from step 1.

### 3.4 Removing pgactive

Perform the following for all nodes.

1. Disable pgactive extension.

Execute `DROP EXTENSION` on the database using this feature.

```
postgres=# DROP EXTENSION pgactive;
DROP EXTENSION
```

2. Setting parameters in the `postgresql.conf` file.

Remove the parameters set during setup.

3. Deleting the pgactive extension.

Execute the following command as a superuser.

```
$ su -
Password:*****
# rm -rf /opt/fsepv<x>server64/Files copied during setup
```

## Information

The files copied during setup can be checked below.

```
# find /opt/fsepv<x>server64/OSS/pgactive
```

# Chapter 4 Operation

This chapter explains the operation of multi-master replication.

## 4.1 Operational Model

There are three operational models:

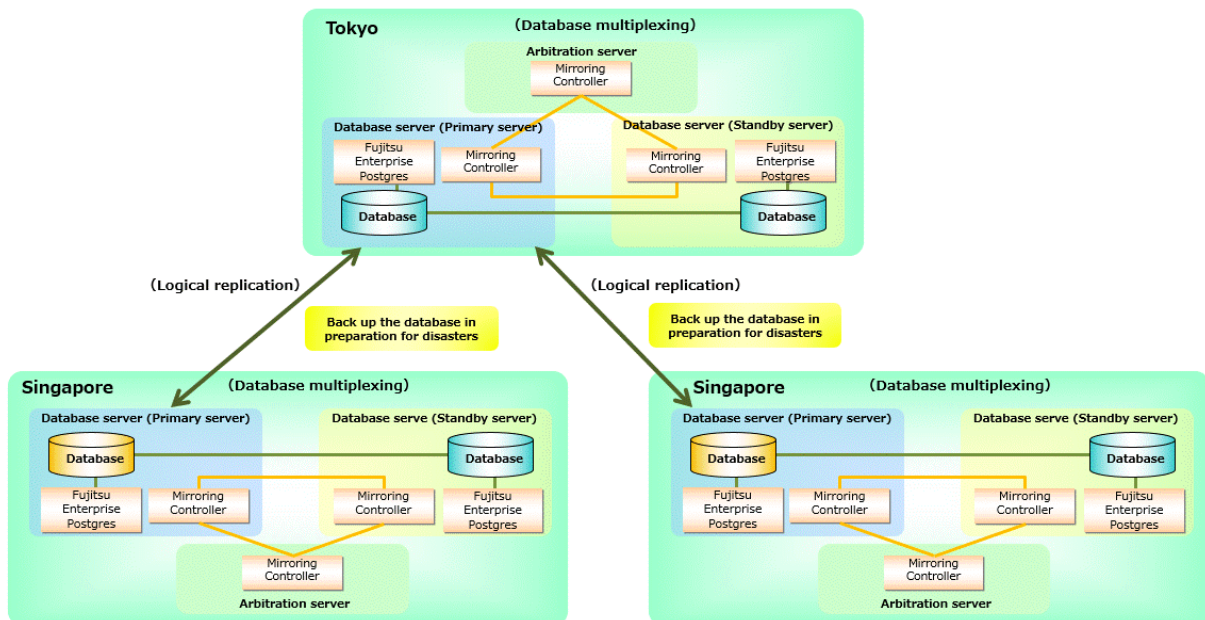
- Normal operation
- Operation during disaster
- Maintenance operation

### Normal operation

This is the normal operational mode.

To prepare for disasters, data is shared through replication between remote regions.

Figure 4.1 Normal operation

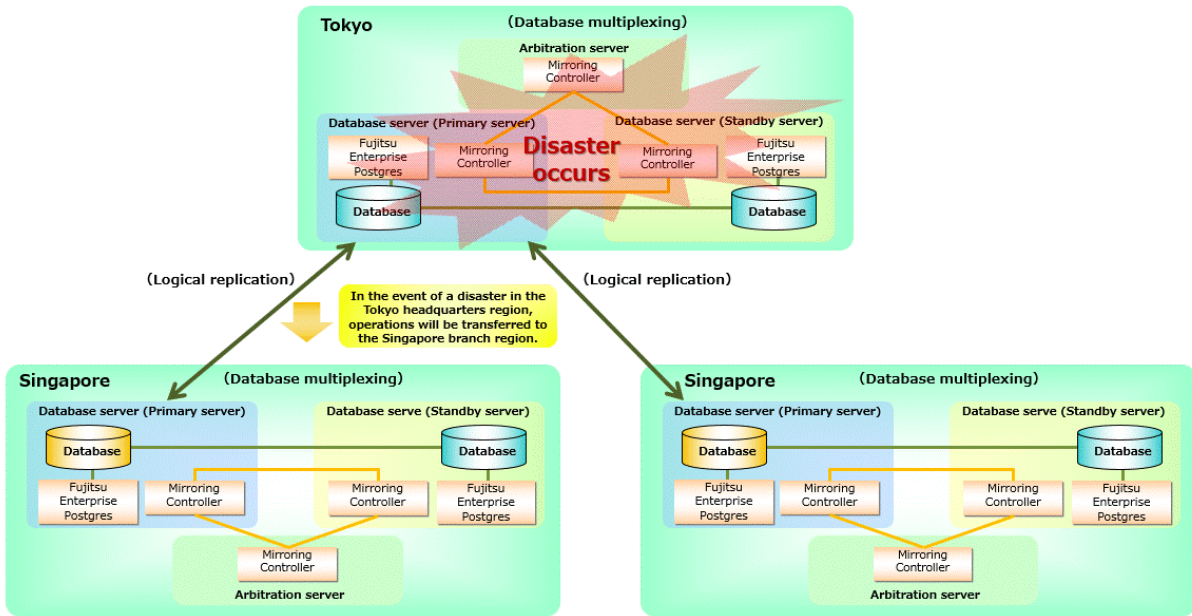


### Operation during disaster

This is the operational procedure in the event either region is affected by a disaster.

If the Tokyo headquarters region is affected by a disaster, operations will continue from the Singapore branch region.

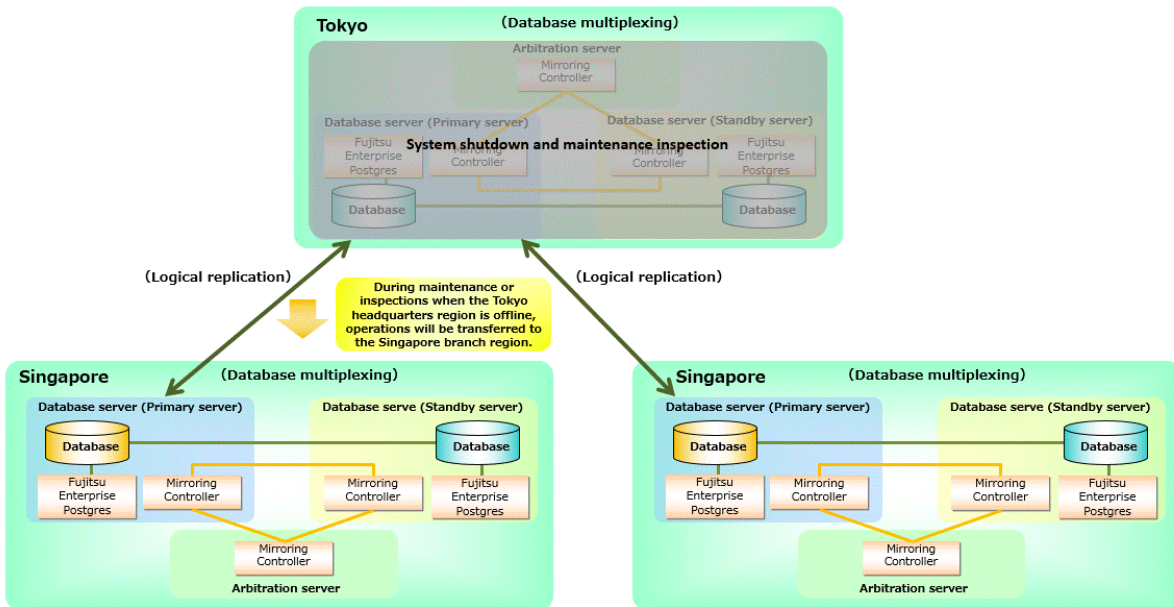
Figure 4.2 Operation during disaster



## Maintenance operation

This is an operational model that involves performing planned region switches during scheduled inspections or hardware maintenance in a region to ensure business continuity.

Figure 4.3 Maintenance operation



## 4.2 Normal Operation Procedures

Explain the operational procedures during normal operation.

### 4.2.1 Starting

The startup procedure is shown below.

1. Starting the arbitration process for the Mirroring Controller

Start using the `mc_arb` command. For more details, refer to "Starting and Stopping the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing).

2. Starting the instance and the Mirroring Controller

Use the `mc_ctl` command to simultaneously start the instance and the Mirroring Controller. For more details, refer to "Starting and Stopping the Mirroring Controller" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing).

## 4.2.2 Checking the Operation Status

---

Regularly check the following to ensure that operations are running smoothly with multi-master replication.

- Status of database multiplexing within each region
- Replication status between regions
- Transmission delay of transaction logs between regions

### The status of database multiplexing within each region

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in status mode and confirm that the "mirroring status" is switchable. Also, refer to the statistics view `pg_stat_replication` and confirm that the "sync\_state" is "sync". For more details, refer to "Checking the Database Multiplexing Mode Status" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing).

### Replication status between regions

By executing the `pgactive_get_replication_lag_info` function on the primary server, you can check the replication status between regions.

Ensure that information for both regions is displayed.

### Transmission delay of transaction logs between regions

Verify that the delay in transaction logs sent to the partner region remains within the RPO-compliant range.

For details, refer to the "4.4.2 `pgactive_get_last_applied_xact_info` function" and check the delay status.

## 4.2.3 Stopping

---

The procedure for stopping operation in multi-master is shown below.

In case of a disaster during the shutdown, we will synchronize the data before stopping to ensure a prompt resumption of operations.

Perform the same operation in each region.

1. Stop application.
2. Confirm that there are no unprocessed transactions left by checking the values of the `pending_wal_to_apply` column and the `pending_wal_decoding` column in the `pgactive_get_replication_lag_info` function.
3. Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode to simultaneously stop the instances of the primary server and standby server, along with the Mirroring Controller.

## 4.2.4 Operations within the Region

---

If a problem occurs on one server within a region, the affected server is disconnected, and the standby server is promoted or the replication connection between regions is updated.

Automatic server switching/disconnection is basically done automatically by the Mirroring Controller.

However, in the following cases, automatic switching of the primary server will not be performed, so users need to respond accordingly.

- When automatic switching/detachment is disabled
- When heartbeat abnormality is selected for message notification in OS/server health monitoring, and OS/server downtime or non-response occurs

## 4.2.4.1 Manually Switching the Primary server

Below are the steps for manual switching the primary server.

1. Manually switching the connection destination by executing the `mc_ctl` command in switch mode on the primary server or standby server. The procedure for manually switching the primary server is the same as the manual switching of the primary server in database multiplexing operations. For details, refer to "Manually Switching the Primary Server" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing).
2. Update the connection information for replication between regions.

The work will be carried out on the promoted primary server. For updates, you can use the script provided in "5.5 Sample" to execute within the post-switch command. Edit the script according to your execution environment and then run it.

If the old primary server is normal after switching, such as during maintenance work, restart the Mirroring Controller and incorporate it as the new standby server.

### Point

- In manual switching of the primary server, the Mirroring Controller changes the value of the `standbycenter_mode` parameter in the `server identifier.conf` file to `primary` on the new primary server and to `standby` on the new standby server.
- If automatic switch/disconnection is enabled, it is possible to use the method of switching the primary server at any time.

## 4.2.4.2 Attach of Standby Server

When operating the promoted standby server as the primary server, create a new standby server and add it to the configuration.

1. Check that the promoted standby server is functioning as the primary server. If "f" (false), the switch has been made.

```
SELECT pg_is_in_recovery();
-----
 f
(1 row)
```

2. Create a new physical replication slot.

```
SELECT pg_create_physical_replication_slot('physical_rep_slot2', true, false);
```

3. Add `synchronized_standby_slots` to the `postgresql.conf` of the primary server. to match the above physical replication slot. Disable standby configuration values (`primary_conninfo`, `hot_standby`, `sync_replication_slots`, `hot_standby_feedback`, `primary_slot_name`).

```
#primary_conninfo = 'host=singapore_1 port=27501 user=fsepuser'
#hot_standby = on           # "off" disallows queries during recovery

shared_preload_libraries = 'pgactive'
track_commit_timestamp = on
wal_level = logical

#sync_replication_slots = on
#hot_standby_feedback = on
#primary_slot_name = 'physical_rep_slot1'

#Add
synchronized_standby_slots = 'physical_rep_slot2'
```

4. Execute the `pgactive_apply_pause` function to temporarily pause receiving replication logs. Note that the pause with this function is temporary, so it will be reset when the server is restarted.

```
SELECT pgactive.pgactive_apply_pause();
```

5. Reload the primary server to activate the settings from step 3.

```
pg_ctl reload -D $PGDATA
server signaled
```

6. Check if the setting is enabled.

```
SHOW synchronized_standby_slots;
synchronized_standby_slots
-----
physical_rep_slot2
(1 row)
```

7. Set up the standby server environment.

Separately back up the necessary information other than data (such as various settings like postgresql.conf).

In addition, when using the `pg_rewind` command, also refer to the "Identify cause of error and perform recovery" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing) and make adjustments to the timeline ID as well.

```
pg_basebackup -h singapore_1 -p 27501 -U fsepuser -D $PGDATA -R --dbname='application_name=stb
dbname=app' -S physical_rep_slot2
```

8. Set up the standby server and start it.

9. On the primary server, execute the `pgactive_apply_resume` function to resume receiving the replication log.

```
SELECT pgactive.pgactive_apply_resume();
```

10. Verify that the data is being correctly received on each server.

11. Execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode on the standby server to perform the integration.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mdir/inst1
```

### 4.2.4.3 Fallback of Primary server

If you want to revert the primary server and standby server to their original configuration after incorporating the standby server, perform a rollback of the primary server.

The rollback procedure for the primary server is the same as the manual switch procedure for the primary server. Refer to "[4.2.4.1 Manually Switching the Primary server](#)" and execute the procedure by reading the primary server as the standby server and the standby server as the primary server.

### 4.2.4.4 Manually Disconnecting the Standby Server

The procedure for manually disconnecting the standby server is shown below.

In the following cases, the standby server will not be automatically disconnected.

- When automatic switching/disconnection is disabled

In the above case, manually disconnect the standby server by executing the stop mode of the `mc_ctl` command on the standby server.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mdir/inst1
```



When setting up automatic start and stop of the Mirroring Controller using systemd, use the `systemctl` command instead of the `mc_ctl` command. For more details, refer to "Automatic Start and Stop Settings for Instances and Mirroring Controller" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing).

## 4.2.5 Operations Between Regions

---

In the event that operations cannot continue in any region due to a disaster, etc., explain the procedure for continuing application operations in the active region, as well as the procedure for returning to normal operations.

### 4.2.5.1 When a Switch Occurs

Take over the application operations in the active region.

Additionally, due to temporary network issues or other factors, the stopped region may automatically recover before the switchover is complete. This could result in a split-brain scenario where communication between servers across regions becomes possible, potentially causing data duplication. Therefore, ensure that transaction log reception suppression and server shutdown verification are performed reliably.

Even if replication has been paused due to the "pgactive\_apply\_pause" function or a conflict, replication will resume when the standby server is promoted. Therefore, please verify data consistency and correct the data if necessary.

Below are the operation procedures.

1. Execute the pgactive\_apply\_pause function to stop receiving transaction logs from the paused region.  
Refer to the OSS documentation for details on the function.
2. Check the startup status of each server in the stopped region and ensure that they are indeed stopped. If they are not completely stopped, take measures such as disconnecting the network after business resumes to prevent the same operations from being executed in both regions.
3. Recovery of Lost Data  
Before resuming application operations, verify the lost data from the database contents and update the database by re-executing operations if necessary.
4. Resumption of Application Operations  
Resume application operations on the primary server on the operational side.
5. Recovery of the Stopped Region  
Recover and rebuild the stopped region. Refer to "[Chapter 3 Setup](#)" procedure for reconstruction steps.

## 4.3 Backup

---

The procedure is the same as database multiplexing operation.

For details, refer to "Backup Operation" in the Cluster Operation Guide(Database Multiplexing).

However, there are points to consider when operations that allow for conflict. For details, refer to "[A.5.5 Backup](#)".

## 4.4 Monitoring

---

This feature allows you to check the replication status and delay using the following two functions:

- pgactive\_get\_replication\_lag\_info function
- pgactive\_get\_last\_applied\_xact\_info function

Explain the execution examples and information analysis for each function.

Refer to the OSS documentation for the function interfaces and other details.

However, there are points to consider when operations that allow for conflict. For details, refer to "[A.5.4 Monitoring History of Conflicts](#)".

### 4.4.1 pgactive\_get\_replication\_lag\_info function

---

You can check the replication delay between each node (WAL transmission and application status).

```
app=# SELECT * FROM pgactive.pgactive_get_replication_lag_info();
-[ RECORD 1 ]-----+-----
node_name          | singapore
```

node_sysid		7558435655513626243
application_name		pgactive:7558435655513626243:send
slot_name		pgactive_16385_7558435655513626243_0_16389__
active		t
active_pid		30583
pending_wal_decoding		0
pending_wal_to_apply		0
restart_lsn		0/3078398
confirmed_flush_lsn		0/30783D0
sent_lsn		0/30783D0
write_lsn		0/30783D0
flush_lsn		0/30783D0
replay_lsn		0/30783D0
-[ RECORD 2 ]-----		
node_name		tokyo
node_sysid		7558435633402685045
application_name		pgactive:7558435633402685045:send
slot_name		pgactive_16389_7558435633402685045_0_16385__
active		t
active_pid		31073
pending_wal_decoding		0
pending_wal_to_apply		0
restart_lsn		0/3069150
confirmed_flush_lsn		0/307FD20
sent_lsn		0/307FD20
write_lsn		0/307FD20
flush_lsn		0/307FD20
replay_lsn		0/307FD20

Mainly monitor the following three columns.

### active

Indicates the status.

Set an alert if false ("f").

This indicates that the slot is currently not in use (the subscriber instance is disconnected from the publisher).

### pending\_wal\_decoding

In PostgreSQL logical replication, WAL files are stored in binary format.

The publisher needs to decode these WAL changes and convert them into logical changes (such as insert, update, delete operations).

pending\_wal\_decoding indicates the number of WAL files waiting to be decoded on the publisher side.

This number can increase due to the following factors:

- When no subscribers are connected
- When the slot is active but the publisher cannot keep up with the volume of WAL changes, causing unprocessed WAL to accumulate

### pending\_wal\_to\_apply

Indicates the number of WAL files waiting to be applied on the subscriber side.

Due to several factors, the subscriber may become unable to apply changes, potentially leading to situations such as the disk becoming full.

- Schema differences - Even if there are changes in the WAL stream of a table named Sample, if that table does not exist on the subscriber side, etc.
- When the value of the primary key column is updated

Here is an example of when the subscriber on the Tokyo side is stopped.

active is false ("f"), and pending\_wal\_decoding is increasing.

```

app=# SELECT * FROM pgactive.pgactive_get_replication_lag_info();
-[ RECORD 1 ]-----+-----
node_name           | singapore
node_sysid          | 7558435655513626243
application_name    | pgactive:7558435655513626243:send
slot_name           | pgactive_16385_7558435655513626243_0_16389__
active              | t
active_pid          | 30583
pending_wal_decoding | 0
pending_wal_to_apply | 0
restart_lsn         | 0/3077AB0
confirmed_flush_lsn | 0/3077AE8
sent_lsn            | 0/3077AE8
write_lsn           | 0/3077AE8
flush_lsn           | 0/3077AE8
replay_lsn          | 0/3077AE8
-[ RECORD 2 ]-----+-----
node_name           | tokyo
node_sysid          | 7558435633402685045
application_name    |
slot_name           | pgactive_16389_7558435633402685045_0_16385__
active              | f
active_pid          |
pending_wal_decoding | 93784
pending_wal_to_apply |
restart_lsn         | 0/3068E90
confirmed_flush_lsn | 0/3068EC8
sent_lsn            |
write_lsn           |
flush_lsn           |
replay_lsn          |

```

## 4.4.2 pgactive\_get\_last\_applied\_xact\_info function

Retrieve information about the last transaction applied at the specified node (source node). By executing this periodically, you can check the time committed at the source and the time committed at the destination, allowing you to confirm the magnitude of the delay.

```

app=# select pgactive.pgactive_get_last_applied_xact_info('7558435655513626243',0, 16389);
-[ RECORD 1 ]-----+-----
pgactive_get_last_applied_xact_info | (785,"2025-10-07 20:16:18.847916+09", "2025-10-07
20:16:44.840078+09")

```

In this example, it shows that the commit made around "20:16:18" at the sender side is experiencing a delay at the receiver side, and was committed around "20:16:44".

If the delay exceeds the acceptable range, use it to take actions such as raising an alert.

For function interfaces and other details, please refer to the OSS documentation for "get\_last\_applied\_xact\_info".

## 4.5 Tuning

It is the same as the security in database multiplexing.

For details, refer to "Tuning" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing).

## 4.6 Maintenance Operation Procedures

When performing maintenance tasks such as applying patches to the OS or middleware, you can switch regions and transfer application operations to another region to continue operations during maintenance.

After the maintenance is completed, you can revert between regions as needed.

## 4.6.1 Switching Regions during Maintenance

---

The maintenance procedure is shown below.

1. Stop the application operations in the region where maintenance work is performed.
2. Execute the `pgactive_apply_pause` function in the region where maintenance work is performed to stop transaction log reception. Refer to the OSS documentation for details on the function.
3. Verify that no pending transactions remain in the region where maintenance by checking the `pending_wal_decoding` column of the `pgactive_get_replication_lag_info` function.
4. Stop the instance and Mirroring Controller and disable automatic start/stop

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode in the region where maintenance is performed to simultaneously stop the primary server instance, standby server instance, and Mirroring Controller.

If automatic start/stop is configured for the instance and Mirroring Controller, disable the settings.

5. Check the instance status

Confirm that the primary server instance is normally stopped in the region where maintenance work is being performed. Execute the `pg_controldata` command on the primary server and confirm that the "Database cluster state" is "shut down".

6. Check the transaction log position

Verify that the transaction log is reflected on each server in the linked region. Check the `pending_wal_to_apply` column of the `pgactive_get_replication_lag_info` function.

7. Stopping the Mirroring Controller arbitration process and disabling automatic start/stop

Execute the `mc_arb` command in the region where maintenance to stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

If automatic start/stop of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is configured, disable the setting.

8. Execution of maintenance work

Maintenance operations will commence in the region where maintenance is being performed.

9. Resumption of application operations

Resume application operations under maintenance on the primary server in the linked region.

10. Instance startup

Once maintenance operations in the affected region are complete, execute the `pg_ctl` command on both the primary server and standby server that were performing maintenance to start the instance.

Example)

```
$ pg_ctl start -D /database/inst1
```

11. Initiating the Mirroring Controller arbitration process and enabling automatic start/stop

After the maintenance work is completed, start each instance in the stopped region.

Execute the `mc_arb` command in the region where maintenance to start the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

```
$ mc_arb start -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

If you have set up automatic start and stop for the Mirroring Controller arbitration process, enable the settings.

12. Starting the Mirroring Controller and enabling automatic start/stop

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in the region where maintenance is being performed to start the primary server, the standby server instance, and the Mirroring Controller.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mdir/inst1
```

If you have set up automatic start and stop for instances and the Mirroring Controller, enable the settings.

13. Resumption of application

Application operations will resume on the primary server in the region where maintenance work is being performed.

## 4.7 Change in Operations

Explain the procedure for changes in the operation of multi-master replication.

### 4.7.1 Change from Database Multiplexing to Multi-master Replication

The procedure for changing to multi-master operation that shares database multiplexing operations with another region for the purpose of duplicating the database in case of emergency is shown. Change the configuration of regions that are already operating database multiplexing to multi-master replication.

In order to use the multi-master configuration, a table structure and application design suitable for multi-master replication are required. Refer to "Chapter 2 Design" and consider whether any necessary actions are required and how to address them.

1. Implement the procedure for "Rolling Update" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing) and make the following configuration changes on the primary server and standby server during the maintenance procedure.

- Editing the pg\_hba.conf file

To authenticate connections from a different region, add the following entries to the pg\_hba.conf files of the primary server and standby server.

#	TYPE	DATABASE	USER	ADDRESS	METHOD
	host	replication	fsep	<i>Address of the primary server in a different region</i>	
	<i>Authentication method</i>				
	host	replication	fsep	<i>Address of the standby server in a different region</i>	
	<i>Authentication method</i>				

- Editing the postgresql.conf file

Set the following parameters in the postgresql.conf files of the primary server and the standby server.

Table 4.1 Set parameters

Parameter	Content	Remarks
max_wal_senders	4	Specify 4 to send transaction logs bidirectionally and in preparation for executing the pg_basebackup command simultaneously on standby servers and primary servers in different region.
wal_keep_size	WAL storage size (unit: megabytes)	Specify based on the maximum transaction log volume to be accumulated according to the RPO.
archive_mode	always	Specify always to obtain archive logs on all servers.

#### Information

In multi-master operation, the wal\_keep\_size parameter is used to prevent transaction logs from being reused in preparation for wide-area network disconnection. For this reason, the capacity of accumulated transaction logs varies depending on the disconnection time of the wide-area network and the content of update transactions. For the estimation formula of the capacity of accumulated transaction logs, refer to "C.1 Estimating Transaction Log Space Requirements".

#### See

When operating in multi-master mode, refer to the "Parameters" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing) for the parameters to set in the postgresql.conf file.

2. Define one region as the base region and the other region to be linked as the additional region. Make the region with more table definitions and data volume the base region.
3. Extract the assets of the migration target region using the `pg_dump` command or similar, store them in the base region database, and integrate them.
4. Prepare an empty database environment for the additional region.
5. Create a replication group for the base region.
6. Add the additional region to the above replication group and synchronize the data of both.

## 4.7.2 Disabling Multi-master Replication

---

The procedure to disable and delete this feature is shown below.

For example, it is assumed that instead of recovering the region itself during a disaster, it will be reconstructed in another region.

Note that disabling this feature will not affect user data or tables.

Perform this procedure on a database server that can connect to the base region.

1. Use the script "pgx\_pgactive\_delete\_region.sh" to detach a region from the replication group.  
The following is an example of detaching the singapore region.

```
pgx_pgactive_delete_region.sh -c tokyo singapore
```

2. For each database, execute the following to disable pgactive.

```
SELECT pgactive.pgactive_remove();
```

If you also want to delete the pgactive extension, refer to "3.4 Removing pgactive" to execute the deletion of extension information.

## 4.7.3 Changing Parameter

---

The procedure for changing parameters is the same as the procedure for database multiplexing operation. For details, refer to "Changing Parameter" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing).

## 4.8 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Disaster Recovery Operation

---

Explains how to handle abnormal situations in multi-master operations.

The following recoveries need to be performed as countermeasures:

- Recovery for the continuation of operations

Priority is given to recovery that enables switching to a partner region in preparation for a disaster.

- Recovery of resources where failures have occurred

After performing recovery for the continuation of operations, resources where failures have occurred are systematically restored to normal operational status.

Resource with a malfunction	The necessity of recovery for the continuation of operations		The necessity of recovery of resources where failures have occurred	Reference
	Primary server	Standby server		
Primary server	-	N	Y	<a href="#">4.8.1 In Case of Primary Server Failure</a>
Standby server	N	-	Y	<a href="#">4.8.2 In Case of Standby Server Failure</a>

Resource with a malfunction	The necessity of recovery for the continuation of operations		The necessity of recovery of resources where failures have occurred	Reference
	Primary server	Standby server		
Log transfer network	N	N	Y	"Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Switch has Occurred" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing) (*1)
Admin network	N	N	Y	"Action Required when Server Degradation Occurs" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing) (*2)
Wide-area network between regions	N	N	Y	<a href="#">4.8.3 Operational Procedures During Wide-Area Network Disconnection</a>

Y: Required  
N: Not required

\*1) If the log transfer network becomes abnormal, the standby server will be disconnected and degraded operation will be performed using the database multiplexing feature.

\*2) If the management network becomes abnormal, the primary server will be switched or the standby server will be disconnected and degraded operation will be performed using the database multiplexing feature.

## 4.8.1 In Case of Primary Server Failure

Explain how to action errors occurring within the primary server.

### Recovery for the continuation of operations

Not necessary.

#### Information

When automatic failover occurs via the database multiplexing feature, transaction log transmission is interrupted. However, the primary server in the linked region detects the failure and automatically switches the replication connection to the new primary server after failover, thereby resuming transaction log transmission. Therefore, even if an automatic switchover occurs in the source region due to the database multiplexing feature, there is no need to synchronize data between the primary and standby servers in the destination region or to halt operations in the destination region.

### Recovery of resources where failures have occurred

It is the same as the handling method during database multiplexing operation.

#### See

For operational procedures in case of a primary server anomaly, refer to "Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Switch has Occurred" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing).

## Point

---

Due to the recovery of this procedure, the roles of servers within the region will be swapped. Therefore, if you want to revert to the configuration at the time of setup, refer to "Failback of the Primary Server" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing) and perform the reversion.

---

### 4.8.2 In Case of Standby Server Failure

---

Explain how to action errors occurring within the standby server.

#### Recovery for the continuation of operations

Not necessary.

#### Recovery of resources where failures have occurred

It is the same as the handling method during database multiplexing operation.

## See

---

For operational procedures in case of a standby server anomaly, refer to "Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Disconnection has Occurred" in the Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing).

---

### 4.8.3 Operational Procedures During Wide-Area Network Disconnection

---

Explain the response methods in case of a wide-area network disconnection.

#### Recovery for the continuation of operations

If an anomaly occurs in the wide-area line connecting regions, transaction logs between regions will not be transferred, resulting in a wide-area line disconnection. In the event of a wide-area line disconnection, application operations can continue in any region, but transaction logs will no longer be reflected.

Therefore, users will attempt to continue operations by changing the application linkage destination to one of the regions, similar to when a failure occurs within a region and business continuity within that region becomes impossible. refer to "4.2.5.1 When a Switch Occurs" for operations related to each region.

In addition, the occurrence of a wide-area circuit disconnection can be confirmed via messages output to the primary server in the partner region. When an abnormality occurs on the wide-area circuit connecting regions, a message indicating that the primary server in the originating region is disconnected will be repeatedly output to the primary server in the partner region.

An example of the message output is shown below.

Example)

```
FATAL: connection to server at "192.0.2.100", port 5432 failed: Connection timed out
        Is the server running on that host and accepting
        TCP/IP connections?
```

#### Recovery of resources where failures have occurred

After identifying the cause of the anomaly from system logs, network wiring, and the status of network cards, take measures such as replacing the problematic equipment to eliminate the anomaly.

After recovery, execute the `pgactive_get_replication_lag_info` function on the primary server and verify that information about the primary server in the linked region is displayed. However, depending on the recovery method, transaction log transmission may not automatically resume, so if it cannot be searched from the statistical information view, try restarting the instance of the primary server.

## 4.9 Monitoring of Delays

---

Monitoring of delays within a region and between regions.

### **Within the region**

Since it is synchronized by streaming replication, there is no need to monitor the delay.

### **Between regions**

Refer to "[4.4 Monitoring](#)".

# Chapter 5 Reference

This chapter explains the commands, functions, tables, and parameters related to multi-master replication.

## 5.1 Commands

---

To simplify environment setup, we provide a script.

### 5.1.1 `pgx_pgactive_add_region.sh`

---

#### Format (When creating a replication group)

```
pgx_pgactive_add_region.sh -i region_name
```

#### Format (When adding a region to an existing replication group)

```
pgx_pgactive_add_region.sh -c connect_region_name region_name
```

#### Description

Add a new region to the replication group.

Execute this after establishing the environment within the region.

- Initially, you must create the replication group, so execute with the `-i` option.
- If you have already created a replication group, specify an existing region as the destination to connect. This handles everything from configuring the connection with the region within the group to adding the region to the group.
- All regions within the group must be operational, as the script attempts to connect to every region in the group.
- You must configure the connection information for the region you are adding in the service connection file (`pg_service.conf`) beforehand and copy the same file to all servers.  
The service connection file must be either a system file or specified via the `PGSERVICEFILE` environment variable before executing this script.
- After executing this script, the post-switch command "`pgx_pgactive_fencing.sh`" will be output to the current directory.
- Please run this script on a database server that can connect to the base region where Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres is installed.

#### Options

`-i`

Specify during initial creation. Creates a replication group in the specified region.

`-c connect_region_name`

Specify the name of the existing region to connect to.

`region_name`

Specify the name of the region to be added to the replication group.

#### Diagnostics

0: Normal exit

Other than 0: Abnormal exit

### 5.1.2 `pgx_pgactive_delete_region.sh`

---

#### Format

```
pgx_pgactive_delete_region.sh -c connect_region_name delete_region_name
```

## Description

Removes the specified node from the replication group added by `pgx_pgactive_add_region.sh`.  
Used for node detachment or disabling prior to setup removal.

- All regions within the group must be operational, as the script attempts to connect to every region in the group.
- For connection, use the service connection file (`pg_service.conf`) as with `pgx_pgactive_add_region.sh`.  
Specify the service connection file either as a system file or via the `PGSERVICEFILE` environment variable before executing this script.
- Please run this script on a database server that can connect to the base region where Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres is installed.

## Options

`--c connect_region_name`

Specifies the name of the region for which deletion is requested.

`delete_region_name`

Specifies the name of the region to be deleted.  
Cannot specify the same region name as `-c`.

## Diagnostics

0: Normal exit

Other than 0: Abnormal exit

## 5.2 Functions

Of the functions provided by OSS, do not use the following functions. Instead, use the functions provided by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.

Table 5.1 Functions provided by OSS that are unavailable for use

Function	Summary	Description
<code>pgactive_include_table_replication_set</code>	Include specific tables in the replication.	Do not use. Instead, use the functions provided by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.
<code>pgactive_exclude_table_replication_set</code>	Exclude specific tables from replication.	Do not use. Instead, use the functions provided by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.

Table 5.2 Functions provided by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres

Function	Summary	Description
<code>pgx_pgactive_connections_changed</code>	Reflect the update of connection information.	It is used for failover.
<code>pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table</code>	Set the table not to be included in replication.	Use it instead of <code>pgactive_exclude_table_replication_set</code> function.
<code>pgx_pgactive_replication_set_reinclude_table</code>	Return the table to the state where it is included in replication.	The <code>pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table</code> function re-includes tables excluded from the replication group into the replication target.

### 5.2.1 `pgx_pgactive_connections_changed` Function

Reflecting the update of connection information.

#### Argument

None

#### Return type

void

#### Precautions for Use

This function is solely for reloading connection information during failover. Do not use it for anything else.

### 5.2.2 `pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table` Function

---

Exclude the specified table from replication processing and prevent it from being included in replication processing.

#### Argument

`p_relation` (regclass)

#### Return type

void

#### Precautions for Use

- It can only be executed after the replication group has been created.
- The target table must exist.
- It cannot be set for tables that have already been excluded.

### 5.2.3 `pgx_pgactive_replication_set_reinclude_table` Function

---

Remove the exclusion setting for the specified table, add it to the replication group, and include it in the replication processing.

Note that when creating a table, it is added to the replication group by default, so this operation is not necessary.

#### Argument

`p_relation` (regclass)

#### Return type

void

#### Precautions for Use

- The target table must exist.
- Cannot be executed on tables that are not excluded.

## 5.3 Table

---

The "pgactive.pgactive\_conflict\_history" table, which stores conflict history information, is shown below.

Column Name	Column Type	Description
<code>conflict_id</code>	<code>bigint</code>	ID
<code>local_node_sysid</code>	<code>text</code>	Local node system ID
<code>local_conflict_xid</code>	<code>xid</code>	Local conflict xid
<code>local_conflict_lsn</code>	<code>pg_lsn</code>	Local conflict lsn
<code>local_conflict_time</code>	<code>timestamptz</code>	Time when the conflict occurred
<code>object_schema</code>	<code>text</code>	Schema involved in the conflict
<code>object_name</code>	<code>text</code>	Name of the object involved in the conflict
<code>remote_node_sysid</code>	<code>text</code>	Remote node system ID

Column Name	Column Type	Description
remote_txid	xid	Remote conflict xid
remote_commit_time	timestamptz	Remote commit time
remote_commit_lsn	pg_lsn	Remote conflict lsn
conflict_type	pgactive_conflict_type	Conflict type
conflict_resolution	pgactive_conflict_resolution	How the conflict was resolved
local_tuple	json	Local tuple information
remote_tuple	json	Remote tuple information
local_tuple_xmin	xid	Local tuple xmin
local_tuple_origin_sysid	text	Local tuple system ID
error_message	text	Error message
error_sqlstate	text	SQLSTATE
error_querystring	text	Error SQL
error_cursorpos	integer	Cursor position at error
error_detail	text	Error details
error_hint	text	Error hint
error_context	text	Error context
error_columnname	text	Error column name
error_typename	text	Error type name
error_constraintname	text	Error constraint name
error_filename	text	Error file name
error_lineno	integer	Error row number
error_funcname	text	Error function name
remote_node_timeline	oid	Remote node timeline
remote_node_dboid	oid	Remote node database OID
local_tuple_origin_timeline	oid	Local tuple timeline
local_tuple_origin_dboid	oid	Local tuple database OID
local_commit_time	timestamptz	Local commit time

## 5.4 Parameters

Below are the parameters in postgresql.conf that need to be set to use this feature.

Parameter	Target server	Description
max_worker_processes	All	Add the following values. $3 + \text{number of connection regions} \times 2$
shared_preload_libraries	All	Specify "pgactive" additionally.
track_commit_timestamp	All	Specify "on".
wal_level	All	Specify "logical".
synchronized_standby_slots	Primary server	Set it to the server that is started as the primary server within the region.

Parameter	Target server	Description
		Specify the slot name created with the <code>pg_create_physical_replication_slot</code> function.
<code>sync_replication_slots</code>	Standby server	Specify "on".
<code>hot_standby_feedback</code>	Standby server	Specify.
<code>primary_slot_name</code>	Standby server	Specify the same value as the specified value of <code>synchronized_standby_slots</code> .
<code>wal_max_size</code>	All	Change as appropriate.

Do not use the following parameters of the `pgactive` extension.

Parameter	Summary	Description
<code>pgactive.skip_ddl_replication</code>	Automatic reflection of DDL presence or absence	Do not use it.  If set, some DDLs (such as <code>ALTER TABLE</code> statements and <code>CREATE POLICY</code> statements) may not be executable. Execute the same DDL in each region.

If you are operations that allow for conflict, you can specify how to resolve conflicts using the following parameters.

The target server is "All".

- `pgactive.pgx_insert_insert_resolver`
- `pgactive.pgx_update_update_resolver`
- `pgactive.pgx_update_delete_resolver`
- `pgactive.pgx_delete_delete_resolver`

For more details, refer to "[A.5.2 How to Resolve Conflicts and Configure Settings](#)".

Specify the following parameters regarding the history of conflicts.

The target server is "All".

- `pgactive.log_conflicts_to_table`
- `pgactive.log_conflicts_to_logfile`
- `pgactive.conflict_logging_include_tuples`

For more details, refer to "[A.5.3 History of Conflicts](#)".

## 5.5 Sample

Provide samples that can be used for construction and operation.

Here, explain how to use and modify the samples.

Usage target	Usage	Need for modification and summary of modifications
Post-switch command	When the primary server in the region stops, switch the replication environment to another region.	Modify the connection information between nodes according to the environment.  Also, it is necessary to set it up so that <code>psql</code> can log in remotely.

Usage target	Usage	Need for modification and summary of modifications
Cloudwatch	This is a sample script for latency monitoring used in Cloudwatch integration.	None.
Policy setting function for preventing misoperation	This is a sample function for setting a policy to prevent data manipulation in different regions.  It is also used for automatic activation with CREATE TRIGGER.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ownership of the table is required for execution.</li> <li>- Modifications are needed for parts related to column names and naming conventions.</li> </ul>
Policy deletion function for preventing misoperation	When dropping a table, delete the policy set by the policy setting function to prevent incorrect operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ownership of the table is required for execution.</li> <li>- Modifications are needed for the parts related to naming conventions.</li> </ul>
Automatic setting trigger for policy preventing misoperation	This is a sample of an event trigger that automatically executes a policy setting function to prevent misoperations when a CREATE TABLE is performed.	Change the name of the policy function for preventing incorrect operations.

### Post-switch command

```
#!/bin/sh

#####
# Please customize for your environment
#####
# select current region
CURRENT_REGION_SET=A
CURRENT_REGION_SET=B

# server name
SERVE_NAME_A=tokyo
SERVE_NAME_B=osaka

# connection informaion
# host|port|database
REGION_A=(
  "host_xxxx1|27501|my_db"
  "host_xxxx2|27502|my_db"
)

# connection informaion
# host|port|database
REGION_B=(
  "host_xxxx3|27503|my_db"
  "host_xxxx4|27504|my_db"
)

# user name
DB_USER="postgres"

#####
# Please customize for your environment
#####
```

```

# if current is REGION_A
if [ "${CURRENT_REGION_SET}" = "A" ]; then
    CURRENT_SERVE_NAME=${SERVE_NAME_A}
    CURRENT_REGION=${REGION_A[@]}
    DEST_REGION=${REGION_B[@]}
else
    CURRENT_SERVE_NAME=${SERVE_NAME_B}
    CURRENT_REGION=${REGION_B[@]}
    DEST_REGION=${REGION_A[@]}
fi

# serch primary server
# returning
#     normal : array number
#     abnormal : 255
find_primary_db() {
    local param=("${@}")

    for i in "${!param[@]}"; do
        # separate value
        IFS='|' read -r HOST PORT DB <<< "${param[$i]}"

        # Check pg_is_in_recovery()
        result=$(psql -h "$HOST" -p "$PORT" -U "$DB_USER" -d "$DB" -tAc "SELECT pg_is_in_recovery();")
    2>/dev/null)

        if [ "$result" == "f" ]; then
            # primary
            return "$i"
        fi
    done

    return 255 # nothing
}

#
# main
#

find_primary_db "${CURRENT_REGION[@]}"
idx_current=$?

find_primary_db "${DEST_REGION[@]}"
idx_dest=$?

if [ ${idx_current} -ge ${#CURRENT_REGION[@]} -o ${idx_dest} -ge ${#DEST_REGION[@]} ];then
    echo "No primary found in any group"
    exit 1
fi

IFS='|' read -r HOST_CURRENT PORT_CURRENT DB_CURRENT <<< "${CURRENT_REGION[$idx_current]}"

IFS='|' read -r HOST_DEST PORT_DEST DB_DEST <<< "${DEST_REGION[$idx_dest]}"

ALTER_SERVER_SQL="ALTER SERVER ${CURRENT_SERVE_NAME} OPTIONS (SET host '${HOST_CURRENT}', SET port '${PORT_CURRENT}');"

psql "${DB_CURRENT}" -h "${HOST_CURRENT}" -p "${PORT_CURRENT}" -U "$DB_USER" -c "${ALTER_SERVER_SQL}"
psql "${DB_DEST}" -h "${HOST_DEST}" -p "${PORT_DEST}" -U "$DB_USER" -c "${ALTER_SERVER_SQL}"

```

```
psql "${DB_DEST}" -h "${HOST_DEST}" -p "${PORT_DEST}" -U "$DB_USER" -tA -c "select
pgactive.pgactive_connections_changed();"

```

## Cloudwatch

```
#pgactive_get_replication_lag_info()
VALUE=pgactive_get_replication_lag_info
SQL="SELECT
    node_name,slot_name,
    CASE WHEN active THEN 1 ELSE 0 END AS active,
    pending_wal_decoding,pending_wal_to_apply
    FROM pgactive.pgactive_get_replication_lag_info();"

result=$(psql -t -A -F ',' -c "$SQL" 2>&1)
# Check if the SQL execution was successful
if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    output_message "SQL execution failed ($LINENO) : $result"
    exit 1
fi
METRICS_NAME=${VALUE}

if [[ -n "$result" ]]; then
    # make json metrics
    metrics_data="["

    # execute per 1000 line
    metrics_count=0
    file_count=1
    file_path="${JSON_DIR}/${VALUE}_${file_count}.json"

    IFS=$'\n'
    for row in $result; do
        IFS=', ' read -r node_name slot_name active pending_wal_decoding pending_wal_to_apply <<< "$row"
        Timestamp=$(date +%s)
        exec_time=$(date +"%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
        metrics_data+="{
            \"MetricName\": \"${METRICS_NAME}_active\",
            \"Value\": $active,
            \"Unit\": \"Count\",
            \"Timestamp\": $Timestamp,
            \"Dimensions\": [
                {
                    \"Name\": \"${DIMENSION_NAME}\",
                    \"Value\": \"${DIMENSION_VALUE}\"
                },
                {
                    \"Name\": \"node_name\",
                    \"Value\": \"${node_name}\"
                },
                {
                    \"Name\": \"slot_name\",
                    \"Value\": \"${slot_name}\"
                }
            ]
        },"
        ((metrics_count++))
        metrics_data+="{
            \"MetricName\": \"${METRICS_NAME}_pending_wal_decoding\",
            \"Value\": $pending_wal_decoding,
            \"Unit\": \"Bytes\",
            \"Timestamp\": $Timestamp,

```

```

\"Dimensions\": [
  {
    \"Name\": \"${DIMENSION_NAME}\",
    \"Value\": \"${DIMENSION_VALUE}\"
  },
  {
    \"Name\": \"node_name\",
    \"Value\": \"${node_name}\"
  },
  {
    \"Name\": \"slot_name\",
    \"Value\": \"${slot_name}\"
  }
]
},"
((metrics_count++))
  metrics_data+="{
  \"MetricName\": \"${METRICS_NAME}_pending_wal_to_apply\",
  \"Value\": $pending_wal_to_apply,
  \"Unit\": \"Count\",
  \"Timestamp\": $Timestamp,
  \"Dimensions\": [
    {
      \"Name\": \"${DIMENSION_NAME}\",
      \"Value\": \"${DIMENSION_VALUE}\"
    },
    {
      \"Name\": \"node_name\",
      \"Value\": \"${node_name}\"
    },
    {
      \"Name\": \"slot_name\",
      \"Value\": \"${slot_name}\"
    }
  ]
},"
((metrics_count++))

if ((metrics_count >= $threshold)); then
  # remove
  metrics_data=${metrics_data%,}
  metrics_data+="]"

  # write file
  echo "$metrics_data" > "$file_path"
  write_return_code=$?

  if [[ $write_return_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    fail_make_json $LINENO "$file_path"
    exit 1
  fi

  # send metrics to cloud watch
  response=$(aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --namespace "$NAMESPACE" --metric-data
file://" $file_path" 2>&1)
  return_code=$?

  if [[ $return_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    echo $response
    failure_forward_metrics $LINENO
    exit 1
  else

```

```

        success_forward_metrics $LINENO "$file_path"
    fi

    metrics_count=0
    file_count=$((file_count + 1))
    file_path="${JSON_DIR}/${VALUE}_${file_count}.json"
    metrics_data="["
fi
done

# send remaining metrics
if [[ $metrics_count -gt 0 ]]; then
    metrics_data=${metrics_data%,}
    metrics_data+="]"
    echo "$metrics_data" > "$file_path"
    write_return_code=$?
    if [[ $write_return_code -ne 0 ]]; then
        fail_make_json $LINENO "$file_path"
        exit 1
    fi
    response=$(aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --namespace "$NAMESPACE" --metric-data
file://" $file_path" 2>&1)
    return_code=$?

    if [[ $return_code -ne 0 ]]; then
        echo $response
        failure_forward_metrics $LINENO
        exit 1
    else
        success_forward_metrics $LINENO "$file_path"
    fi
fi
fi
fi

```

## Policy setting function for preventing misoperation

```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION apply_rls_policy(obj_name text)
RETURNS void
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS $$
DECLARE
    schema_name text;
    table_name text;
BEGIN
    schema_name := split_part(obj_name, '.', 1);
    table_name := split_part(obj_name, '.', 2);

    -- RLS activation
    EXECUTE format('ALTER TABLE %I.%I ENABLE ROW LEVEL SECURITY', schema_name, table_name);

    -- Policy creation
    -- SELECT/INSERT : No restrictions
    -- UPDATE/DELETE : Only permitted when the region_id matches the value set in app.region.

    EXECUTE format('CREATE POLICY rls_policy_s_%s_%s ON %I.%I FOR SELECT USING (true);', schema_name,
table_name, schema_name, table_name);
    EXECUTE format('CREATE POLICY rls_policy_i_%s_%s ON %I.%I FOR INSERT WITH CHECK (true);',
schema_name, table_name, schema_name, table_name);
    EXECUTE format('CREATE POLICY rls_policy_u_%s_%s ON %I.%I FOR UPDATE USING (region_id =
current_setting(''app.region''))', schema_name, table_name, schema_name, table_name);
    EXECUTE format('CREATE POLICY rls_policy_d_%s_%s ON %I.%I FOR DELETE USING (region_id =
current_setting(''app.region''))', schema_name, table_name, schema_name, table_name);

```

```
END;  
$$;
```

### Policy deletion function for preventing misoperation

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION drop_rls_policy(obj_name text)  
RETURNS void  
LANGUAGE plpgsql  
AS $$  
DECLARE  
    schema_name text;  
    table_name text;  
BEGIN  
    schema_name := split_part(obj_name, '.', 1);  
    table_name := split_part(obj_name, '.', 2);  
  
    -- Policy Deletion (SELECT/INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE)  
    EXECUTE format('DROP POLICY IF EXISTS rls_policy_s_%s_%s ON %I.%I', schema_name, table_name,  
schema_name, table_name);  
    EXECUTE format('DROP POLICY IF EXISTS rls_policy_i_%s_%s ON %I.%I', schema_name, table_name,  
schema_name, table_name);  
    EXECUTE format('DROP POLICY IF EXISTS rls_policy_u_%s_%s ON %I.%I', schema_name, table_name,  
schema_name, table_name);  
    EXECUTE format('DROP POLICY IF EXISTS rls_policy_d_%s_%s ON %I.%I', schema_name, table_name,  
schema_name, table_name);  
END;  
$$;
```

### Automatic setting trigger for policy preventing misoperation

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION set_rls_on_new_table()  
RETURNS event_trigger AS $$  
DECLARE  
    obj_record record;  
    schema_name text;  
    table_name text;  
    nnn text;  
BEGIN  
    FOR obj_record IN SELECT * FROM pg_event_trigger_ddl_commands() LOOP  
        -- Table only  
        IF TG_TAG = 'CREATE TABLE' AND obj_record.object_type = 'table' THEN  
            schema_name := split_part(obj_record.object_identity, '.', 1);  
            table_name := split_part(obj_record.object_identity, '.', 2);  
  
            -- RLS activation  
            EXECUTE format('ALTER TABLE %I.%I ENABLE ROW LEVEL SECURITY', schema_name, table_name);  
  
            -- Please implement grants as necessary.  
  
            -- Policy creation  
            -- SELECT/INSERT : No restrictions  
            -- UPDATE/DELETE : Only permitted when the region_id matches the value set in app.region.  
  
            EXECUTE format('CREATE POLICY rls_policy_s_%s_%s ON %I.%I FOR SELECT USING (true);',  
schema_name, table_name, schema_name, table_name);  
            EXECUTE format('CREATE POLICY rls_policy_i_%s_%s ON %I.%I FOR INSERT WITH CHECK (true);',  
schema_name, table_name, schema_name, table_name);  
            EXECUTE format('CREATE POLICY rls_policy_u_%s_%s ON %I.%I FOR UPDATE USING (region_id =  
current_setting(''app.region''))', schema_name, table_name, schema_name, table_name);  
            EXECUTE format('CREATE POLICY rls_policy_d_%s_%s ON %I.%I FOR DELETE USING (region_id =  
current_setting(''app.region''))', schema_name, table_name, schema_name, table_name);  
        END IF;  
    END LOOP;  
END;
```

```
        END LOOP;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

CREATE EVENT TRIGGER rls crt_trigger
    ON ddl_command_end
    WHEN TAG IN ('CREATE TABLE')
    EXECUTE FUNCTION set_rols_on_new_table();
```

# Appendix A Design Guidelines for Using Multi-master Replication

Multi-master replication aims to integrate and manage business data that was previously separated by regions, such as the Tokyo headquarters and the Singapore branch, within a single environment.

However, it also introduces risks that were not possible in regionally isolated environments, such as the destruction of data from other regions due to operational errors and unintended data access.

By being mindful of regions from the application design and data structure stages, safer operations can be achieved.

This guideline provides specific design examples for that purpose.

## A.1 Primary Key Setting

Tables included in replication require a primary key.

For tables without a primary key set, add a column that can be set as the default primary key using the `pgactive_snowflake_id_nextval` function or by obtaining a UUID.

When performing multi-master replication, be sure to set a primary key.

## A.2 Sequence Management

The sequence provided by PostgreSQL only guarantees uniqueness within the database and is defined as an item that is not replicated in logical replication.

Therefore, for columns using sequences, use UUID or the `pgactive_snowflake_id_nextval` function.

For the `pgactive_snowflake_id_nextval` function, refer to the OSS documentation.

The sequence generated by this function has the following differences from the sequence provided by PostgreSQL, so consider addressing them accordingly.

- Only BIGINT type is supported.  
If you are using a column with INT type, a type change is necessary.
- Default values cannot be set.  
Remove any processes that set or expect default values.
- Like the sequence provided by PostgreSQL, sequential numbers are not guaranteed.
- Whether using UUID or the `pgactive_snowflake_id_nextval` function, sequence values guaranteed to be in ascending order based on the server's time can be obtained. However, if the server's time changes or the time settings between replicated machines differ, the order cannot be guaranteed, so ensure the server time does not regress during operation.

When performing multi-master replication, always manage sequences.

Below is an example using the `pgactive_snowflake_id_nextval` function.

Example of schema correspondence

```
CREATE SEQUENCE seq_1;

CREATE TABLE orders (
  order_id BIGINT PRIMARY KEY DEFAULT pgactive.pgactive_snowflake_id_nextval('seq_1'),
  customer_id BIGINT NOT NULL,
  amount NUMERIC(12,2),
  updated_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT now()
);
```

### Example of application correspondence

```
CREATE SEQUENCE seq_2;

insert into orders (order_id, customer_id, amount)
values (pgactive.pgactive_snowflake_id_nextval('seq_2'), 1, 1.11);
```

## A.3 Separation of Update Targets

To ensure that update and delete records do not overlap between operations in each region, it is necessary to implement measures such as separating writable tables, partitions, and rows by region.

Since the separation of update targets is also essential for designing update rules in the application, it is necessary to consider schema design and application design together.

### Basic policy

Clarify data ownership and prevent conflicts of the same record in a multi-master configuration.

1. Clearly divide the writable range by region.
2. Set "region ownership" at the partition or row level.
3. Prohibit data updates outside the region on the application side.

### Schema design

The design varies depending on how the data is separated into units.

Consider which approach to take, taking into account the current data model and application.

Separation	Summary	Merits	Demerits
Database/ Schema/ Table partitioning	Create schemas and tables for each region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No conflicts occur because data is physically separated.</li> <li>- Triggers and foreign keys can also be completed within the region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The more tables and schemas need to be integrated for aggregation and reference, the more effort is required for integration, leading to decreased throughput</li> <li>- Switching between regions is necessary on the application side</li> </ul>
Partitioning	Partition with logical table + region ID (*1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General usage of partitioning</li> <li>- Manageable with a single logical table</li> <li>- Triggers and foreign keys can be completed within the region</li> <li>- Aggregation and queries can be performed on a unified table</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A column for the region is required</li> <li>- Region management on the application side is required</li> <li>- It is necessary to strictly adhere to the partition key rules between nodes</li> <li>- It is necessary to either provide means to prevent operational errors in the application or ensure thorough operation</li> </ul>
Row level control	Application control with 1 table + region ID (*1) column	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simple table structure</li> <li>- Easy to add regions in the future</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A column indicating the region is required</li> </ul>

Separation	Summary	Merits	Demerits
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Very strict control is essential in applications and policies</li> <li>- Complete constraints do not work on the database side</li> <li>- It is necessary to prepare measures to prevent incorrect operations in the application or ensure thorough operation</li> </ul>

\*1) It can be used when it is designed in a configuration where there is no possibility of duplication between regions, such as with store IDs, or when roles are determined on a regional basis.

The following are examples of attaching region IDs for each region.

- Region division by schema/table unit  
Since there is no conflict, it is possible to update on both sides and operate.
- Region division by partition unit  
Partitioning is done by region.

```
CREATE TABLE orders (
  order_id BIGINT,
  region_id TEXT,
  customer_id BIGINT,
  amount NUMERIC,
  PRIMARY KEY(order_id, region_id)
) PARTITION BY LIST(region_id);

-- Partition by region
CREATE TABLE orders_region_tokyo PARTITION OF orders FOR VALUES IN ('Tokyo');
CREATE TABLE orders_region_singapore PARTITION OF orders FOR VALUES IN ('Singapore');
```

- Region ownership at the row level (region\_id column and application control)  
Instead of creating partitions, include region\_id in a single table and rely on application control.  
Before INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE, check region\_id=self-region in the application.

By setting the current settings to default as below, it is possible to reduce region management in the application.

```
CREATE TABLE orders (
  order_id BIGINT,
  region_id TEXT default current_setting('my.region'),
  customer_id BIGINT,
  amount NUMERIC,
  PRIMARY KEY(order_id, region_id)
) ;
```

## Application design

To avoid conflicts between regions, assume the following design principles:

- Clarification of data ownership  
Design so that "which region can write" can be clearly indicated for each row and table.

- Fixation of connection information to a region
  - Applications use "connection users dedicated to their own region".
  - For those users, set permissions on the database side to prohibit data updates from other regions.
- Branching of update logic
  - Always assign the own region ID when INSERT/UPDATE.
  - Prohibit specifying the region\_id of other regions at the application layer.

Here is an example based on the above.

Note that the table has been created in a format compatible with any example in this section.

### Connection and Region Fixation

When connecting, set the region information where the session operates as an environment variable or application.

The following example sets the operating region in the environment variable "my.region".

```

{
  ....

  String url = "jdbc:postgresql://hostxxxxxx:27500/my_db";
  String user = "postgres";
  String password = "passwd_dummy2025";

  try (Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, user, password)) {

    // Connection Verification
    if (conn == null) {
      System.err.println("Connection failed: null connection");
      System.exit(1);
    }

    // Set environment variables using the result of getCurrentRegion()
    String region = getCurrentRegion();
    String sql = String.format("SET my.region_id = '%s'", region);

    try (Statement stmt = conn.createStatement()) {
      stmt.execute(sql);
      System.out.println("SET my.region_id executed: " + region);
    }

    ....
  }
}

```

Note) By adding it as an option to the connection information, control is possible with just the connection string, and it can also be obtained from GUC.

However, if a failover occurs and business continuity is maintained within a different region, there is a possibility of trouble where only the region information changes from the original region. Therefore, it is recommended that connection and region settings be independent.

### INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE of data

Make it a mechanism to always assign a region ID, so that values from other regions cannot be directly specified. In the following example, the region set in the environment variable "my.region" is set during INSERT or UPDATE execution.

```

....

// === INSERT ===
/* INSERT: Specify current_setting directly in the column */
String insertSql =
  "INSERT INTO orders (region_id, customer_id, order_id, amount) " +
  "VALUES (current_setting('my.region_id'), 1, 666, 999)";

```

```

try (Statement stmt = conn.createStatement()) {
    int inserted = stmt.executeUpdate(insertSql);
    if (inserted > 0) {
        System.out.println("INSERT OK with current_setting in column");
    } else {
        System.err.println("INSERT failed (no rows inserted)");
    }
} catch (SQLException e) {
    System.err.println("INSERT failed: " + e.getMessage());
}

// === UPDATE ===
/* UPDATE: Change your region's row */
String updateSql =
    "UPDATE orders " +
    "SET amount = 9999 " +
    "WHERE region_id = current_setting('my.region_id')";

try (Statement stmt = conn.createStatement()) {
    int updated = stmt.executeUpdate(updateSql);
    if (updated > 0) {
        System.out.println("UPDATE OK using current_setting in WHERE clause");
    } else {
        System.err.println("UPDATE failed (no matching rows)");
    }
} catch (SQLException e) {
    System.err.println("UPDATE failed: " + e.getMessage());
}

....

```

## A.4 Detection and Prevention of Misoperation

When implementing "[A.3 Separation of Update Targets](#)", it is necessary to enforce operational rules, but especially during failover or other non-standard operational phases, there is a higher risk of incorrect operations. Therefore, it is recommended to design a mechanism to detect and prevent incorrect updates to data from different regions. The main policy is as follows. Confirm in conjunction with "[A.3 Separation of Update Targets](#)".

- Updates are possible as long as the original region is declared in session variables, even if the connected node changes.
- Data from regions other than the original region cannot be updated.
- No inconsistencies occur during failback.
- Implement update limitations and check processes using policies.

Here are specific examples based on these points.

Refer to "[A.3 Separation of Update Targets](#)" for tables and applications.

### RLS (Row Level Security) Settings

To prevent updates in the wrong region, set a row-level security policy based on the region for the table.

Policies need to be set for each table, and since table ownership is required and the same operations are needed in each region, it is recommended to set a trigger to automatically execute when CREATE TABLE is executed.

Provide the following sample for policy settings. Set the same for each region.

- Policy setting function for preventing misoperation

This is a sample function for setting a policy to prevent data manipulation in different regions.

- Automatic setting trigger for policy preventing misoperation

This is a sample of an event trigger that automatically executes a policy setting function to prevent misoperations when a CREATE TABLE is performed.

For details about the sample, refer to ["5.5 Sample"](#).

## A.5 Operations that Allow for Conflict

---

We offer an "automatic conflict resolution feature" that automatically resolves conflicts according to predefined rules and allows replication to continue. This feature enables replication to continue by resolving conflicts, thereby improving data consistency.

By default, the system is configured to use the automatic conflict resolution feature.

The available methods vary depending on the type of conflict.

When attempting to apply an INSERT or UPDATE, you can choose between the "last\_update\_wins" method, which applies the update with the latest timestamp based on the commit time and a method that skips updates on data that has already been deleted by a DELETE operation. For details, refer to ["A.5.2 How to Resolve Conflicts and Configure Settings"](#).

By specifying an automatic conflict resolution method, you can use it for operations such as the following.

- For data that is not critical such as user registration information, selecting the "last\_update\_wins" method will apply the most recent information.
- To update data without causing replication delays, update all regions to the same value simultaneously to eliminate propagation delays in a multi-master environment. In the event of a conflict, resolve it automatically to ensure replication continues without issues.

If you determine that the automatic conflict resolution method poses a security risk, you can configure the system to stop replication with an error when a conflict occurs, allowing you to resolve the issue manually to prevent the problem from spreading. This setting can be configured for each database instance.

One risk associated with enabling concurrency is that automatic conflict resolution may cause data inconsistencies across regions. These inconsistencies could lead to incorrect system processing and result in system issues.

To prevent this from happening, design your application to either prevent conflicts from occurring or ensure that data inconsistencies do not arise even if conflicts do occur. If you cannot mitigate this risk, do not use the automatic conflict resolution feature.

### A.5.1 About the Conflict

---

For details on the competition, refer to pgactive's "Reference Guide".

Here, we provide an overview.

In a single-master configuration, transactions and locks are managed to prevent conflicts from occurring. However, in a multi-master replication configuration, there is a delay in transmitting and applying changes to other remote nodes after they are committed on a local node. If another change is made during this delay, a conflict will arise between the local change and the remote change.

The conflicts caused by the applied changes vary.

For conflicts that can be detected and resolved, refer to ["Resolvable Conflicts"](#).

The conflicts listed below cannot be resolved; therefore, you must either revise the definition to prevent them from occurring or handle them on the application side.

- If a UNIQUE constraint is violated in a table with multiple UNIQUE keys, an error is generated and the operation is skipped.
- Even if applying the replicated data results in a violation of a foreign key constraint, the constraint violation cannot be detected.
- If exclusion constraints are used, the operation cannot be applied and may cause a replay deadlock.
- If a lock conflict occurs, the deadlock detection feature may trigger a retry.

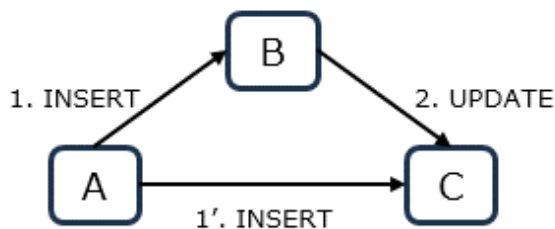
Additionally, since data discrepancies between regions can sometimes lead to conflicts, you should either design the system to prevent such discrepancies from occurring in the first place, or take measures such as manually executing SQL queries to resolve any discrepancies that do arise.

#### Resolvable Conflicts

Conflict	Conflict Details	State at the Time of the Conflict	Parameters Used for Conflict Resolution	Notes
INSERT vs INSERT	This occurs when you attempt to insert data and there is already data with the same PRIMARY KEY or a single UNIQUE constraint.	In the event of a conflict, resolving it using the "last_update_wins" method ensures that all regions use the same data with the most recent update time.	pgactive.pgx_insert_insert_resolver	If there are multiple UNIQUE key constraints and you attempt to apply a record that violates them, the system will not apply the record, will instead return an error, and will skip the application, proceeding to execute subsequent application processes.
INSERT vs UPDATE	In a configuration with three or more servers, this occurs when an UPDATE change made in a different region is replicated before an INSERT change is replicated.  In this <a href="#">example</a> , regarding the INSERT operation at A, if an UPDATE operation for record 2 arrives at C before the INSERT operation for record 1', a conflict will occur because the record to be updated cannot be found.	In this <a href="#">example</a> , only Region C will discard the UPDATE, leaving only the data from the INSERT that occurred before the UPDATE. Therefore, you must take immediate action, such as manually correcting the data. If that is not possible, you must implement measures on the application side such as updating only the regions where the INSERT was performed to prevent this conflict from occurring.	pgactive.pgx_update_delete_resolver	
INSERT vs DELETE	In a configuration with three or more servers, this occurs when a DELETE change made in a different region is replicated before an INSERT change is replicated.	As with INSERT vs. UPDATE operations, data that was INSERT but not DELETE may remain in the database. Therefore, you must take immediate action, such as manually deleting the data. If that is not possible, you must implement measures to prevent this conflict, such as ensuring that the data is deleted only in the region where it was INSERT.	pgactive.pgx_delete_delete_resolver	
UPDATE vs UPDATE	The way conflicts are resolved when applying an UPDATE depends on whether a record with the old PRIMARY KEY exists locally.	If you do not update the PRIMARY KEY in the UPDATE statement, you can ensure that all records have the same commit time; however, if you do UPDATE the PRIMARY	Records with the previous PRIMARY KEY exist: pgactive.pgx_update_update_resolver  No records with the PRIMARY KEY prior to	If there are multiple UNIQUE key constraints and you attempt to apply a record that violates them, the system will not apply the record,

Conflict	Conflict Details	State at the Time of the Conflict	Parameters Used for Conflict Resolution	Notes
	<p>If a record exists locally, a conflict arises between updating to the information from the remote server and retaining the local update.</p> <p>If no record exists locally, a conflict arises because the PRIMARY KEY may have been changed by the UPDATE, making it impossible to track the updated record.</p>	<p>KEY, data consistency will be compromised.</p> <p>Therefore, if a conflict occurs, you must either manually correct the data, ensure that the application does not update the PRIMARY KEY in the UPDATE statement, or restrict updates to specific regions.</p>	<p>the change exist: pgactive.pgx_update_delete_resolver</p>	<p>will instead return an error, and will skip the application, proceeding to execute subsequent application processes.</p>
UPDATE vs DELETE	<p>This occurs when the data has already been deleted by a DELETE statement before the UPDATE is applied.</p>	<p>Since both will eventually be deleted, this isn't a major issue.</p> <p>However, if you've changed the PRIMARY KEY via an UPDATE statement, the system may be unable to locate the rows to delete, leaving data behind and causing data inconsistencies.</p> <p>Therefore, if this occurs, you'll need to either manually correct the data, ensure that the application does not change the PRIMARY KEY via UPDATE, or execute UPDATE and DELETE operations within specific regions.</p>	<p>pgactive.pgx_update_delete_resolver</p>	
DELETE vs DELETE	<p>This occurs when attempting to execute a DELETE operation on a record that has already been deleted by a previous DELETE operation.</p>	<p>Since both will eventually be deleted, it won't be a major issue.</p>	<p>pgactive.pgx_delete_delete_resolver</p>	

Example: When the system consists of three or more servers



To summarize the above, it automatically resolves conflicts in four main scenarios:

- When applying an INSERT change from the remote server, and a record with the same PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE key already exists locally (insert\_insert)
- When applying an UPDATE change from the remote server, and a record with the PRIMARY KEY from before the UPDATE already exists locally, requiring a decision on whether to keep the local record or the remote record (update\_update)

- When applying a remote UPDATE change and no record with the PRIMARY KEY from before the update exists locally (update\_delete)
- When applying a remote DELETE and no record with the PRIMARY KEY of the tuple to be deleted exists locally (delete\_delete)

## A.5.2 How to Resolve Conflicts and Configure Settings

By configuring the following settings in postgresql.conf, you can specify how conflicts should be resolved across the entire database instance.

Parameter	Description	Specified values and default values
pgactive.pgx_insert_insert_resolver	Specify the method for resolving conflicts when duplicate PRIMARY KEYs or UNIQUE keys exist.	<p>You can specify "last_update_wins" or "error".</p> <p>The default is "last_update_wins".</p> <p>last_update_wins: Compares the commit times of the remote and local branches, and applies the commit with the later timestamp.</p> <p>error: Outputs an error message and pauses replication.</p> <p>This can only be specified when the server starts.</p>
pgactive.pgx_update_update_resolver	Specify the method for resolving conflicts that arise when a decision must be made regarding whether to retain the remote or local data for the data to be updated.	<p>You can specify "last_update_wins" or "error".</p> <p>The default is "last_update_wins".</p> <p>last_update_wins: Compares the commit times of the remote and local branches, and applies the commit with the later timestamp.</p> <p>error: Outputs an error message and pauses replication.</p> <p>This can only be specified when the server starts.</p>
pgactive.pgx_update_delete_resolver	Specify the method for resolving conflicts that arise when the tuple data prior to the update cannot be found.	<p>You can specify "skip" or "error".</p> <p>The default is "skip".</p> <p>skip: Skips the application of conflicting remote changes.</p> <p>error: Outputs an error message and pauses replication.</p> <p>This can only be specified when the server starts.</p>
pgactive.pgx_delete_delete_resolver	Specify the method for resolving conflicts that arise when the tuple data to be deleted cannot be found.	<p>You can specify "skip" or "error".</p> <p>The default is "skip".</p> <p>skip: Skips the application of conflicting remote changes.</p> <p>error: Outputs an error message and pauses replication.</p> <p>This can only be specified when the server starts.</p>

Pausing replication application using the "error" specification is equivalent to stopping the replication application process using the "pgactive\_apply\_pause" function. Therefore, to resume application, you can execute the "pgactive\_apply\_resume" function.

To check whether replication is paused, you can use the "pgactive\_is\_apply\_paused" function.

If replication is paused due to an "error" specification, the data that was about to be applied during the conflict is skipped, and the process stops with the data remaining unapplied.

Since conflict information is recorded in the server logs and the "pgactive.pgactive\_conflict\_history" table, review the latest conflict information to determine whether to apply the remote data, and then correct the data accordingly.

For details on the "pgactive.pgactive\_conflict\_history" table, refer to "5.3 Table".

### A.5.3 History of Conflicts

Detected conflicts and their resolutions are recorded in the server logs and the "pgactive.pgactive\_conflict\_history" table.

Since the output includes tuple information, logging tuple details to the server logs may expose sensitive information contained in the columns.

To ensure security, please configure the "pgactive.conflict\_logging\_include\_tuples" setting to prevent tuple information from being written to the server logs. Additionally, please set access permissions for the "pgactive.pgactive\_conflict\_history" table.

The parameters that can be configured in postgresql.conf regarding history of conflicts are as follows:

Parameter	Description	Specified values and default values
pgactive.log_conflicts_to_table	Specify whether to store conflict history in the "pgactive.pgactive_conflict_history" table.	You can specify "on" or "off". The default is "on". This can only be specified when the server starts.
pgactive.log_conflicts_to_logfile	Specify whether to output conflict history to the server log.	You can specify "on" or "off". The default is "off". This can only be specified when the server starts.
pgactive.conflict_logging_include_tuples	Specify whether to include tuple information in the logs or in the conflict history stored in the "pgactive.pgactive_conflict_history" table.	You can specify "on", "off", "table" or "log". The default is "on". on: Outputs tuple information to both the log and the table. off: Does not output tuple information to either the log or the table. table: Outputs tuple information to the table only. log: Outputs tuple information to the log only. This can only be specified when the server starts.

### A.5.4 Monitoring History of Conflicts

Please review the history of conflicts to ensure that no unexpected conflicts have occurred. If an unexpected conflict is found, verify the data and use SQL to correct it so that the values are correct across all regions.

Data in the "pgactive.pgactive\_conflict\_history" table, which stores history of conflicts, is not automatically deleted. Therefore, please periodically check the table's data volume and delete unnecessary historical data from the table.

When verifying or deleting data, sort by "local\_node\_sysid" and "conflict\_id", and check the conflict data preceding a specific conflict\_id. After verification, delete the data preceding that conflict\_id as necessary.

## A.5.5 Backup

---

The "pgactive.pgactive\_conflict\_history" table, which stores history of conflicts, is not backed up when using the "pg\_dumpall" command or when creating a logical backup with the "pg\_dump" command.

Therefore, please use a COPY statement or perform a physical backup using a command such as "pg\_basebackup".

## A.6 Operation of Comprehensive Data for all Nodes

---

In a multi-master configuration, data is updated in each region, which can cause temporary discrepancies in data freshness between regions. If the system aggregates data while these discrepancies exist, the results may become inaccurate or duplicated. Therefore, consider the following measures:

- Aggregate only your own data in each region, and perform the overall aggregation based on those results.
- Designate a dedicated node to integrate data from multiple regions, and perform the overall aggregation only on that node. To reduce load, it is recommended to use standby servers.

## A.7 Consideration of Delay

---

Design that does not require strong consistency, assuming discrepancies in data freshness between regions, and the need to add check processing and idempotent processing.

This is equivalent to foreign key constraints, and data consistency that occurs in different regions cannot always be expected.

Therefore, if there is a possibility of using data from another region, consider options such as allowing the use of slightly outdated data or retrying as a temporary error without abnormal termination even if the data is inconsistent (insufficient).

In addition, by using it in conjunction with replication delay monitoring, it is possible to determine whether the cause of data anomalies is due to delay or not.

## A.8 Schema Change Method

---

In this feature, the results of DDL commands are not reflected on other nodes.

Therefore, it is necessary to execute the same DDL statement on all nodes that are linked with this feature.

- Before executing SQL statements that correspond to DDL additions or changes on the node, execute the DDL statement on the linked nodes first.
- Until the DDL changes are made on the linked nodes, the reflection of logs generated by DDL changes will be on hold. It won't result in an error immediately, but it may cause replication delays, so ensure prompt reflection.

Note that the following feature is not available.

```
pgactive.skip_ddl_replication
```

## A.9 Failover

---

Design for configuration and reconnection within and between regions is required.

For more details, refer to "[4.2.4 Operations within the Region](#)" and "[4.2.5 Operations Between Regions](#)".

## A.10 Monitoring of Delays

---

Refer to "[4.4 Monitoring](#)" and design monitoring methods and alerts based on changes in log volume due to delays.

## A.11 Addressing Mixed Locations

---

This feature assumes that during failover, applications that would normally run in different regions may end up running on the same server.

For your application, please verify whether it requires setting locale, time zone, etc., per session when running in different regions, or whether it needs to unify locale, timestamps, etc., to be location-independent.

## A.12 Correspondence List

Explain the design items below.

Design item	Corresponding content	Table	Application	Operation
Primary Key Setting	Always set the primary key.	Y	-	-
Sequence Management	Snowflake ID, Region ID embedding sequence, use of UUID (change from PostgreSQL sequence)	Y	Y	-
Separation of Update Targets	To prevent duplication or conflict of update and delete records between regions, measures such as dividing writable tables, partitions, or rows by region will be implemented.	Y	Y	-
Detection and Prevention of Misoperation	Add a mechanism using policies and the CHECK function to prevent mistakenly updating data in a different region.	Y	Y	Y
Operation of Comprehensive Data for all Nodes	Aggregate separately cluster, or create a system that prevents duplicate updates between regions, such as managing views for the entire dataset aggregated by each region.	Y	Y	-
Consideration of Delay	Design that does not require strong consistency, assuming discrepancies between regions, and the addition of check processing and idempotent processing.	-	Y	Y
Schema Change Method	Design and regulate simultaneous changes to all nodes and phased synchronization.	Y	-	Y
Failover	Failover: Reconnection rules and settings, application design during switching.	-	Y	Y
Monitoring of Delays	Design of integration methods such as LSN monitoring and CloudWatch	-	Y	Y
Addressing Mixed Locations	Consider whether conflicts in locale or time zone may occur when the application runs in different regions.	-	Y	-

Y: Related design is required

# Appendix B Using Other Features in Combination

Explain how to handle the use of this feature in combination with other features.

## Affected features

Features that provide dedicated DDL for tables and SQL functions may require careful attention to usage or may not be available due to usage constraints on logical replication, such as primary keys and sequences.

In addition, if you want to use PostgreSQL features other than those provided by this product, check if they meet these conditions and consider the usage by referring to the correspondence in the text below.

## Status of support for the features provided by this product

Among the features provided by this product, those with usage constraints are listed below.

When using the following features, consider corresponding to the constraints or operating in a way that does not use them in conjunction with this feature.

OSS name/Feature name	Usage constraint
pg_hint_plan	There are constraints on construction and operation
pg_dbms_stats	There are constraints on construction and operation
pgvector	Cannot be used together
pgvectorscale	Cannot be used together
Apache AGE	Cannot be used together
pgai	Cannot be used together
pg_cron	There are constraints on construction and operation
PostGIS	Cannot be used together
Data masking	Cannot be used together
Confidentiality management	Cannot be used together

The response methods according to the constraints are shown below.

## When there are constraints on construction and operation

The following features have their own DDL definitions, and there are features that cannot be replicated with this feature.

- pg\_hint\_plan
- pg\_dbms\_stats
- pg\_cron

Accommodate these features as follows.

Accommodate during construction

Apply according to the following procedure.

Work should be done in each region.

1. Set up the environment for using this feature in each region.  
Implement up to "[Chapter 3 Setup](#)".
2. From then on, perform the same tasks on the primary server in each region.  
Add the extension name to be used to shared\_preload\_libraries in postgresql.conf and restart the instance.
3. Execute the CREATE EXTENSION statement to register the extension.

4. Execute the `pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table` function to configure the settings so that tables created by the extension are not included in replication.

- `pg_hint_plan`

```
SELECT pgactive.pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table('hint_plan.hints');
```

- `pg_dbms_stats`

```
SELECT
pgactive.pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table('dbms_stats.relation_stats_locked')
SELECT
pgactive.pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table('dbms_stats.column_stats_locked');
SELECT pgactive.pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table('dbms_stats.backup_history');
SELECT
pgactive.pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table('dbms_stats.relation_stats_backup');
SELECT
pgactive.pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table('dbms_stats.column_stats_backup');
```

- `pg_cron`

```
SELECT pgactive.pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table('cron.job');
SELECT pgactive.pgx_pgactive_replication_set_exclude_table('cron.job_run_details');
```

#### Accommodate during operation

Registration and configuration information for extensions in each region (for example, registration in the `hint_plan.hints` table or schedule settings for `pg_cron`) are not included in replication between regions. Therefore, perform the same operations in each region.

#### When the features cannot be used together

This feature cannot be used in conjunction.

Do not use it directly in the environment of this feature.

# Appendix C Estimating Requirements

This appendix describes how to estimate requirements.

## C.1 Estimating Transaction Log Space Requirements

In preparation for situations where transaction logs are not transferred between regions, such as during maintenance work or wide-area line disconnection, it is necessary to estimate the space of transaction logs according to the following requirements to ensure that transaction logs are not reused.

- RPO (Recovery Point Objective)
- Maintenance time

The space of transaction logs varies depending on the log amount of update transactions per unit time, line performance, and the time during which transaction logs are not transferred to the counterpart center.

Therefore, simulate database updates during maintenance time and allowable line disconnection time in a test environment, and measure the actual space of transaction logs.



### Point

You can determine the transmission delay amount by statistically collecting the differences between the `pending_wal_decoding` and `pending_wal_to_apply` columns in the `pgactive_get_replication_lag_info` function.

Refer to "[4.4.1 pgactive\\_get\\_replication\\_lag\\_info function](#)".

# Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres 18 SP2

## Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing)

Linux

J2UL-3059-03ENZ0(00)  
June 2026

# Preface

---

## Purpose of this document

This document describes the tasks required for using the database multiplexing feature of Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.

## Intended readers

This document is intended for those who set up and use the database multiplexing feature.

Readers of this document are also assumed to have general knowledge of:

- PostgreSQL
- SQL
- Linux

## Structure of this document

This document is structured as follows:

### [Chapter 1 Overview of Database Multiplexing Mode](#)

Provides an overview of database multiplexing mode.

### [Chapter 2 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode](#)

Describes how to set up database multiplexing mode.

### [Chapter 3 Operations in Database Multiplexing Mode](#)

Explains periodic database multiplexing mode.

### [Chapter 4 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Database Multiplexing Mode](#)

Explains the action required when an error occurs during a database multiplexing mode.

### [Chapter 5 Managing Mirroring Controller Using WebAdmin](#)

Explains how to set up and manage Mirroring Controller in a streaming replication cluster using WebAdmin.

### [Appendix A Parameters](#)

Explains the configuration files and parameters required for database multiplexing mode.

### [Appendix B Supplementary Information on Building the Primary Server and Standby Server on the Same Server](#)

Explains supplementary information on building the primary server and standby server on the same server.

### [Appendix C User Commands](#)

Explains the user commands.

### [Appendix D Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality](#)

Provides notes when performing automatic degradation unconditionally after a heartbeat abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of an operating system or server.

### [Appendix E Supplementary Procedure on Configuring for Operation in Database Multiplexing Mode](#)

Explains supplementary procedure on the configuration required for operation in database multiplexing mode.

### [Appendix F WebAdmin Disallow User Inputs Containing Hazardous Characters](#)

Explains characters not allowed in WebAdmin.

### [Appendix G Collecting Failure Investigation Data](#)

Explains how to collect data for initial investigation.

**Export restrictions**

Exportation/release of this document may require necessary procedures in accordance with the regulations of your resident country and/or US export control laws.

**Issue date and version**

Edition 3.0: June 2026
Edition 2.0: March 2026
Edition 1.0: December 2025

**Copyright**

Copyright 2016-2026 Fujitsu Limited

# Contents

---

Chapter 1 Overview of Database Multiplexing Mode.....	1
1.1 What is Database Multiplexing Mode.....	1
1.1.1 Monitoring Using Database Multiplexing Mode.....	4
1.1.2 Referencing on the Standby Server.....	6
1.1.2.1 If Prioritizing the Main Job on the Primary Server.....	6
1.1.2.2 If Performing the Referencing Job on the Synchronous Standby Server.....	6
1.2 System Configuration for Database Multiplexing Mode.....	6
1.2.1 Mirroring Controller Resources.....	10
1.2.1.1 Database Server Resources.....	10
1.2.1.2 Arbitration Server Resources.....	11
1.2.2 Mirroring Controller Processes.....	11
1.2.2.1 Database Server Processes.....	11
1.2.2.2 Arbitration Server Process.....	11
1.2.3 Redundancy of the Admin and Log Transfer Networks.....	12
1.2.4 Notes on CPU Architecture and Products.....	12
1.2.5 When There are not Enough Networks Available.....	12
1.3 Deciding on Operation when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected.....	12
1.4 Security in Database Multiplexing.....	13
1.4.1 Authentication of the Standby Server.....	15
1.4.2 Encryption of Transaction Logs Transferred to the Standby Server.....	16
Chapter 2 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode.....	17
2.1 Installation.....	18
2.2 Preparing for Setup.....	19
2.2.1 Preparing the Database Server.....	19
2.2.1.1 Preparing the Backup Disk.....	19
2.2.1.2 JAVA_HOME Setting (SLES).....	19
2.2.2 Preparing the Arbitration Server.....	19
2.2.2.1 Preparing to Output Error Logs to the Event Log (Windows).....	19
2.2.2.2 Security Policy Settings (Windows).....	20
2.2.2.3 JAVA_HOME Setting (SLES).....	20
2.3 Setting Up the Arbitration Server.....	20
2.3.1 Configuring the Arbitration Server.....	20
2.3.2 Creating a User Exit for the Arbitration Server.....	25
2.3.3 Starting the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	26
2.4 Setting Up the Primary Server.....	26
2.4.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Primary Server.....	26
2.4.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Primary Server Instance.....	30
2.4.3 Starting Mirroring Controller on the Primary Server.....	34
2.5 Setting Up the Standby Server.....	35
2.5.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Standby Server.....	35
2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance.....	36
2.5.3 Starting Mirroring Controller on the Standby Server.....	38
2.6 Creating a User Exit for a Database Server.....	39
2.7 Confirming the Streaming Replication Status.....	40
2.8 Checking the Connection Status.....	41
2.8.1 Checking the Connection Status on a Database Server.....	41
2.8.2 Checking the Connection Status on the Arbitration Server.....	42
2.9 Creating Applications.....	42
2.9.1 Application Connection Server Settings.....	42
2.10 Checking the Behavior.....	42
2.11 Tuning.....	43
2.11.1 Tuning to Stabilize the Database Multiplexing Mode.....	43
2.11.2 Tuning to Stabilize Queries on the Standby Server.....	43
2.11.3 Tuning to Stabilize Queries on the Standby Server (when Performing Frequent Updates on the Primary Server).....	43

2.11.4 Tuning for Optimization of Degradation Using Abnormality Monitoring.....	44
2.11.4.1 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of the Operating System or Server.....	44
2.11.4.1.1 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Use an Arbitration Server for Automatic Degradation.....	44
2.11.4.1.2 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Perform Automatic Degradation by Calling a User Exit that Determines Degradation.....	50
2.11.4.1.3 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Notify Messages.....	52
2.11.4.1.4 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Perform Automatic Degenerate Unconditionally due to Heartbeat Abnormality.....	52
2.11.4.2 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of Database Processes.....	52
2.11.4.3 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of Streaming Replication.....	54
2.11.4.4 Tuning for Disk Abnormality Monitoring.....	55
2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances.....	58
2.13 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	60
2.14 Backup Operation.....	62
2.14.1 Backing up Database Multiplexing Mode Information.....	62
2.14.2 Database Backup Operation.....	62
<b>Chapter 3 Operations in Database Multiplexing Mode.....</b>	<b>64</b>
3.1 Starting and Stopping the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	64
3.1.1 Starting the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	64
3.1.2 Stopping the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	64
3.2 Starting and Stopping Mirroring Controller.....	65
3.2.1 Starting Mirroring Controller.....	65
3.2.2 Stopping Mirroring Controller.....	66
3.3 Checking the Database Multiplexing Mode Status.....	67
3.3.1 Checking the Status of the Database Server.....	67
3.3.2 Checking the Status of the Arbitration Server.....	68
3.4 Manually Switching the Primary Server.....	68
3.5 Manually Disconnecting the Standby Server.....	69
3.6 Action Required when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected.....	69
3.7 Monitoring Mirroring Controller Messages.....	70
3.8 Server Maintenance.....	72
3.8.1 Rolling Updates.....	72
3.8.2 Stopping for Maintenance.....	77
3.8.3 Arbitration Server Maintenance.....	78
3.9 Changes in Operation.....	79
3.9.1 Changes Required when the Standby Server is Stopped.....	79
3.9.2 Changing from Single Server Mode to Database Multiplexing Mode.....	79
3.9.3 Changing from Database Multiplexing Mode to Single Server Mode.....	80
3.9.4 Changing to Database Multiplexing Mode when the Arbitration Server is Used for Automatic Degradation.....	83
3.9.5 Changing Parameters.....	84
3.9.6 Uninstalling in Database Multiplexing Mode.....	85
<b>Chapter 4 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Database Multiplexing Mode.....</b>	<b>86</b>
4.1 Action Required when Server Degradation Occurs.....	86
4.1.1 Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Switch has Occurred.....	86
4.1.1.1 Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server.....	88
4.1.1.1.1 Stop Mirroring Controller.....	88
4.1.1.1.2 Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory.....	89
4.1.1.1.3 Identify cause of error and perform recovery.....	89
4.1.1.2 Rebuild the Standby Server.....	90
4.1.1.3 Failback of the Primary Server.....	91
4.1.2 Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Disconnection has Occurred.....	93
4.1.2.1 Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server.....	94
4.1.2.1.1 Stop Mirroring Controller.....	94
4.1.2.1.2 Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory.....	95
4.1.2.1.3 Identify cause of error and perform recovery.....	95
4.1.2.2 Rebuild the Standby Server.....	95

4.1.3 Addressing Errors During Degrading Operation.....	95
4.2 Action Required when Automatic Switch Fails.....	96
4.3 Action Required when Automatic Disconnection Fails.....	96
4.4 Action Required when All Database Servers or Instances Stopped.....	97
4.5 Recovering from an Incorrect User Operation.....	101
<b>Chapter 5 Managing Mirroring Controller Using WebAdmin.....</b>	<b>103</b>
5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup.....	103
5.2 Edit Mirroring Controller Setup.....	105
5.3 Mirroring Controller Configuration.....	105
5.4 Stopping Mirroring Controller.....	107
5.5 Starting Mirroring Controller.....	107
5.6 Disabling Failover Mode.....	107
5.7 Enabling Failover Mode.....	108
5.8 Deleting Mirroring Controller Setup.....	108
5.9 Status Update after Failover.....	108
5.10 Action Required when an Error Occurs in the Combined Admin Network and Log Transfer Network.....	109
5.11 Performing Automatic Degradation Using the Arbitration Server.....	109
<b>Appendix A Parameters.....</b>	<b>112</b>
A.1 Parameters Set on the Primary Server.....	112
A.2 Parameters Set on the Standby Server.....	114
A.3 Network Configuration File.....	117
A.4 Server Configuration File.....	120
A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers.....	120
A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File.....	129
<b>Appendix B Supplementary Information on Building the Primary Server and Standby Server on the Same Server.....</b>	<b>134</b>
B.1 Backup Data Storage Destination Directory.....	134
B.2 How to Execute the mc_ctl Command.....	134
<b>Appendix C User Commands.....</b>	<b>136</b>
C.1 Fencing Command.....	136
C.2 Arbitration Command.....	138
C.3 State Transition Commands.....	139
C.3.1 Post-switch Command.....	139
C.3.2 Pre-detach Command.....	140
C.3.3 Post-attach Command.....	140
<b>Appendix D Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality.....</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Appendix E Supplementary Procedure on Configuring for Operation in Database Multiplexing Mode.....</b>	<b>145</b>
E.1 Security Policy Settings.....	145
E.2 Windows Firewall Settings.....	145
<b>Appendix F WebAdmin Disallow User Inputs Containing Hazardous Characters.....</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Appendix G Collecting Failure Investigation Data.....</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Index.....</b>	<b>149</b>

# Chapter 1 Overview of Database Multiplexing Mode

This chapter provides an overview of database multiplexing mode.

## Point

.....  
In this and subsequent chapters, the word "Mirroring Controller" may be used in the process or management directory name or explanation.  
.....

## 1.1 What is Database Multiplexing Mode

Database multiplexing mode is an operation mode (log shipping mode) based on PostgreSQL streaming replication. Other software such as cluster software is not required.

This mode replicates the database on all servers that comprise the cluster system. It achieves this by transferring the updated transaction logs of the database from the server that receives the updates (primary server) to another server (standby server), and then reflecting them on the standby server. The client driver automatically distinguishes between the primary and standby servers, so applications can be connected transparently regardless of the physical server.

It consists of a feature that detects faults in the elements that are essential for the continuity of the database operation (such as the database process, disk, and network), as well as simplified switchover and standby server disconnection features. Furthermore, referencing can be performed on the standby server. The database will be copied in synchronous mode.

## Information

.....  
If using WebAdmin or Mirroring Controller, Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres supports cluster systems comprising one primary server and one standby server.

- Although it is possible to connect an asynchronous standby server to the cluster system as an additional server, the standby server is not targeted for monitoring by Mirroring Controller.
  - A synchronous standby server cannot be connected to the cluster system as an additional server.
- .....

## See

.....  
The streaming replication feature is not described in this manual.

Refer to "High Availability, Load Balancing, and Replication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the streaming replication feature.  
.....

Figure 1.1 Failover from the primary server to the standby server

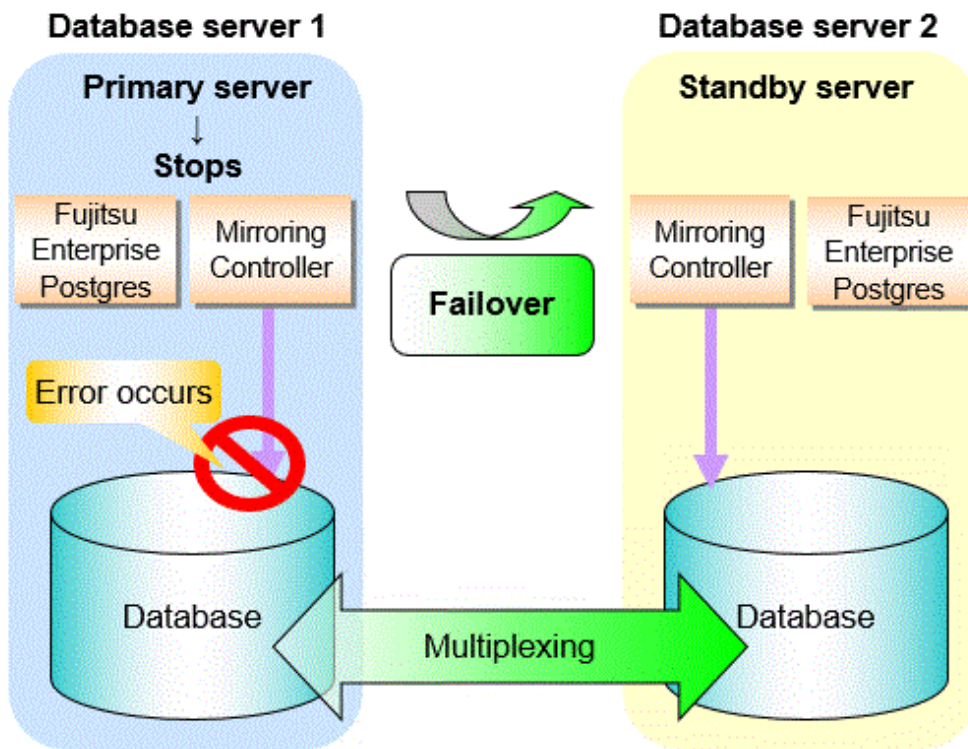
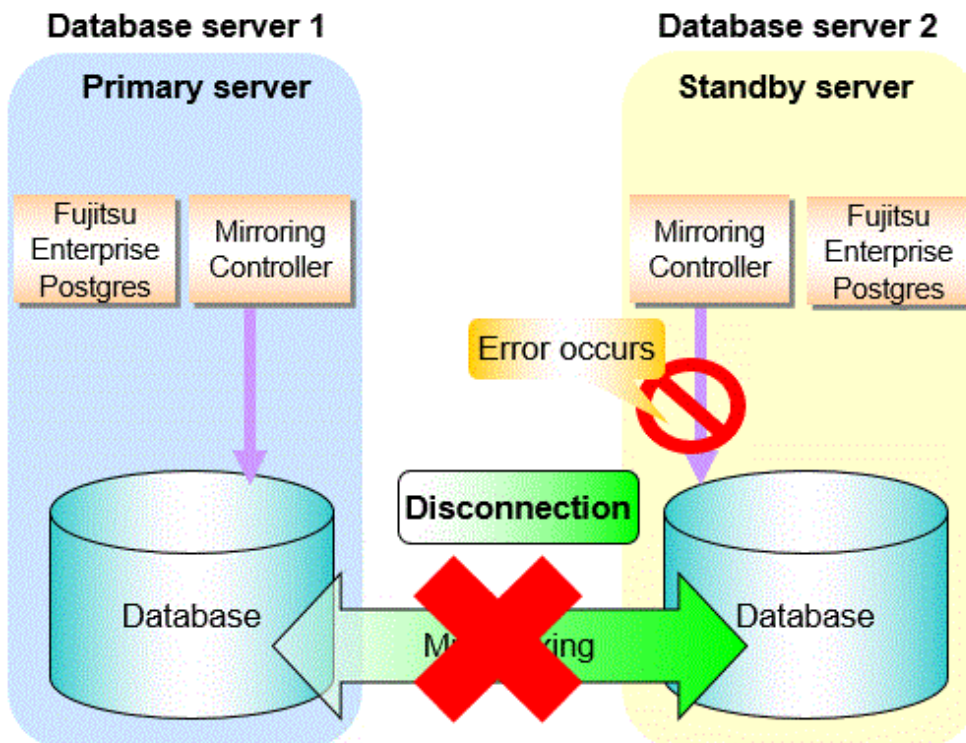


Figure 1.2 Standby server disconnection



**Database degradation using the arbitration server**

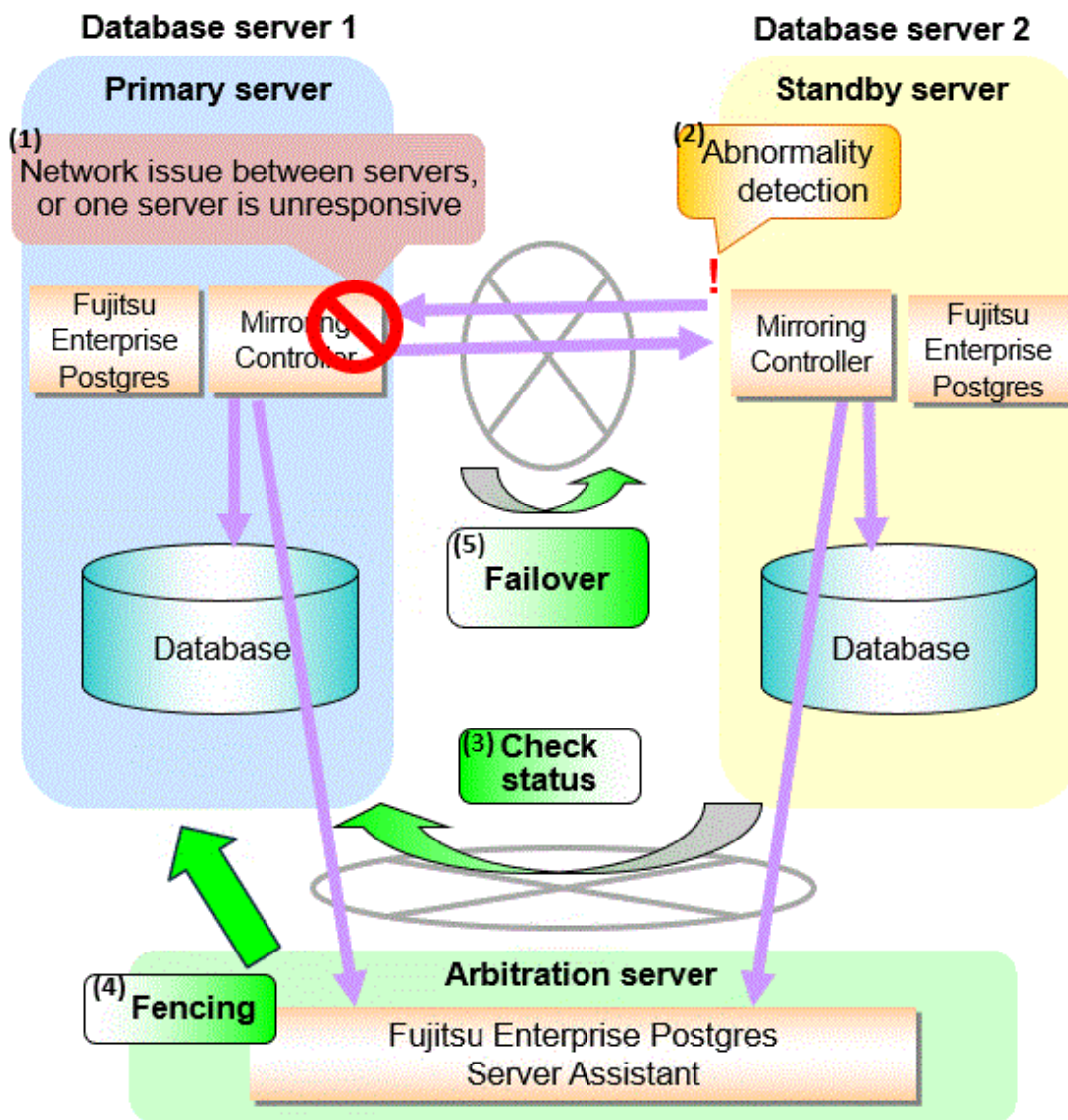
Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres provides the Server Assistant that objectively determines the status of database servers as a third party, and if necessary, isolates affected databases if the database servers are unable to accurately ascertain their mutual statuses in database multiplexing

mode, such as due to a network error between database servers, or server instability. Database degradation can be performed by using the server (arbitration server) on which the Server Assistant is installed. Install the arbitration server on a different physical server to that of the database server. Refer to "1.2 System Configuration for Database Multiplexing Mode" for information on the system configuration when using the arbitration server.

For database degradation using the arbitration server, if the database servers are unable to check their mutual statuses (due to a network error between database servers or server instability), then the database server queries the arbitration server for the status of the other database server. If it is determined based on the heartbeat result that the status is unstable, the applicable database server will be isolated from the cluster system (fencing). The arbitration server periodically heartbeats the database server so that it can respond immediately to queries from the database server. The fencing process can be customized according to the environment where Mirroring Controller is used.

Additionally, the database servers are always performing their heartbeats for the arbitration server so that it can perform check requests any time.

Figure 1.3 Database degradation using the arbitration server



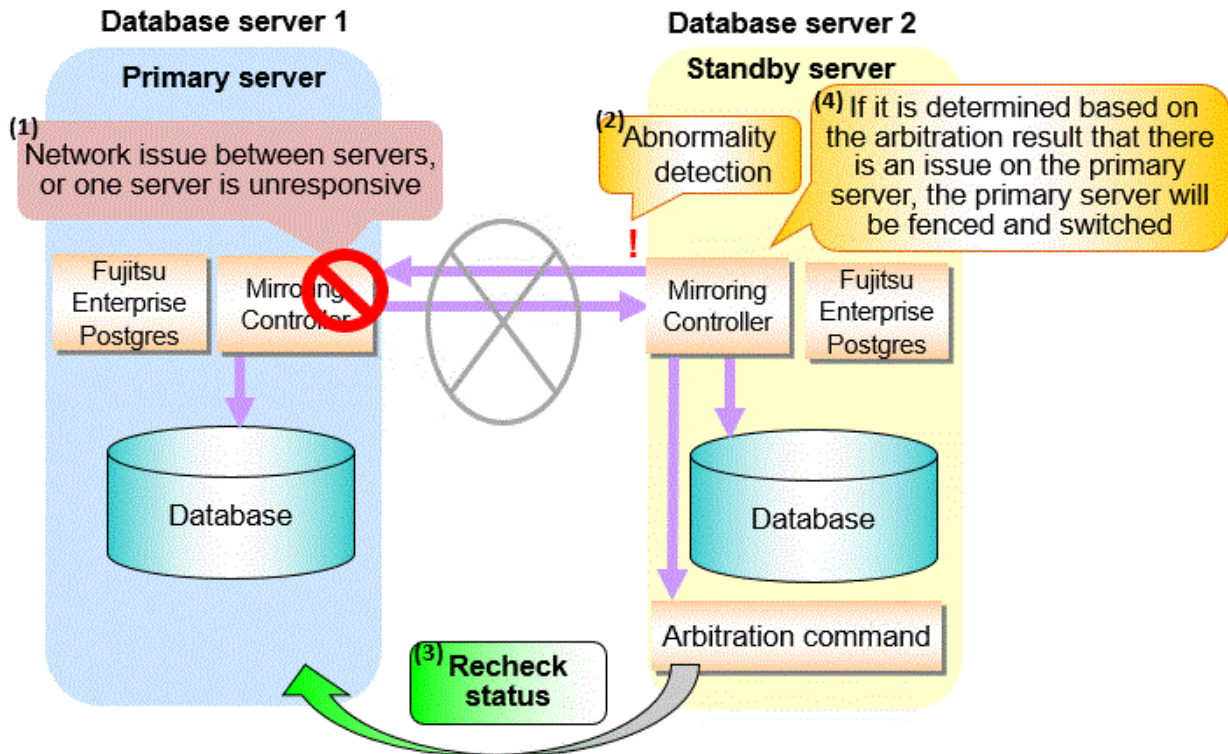
 See

Refer to "2.3.2 Creating a User Exit for the Arbitration Server" or "Appendix C User Commands" for information on fencing commands.

## Database degradation using the arbitration command

The arbitration command is a user command that performs arbitration processing in lieu of the arbitration server. If an arbitration server cannot be deployed, arbitration of the database server can be performed using the arbitration command.

Figure 1.4 Database degradation using the arbitration command



 See

Refer to "2.6 Creating a User Exit for a Database Server" or "Appendix C User Commands" for information on user commands.

### 1.1.1 Monitoring Using Database Multiplexing Mode

In database multiplexing mode, perform the monitoring below.

- Operating system or server failures, and no-response state

By generating a heartbeat between Mirroring Controller on each server, operating system or server errors are detected and acknowledged between the relevant servers.

The optimal operating method for environments where database multiplexing mode is performed can be selected from the following:

- Use the arbitration server to perform automatic degradation (switch/disconnect)

This is the default method.

The arbitration server objectively determines the status of database servers, then isolates and degrades from the cluster system the ones with an unstable status.

Refer to "[Database degradation using the arbitration server](#)" for details.

- Call the user exit (user command) that will perform the degradation decision, and perform automatic degradation

If the arbitration server cannot be installed, select if arbitration processing can be performed by the user instead.

Mirroring Controller queries the user exit on whether to degrade. The user exit determines the status of the database server, and notifies Mirroring Controller whether to perform degradation.

Refer to "[Database degradation using the arbitration command](#)" for details.

- Notification messages

Use this method if using a two-database server configuration.

Mirroring Controller outputs messages to the system log when an abnormality is detected. This ensures that a split brain will not occur due to a heartbeat abnormality - however, automatic switching will not be performed if the primary server operating system or server fails or becomes unresponsive.

- Perform automatic degradation unconditionally after a heartbeat abnormality

This method is handled as in FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 9.6 or earlier versions.

This method is not recommended, because Mirroring Controller unconditionally will perform automatic degradation after heartbeat abnormalities.

- Database process failures, and no-response state

Mirroring Controller periodically accesses the database processes and checks the status. A process error is detected by monitoring whether an access timeout occurs.

- Disk failure

Mirroring Controller periodically creates files on the data storage destination disk below. A disk error is detected when an I/O error occurs.

- Data storage destination disk
- Transaction log storage destination disk
- Tablespace storage destination disk

Failures that can be detected are those that physically affect the entire system, such as disk header or device power failures.

- Streaming replication issue

Mirroring Controller detects streaming replication issues (log transfer network and WAL send/receive processes) by periodically accessing the PostgreSQL system views.

- Mirroring Controller process failure and no response

In order to continue the monitoring process on Mirroring Controller, Mirroring Controller process failures and no responses are also monitored.

The Mirroring Controller monitoring process detects Mirroring Controller process failures and no responses by periodically querying the Mirroring Controller process. If an issue is detected, Mirroring Controller is automatically restarted by the Mirroring Controller monitoring process.

## Information

.....

If the role of primary server was switched to another server and then starts degrading, the original primary server will not become the standby server automatically. Remove the cause of the error, and then change the role of the original primary server to the server currently acting as standby server. Refer to "[4.1 Action Required when Server Degradation Occurs](#)" for details.

.....

## Point

- If output of messages is selected as the operation to be performed when a heartbeat abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server, automatic degradation will not be performed. However, if an issue in the WAL send process is detected on the primary server, then the standby server will be disconnected, and as a result an automatic disconnection may be performed even if the standby server operating system or server fails or becomes unresponsive.
- You can select in the parameters if the primary server will be switched if a database process is unresponsive or if tablespace storage destination disk failure is detected. Refer to "[Appendix A Parameters](#)" for details.

- If the standby server was disconnected, Mirroring Controller will automatically comment out the `synchronous_standby_names` parameter and `synchronized_standby_slots` parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file of the primary server. Accordingly, you can prevent the application processing for the primary server being stopped.

## 1.1.2 Referencing on the Standby Server

### 1.1.2.1 If Prioritizing the Main Job on the Primary Server

If a reference job is performed on the standby server and the primary server is switched, this may impact the main job from the point of view of load and conflict. This is because, on the new primary server (that is, the original standby server), both the main job that was being executed on the original primary server and the reference job that was being continued on the original standby server will be processed.

Therefore, to degrade the reference job (so that the impact on the main job is reduced), you can select the user exit below to disconnect the reference job that was performed on the original standby server.

- Post-switch command

If continuing with the referencing job after switching the primary server, give careful consideration to the server resource estimates, and the likely impact on performance.

### 1.1.2.2 If Performing the Referencing Job on the Synchronous Standby Server

If an issue such as a log transfer network failure obstructs the continuation of a job on the primary server, the standby server may be automatically disconnected from the cluster system.

Therefore, if operating the reference job on the assumption that the connection destination is the synchronous standby server, you can select to temporarily stop the job by using the user exit or the feature below, so that unexpected referencing of past data does not occur as a result of the disconnection.

- Pre-detach command
- Forced stoppage of the standby server instance on disconnection (specify in the parameter of the server configuration file)

Additionally, if the standby server is incorporated into the cluster system, reference jobs can be started or resumed by using the user exit below.

- Post-attach command



See

- Refer to "[2.6 Creating a User Exit for a Database Server](#)" or "[Appendix C User Commands](#)" for information on each user exit.
- Refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)" for information on the server configuration file of the database server.



Point

Mirroring Controller will continue processing regardless of the processing result of the above user exits and features.

## 1.2 System Configuration for Database Multiplexing Mode

This section explains the system configuration for database multiplexing mode, as well as the products, features, and network that make up the system. The system for database multiplexing mode uses the following network.

Network type	Description
Job network	Network between the application that accesses the database, and the database server.

Network type	Description
Arbitration network	Network used by the arbitration server to check the status of the primary server and standby server, and communicate with Mirroring Controller of the database servers. Additionally, if the job network is disconnected from outside, it can also be used as the arbitration network. Refer to " <a href="#">1.4 Security in Database Multiplexing</a> " for details on network security.
Admin network	Network used by the primary server and the standby server to monitor each other using Mirroring Controller, and to control Mirroring Controller of other servers.
Log transfer network	Network used to transfer the transaction logs of the database, which is part of database multiplexing.

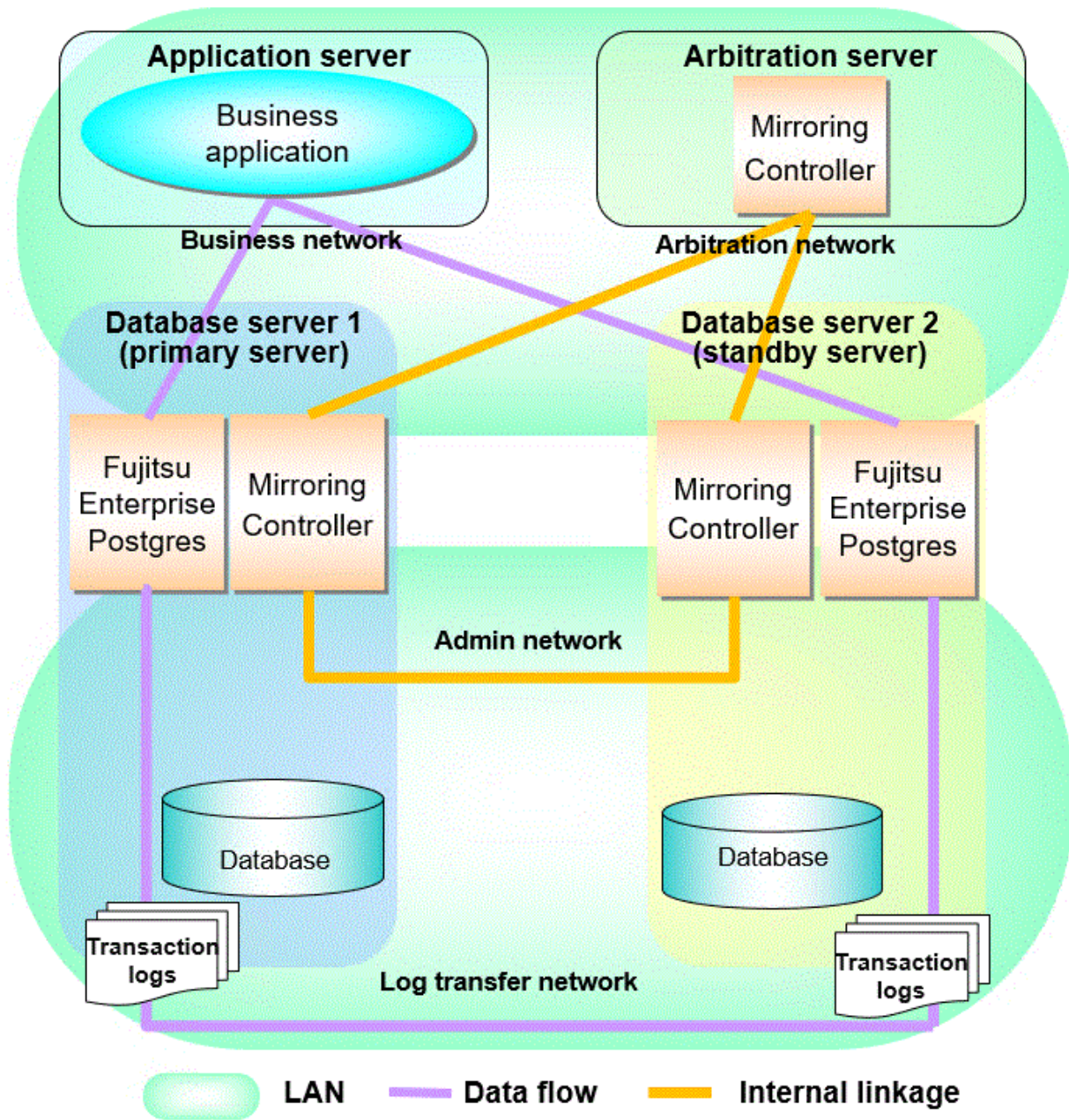
 **Information**

Because the ping command of the operating system is used for heartbeat monitoring of the database server, configure the network so that ICMP can be used on the admin network and the arbitration network.

 **Point**

- The arbitration server can also be used as an application server. However, consider the server load.
- It is recommended to link the arbitration server with other cluster systems, in order to provide redundancy.
- Use the arbitration server in combination with the same version of Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres as that of the primary server and standby server.
- The arbitration server can be built on a different platform to that of the database server.

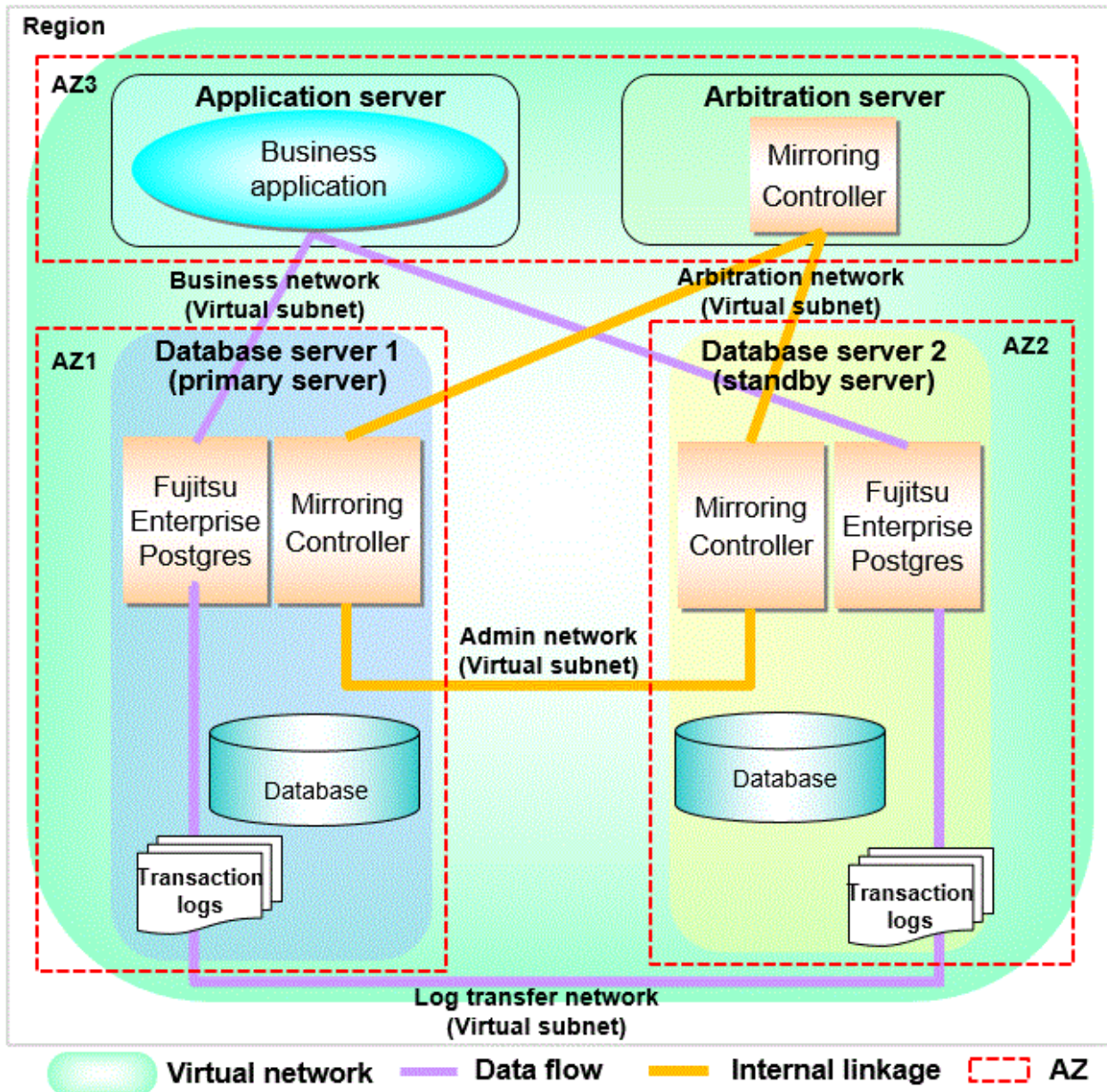
Figure 1.5 System configuration for database multiplexing mode



The arbitration server is installed to check the database server status as a third party, and to perform fencing. Therefore, to obtain the intended benefits, consider the following.

- Install the arbitration server on a different server to that of the database server.
- Recommend that the arbitration network be a network that is not affected by line failures or loads on the admin and log transfer networks, so that any abnormalities in the admin and log transfer networks can be correctly identified.

Figure 1.6 System configuration for database multiplexing mode in a cloud environment



In a cloud environment, to prepare for cloud-specific failures such as AZ failures, we recommend the following configuration:

- Install each database server and arbitration server in different AZs.
- Prepare each network (business network, arbitration network, admin network, and log transfer network) using the subnet function of the cloud service. In this manual, read each network as each subnet created by the cloud service.
- If you cannot prepare four networks, or if you cannot add network interface cards to the server, it is possible to adopt a configuration that shares some networks. For details, refer to "[1.2.5 When There are not Enough Networks Available](#)".
- If a virtual network failure occurs, you cannot use the database multiplexing mode feature. Wait for the cloud service to recover, and after recovery, check the redundancy of the database.
- If a temporary failure of the cloud service occurs, there is a possibility of split-brain occurring, where both database servers operate as primary servers simultaneously due to unintended server reboots or network recovery. To prevent split brain, ensure reliable fencing processing. For details on fencing processing, refer to "[C.1 Fencing Command](#)".

## 1.2.1 Mirroring Controller Resources

---

This section describes the database server and arbitration server resources of Mirroring Controller.

### 1.2.1.1 Database Server Resources

The only Mirroring Controller resource is the Mirroring Controller management directory, which stores the files that define the Mirroring Controller behavior, and the temporary files that are created when Mirroring Controller is active.

#### Information

---

Do not create the Mirroring Controller management directory in a directory managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, otherwise it may be deleted by mistake or may cause unexpected problems when Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres recovery is performed (such as old version of files being restored).

Refer to "Preparing Directories for Resource Deployment" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on the directories managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.

---

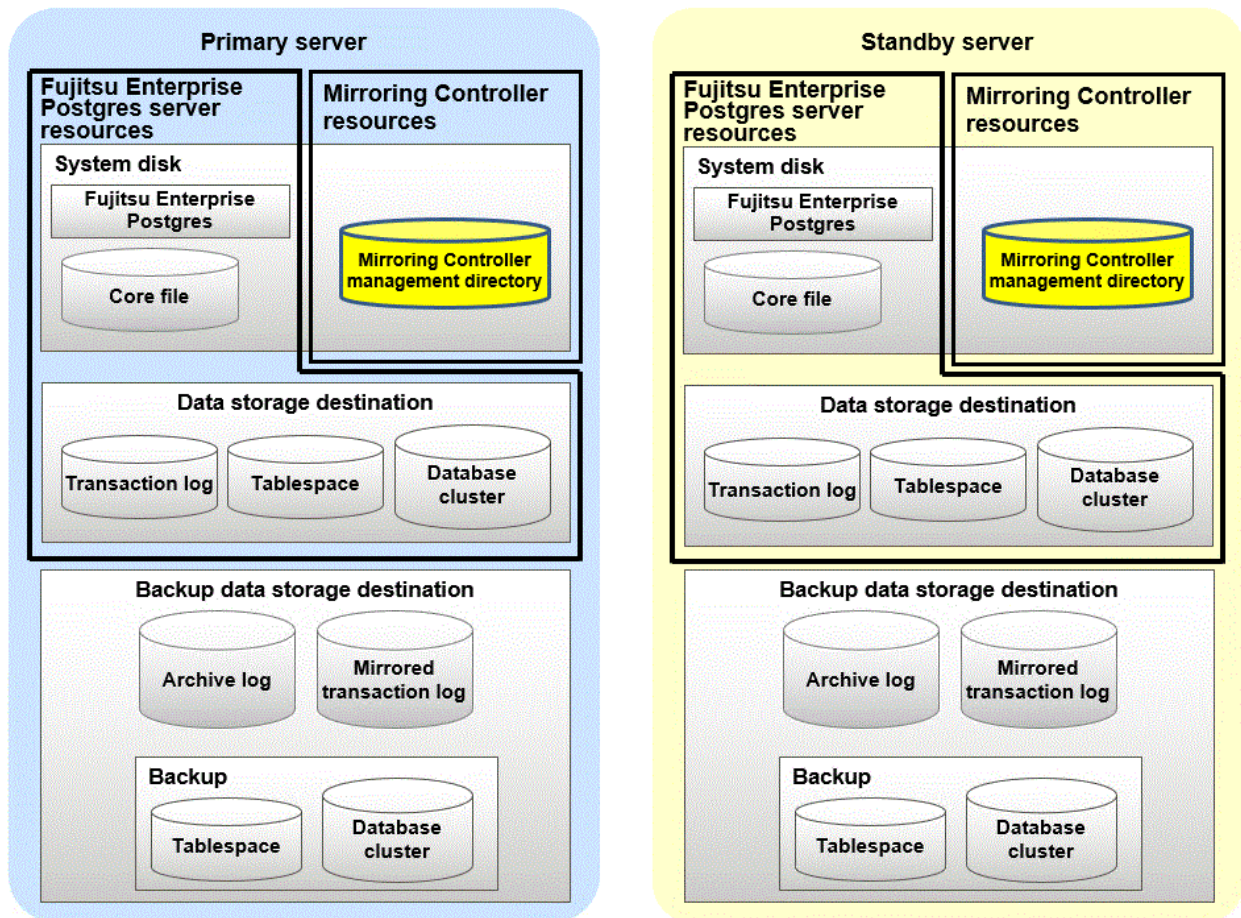
#### Point

---

- The backup methods described in "Backing Up the Database" in the Operation Guide cannot be used to back up the Mirroring Controller resources. Therefore, users must obtain their own backup of Mirroring Controller resources, in addition to Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres server resources. Retrieve backups after stopping Mirroring Controller.
  - If you are building on a virtual machine or cloud, make sure the virtual machines are on different physical servers. Refer to your virtual machine software and cloud vendor documentation for instructions on how to deploy virtual machines.
- 

The content on the primary server will be backed up. You cannot tell which server is the primary server to be backed up, because switching and failback may be performed between the servers. It is also impossible to tell which server is to be restored using the backed up data. Accordingly, ensure that you create a backup of each server when it is working as the primary server.

Figure 1.7 Configuration when backing up Mirroring Controller resources



### 1.2.1.2 Arbitration Server Resources

The only arbitration server resource is the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory. This directory stores the files that define the Mirroring Controller arbitration process behavior and the temporary files created when Mirroring Controller is active.

## 1.2.2 Mirroring Controller Processes

This section describes the database server and arbitration server processes of Mirroring Controller.

### 1.2.2.1 Database Server Processes

The database server processes comprise the Mirroring Controller process and Mirroring Controller monitoring process.

Process type	Description
Mirroring Controller process	Performs operating system/server and process heartbeat monitoring and disk abnormality monitoring between database servers. Additionally, it issues arbitration requests to the arbitration server.
Mirroring Controller monitoring process	Performs heartbeat monitoring of the Mirroring Controller process. If the Mirroring Controller process returns no response or is down, the monitoring process is restarted automatically.

### 1.2.2.2 Arbitration Server Process

The only arbitration process is the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Process type	Description
Mirroring Controller arbitration process	Performs rechecks for issues detected on the primary server or the standby server. Additionally, this process performs fencing if it determines that there is an issue on the primary server or the standby server.

### 1.2.3 Redundancy of the Admin and Log Transfer Networks

---

The admin network is an important one, because it is used by Mirroring Controller to check the status of each server.

Additionally, the log transfer network is an important one, because it is necessary to ensure data freshness.

Accordingly, configure a failure-resistant network by implementing network redundancy via channel bonding provided by the operating system or network driver vendor.

### 1.2.4 Notes on CPU Architecture and Products

---

Use the same CPU architecture (endian) for the primary server, standby server, and the arbitration server.

A server using only PostgreSQL streaming replication cannot be specified as the database multiplexing system log transfer destination.

### 1.2.5 When There are not Enough Networks Available

---

In Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, it is recommended to use four networks (business network, arbitration network, admin network, and log transfer network) for database multiplexing mode.

However, if you cannot prepare four networks in environments such as public cloud, or cannot add network interface cards to the server, the following configurations that share some networks are possible:

- Share all networks
- Share business network, arbitration network, and admin network

When sharing networks, there are no impacts other than increased load due to network sharing during regular operations. However, there are impacts such as restrictions on features for multiplexed modes and the need for special designs for operations in response to network abnormality.

When sharing networks, the following measures are necessary.

- Network definition changes

You need to configure the network definition file according to the configuration of the shared network.

If you select automatic degradation by the arbitration server, set the same value for "IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network" and "IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network" in the network definition file. For details, refer to "[When automatic degradation by the arbitration server is selected](#)" under "[2.4.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Primary Server](#)"

- Operational design for network abnormalities

If the network is shared, it is necessary to design measures to address network abnormalities.

In the event of a network abnormality, check the status of streaming replication after the network is restored. If the data is not synchronized, refer to "[Chapter 4 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Database Multiplexing Mode](#)" and restore to database multiplexing mode.

## 1.3 Deciding on Operation when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected

---

The operation to be performed when a heartbeat abnormality is detected using operating system/server heartbeat monitoring is decided on according to the environment where database multiplexing mode is performed or the operating method.

It is possible to select from the four operations below, and specify this in the parameters of Mirroring Controller:

- Use the arbitration server to perform automatic degradation (switch/disconnect)

- Call the user exit (user command) that will perform the degradation decision, and perform automatic degradation
- Notification messages
- Perform automatic degradation unconditionally (switch/disconnect)

The table below shows if jobs can be continued on the primary server when an issue is detected during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system/server.

### Continuation of jobs on the primary server when an issue is detected during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system/server

Operation	Abnormal event				
	Server/operating system failures or no responses		Admin network issue	Log transfer network issue	Issue on a network for both admin and log transfer
	Primary server	Standby server			
Automatic degradation using the arbitration server	Y (switch)	Y (disconnect)	Y	Y (disconnect)	Y (disconnect)
Call a user exit and perform automatic degradation	Y (switch)	Y (disconnect)	Y	Y (disconnect)	Y (disconnect)
Notification messages	N (message notification only)	N (message notification only)	Y	Y (disconnect)	Y (disconnect)
Unconditional automatic degradation	Y (switch)	Y (disconnect)	N (split brain occurs)	Y (disconnect)	N (split brain occurs)

Y: Job can be continued

N: Job cannot be continued

## 1.4 Security in Database Multiplexing

The database server replicates the database on all servers that comprise the cluster system. It achieves this by transferring and reflecting the updated transaction logs of the database from the primary server to the standby server.

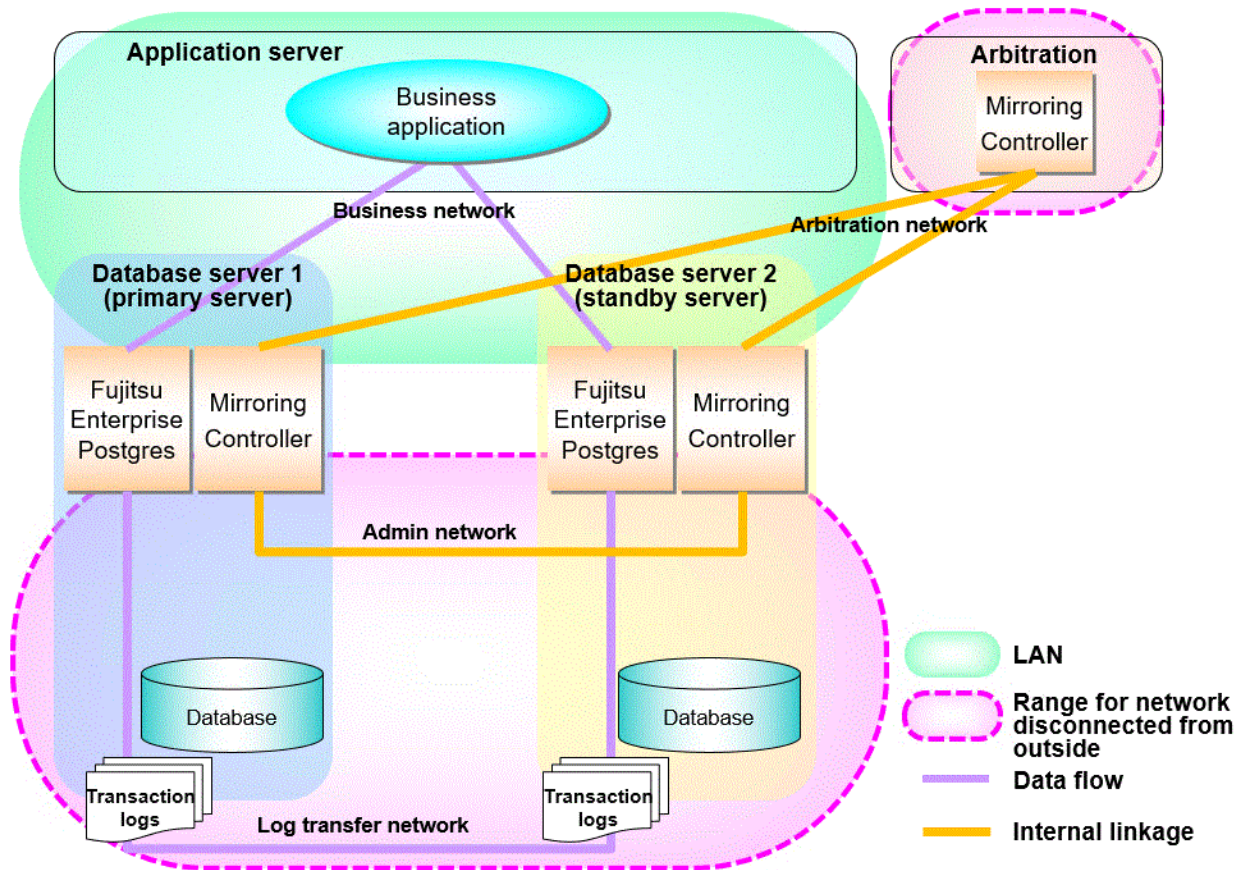
To safeguard the database against unauthorized access and preserve data confidentiality in transaction log transfers, carefully consider security and take note of the following when performing database multiplexing:

- Do not use trust authentication when using replication connection.
- Configure the admin network and the log transfer network so that they cannot be connected from the outside, as shown in [Figure 1.8 Security](#).

Additionally, for the line on which Mirroring Controller connects from the database server to the arbitration server, take note of the following points and consider security carefully.

- Build a network with the arbitration server disconnected from outside, as shown in [Figure 1.8 Security](#).

Figure 1.8 Security



However, it may not always be possible to adopt the configuration mentioned above. For example, you may want to place the servers in a nearby/neighboring office to minimize network delays.

In this case, combine the following features to enhance security:

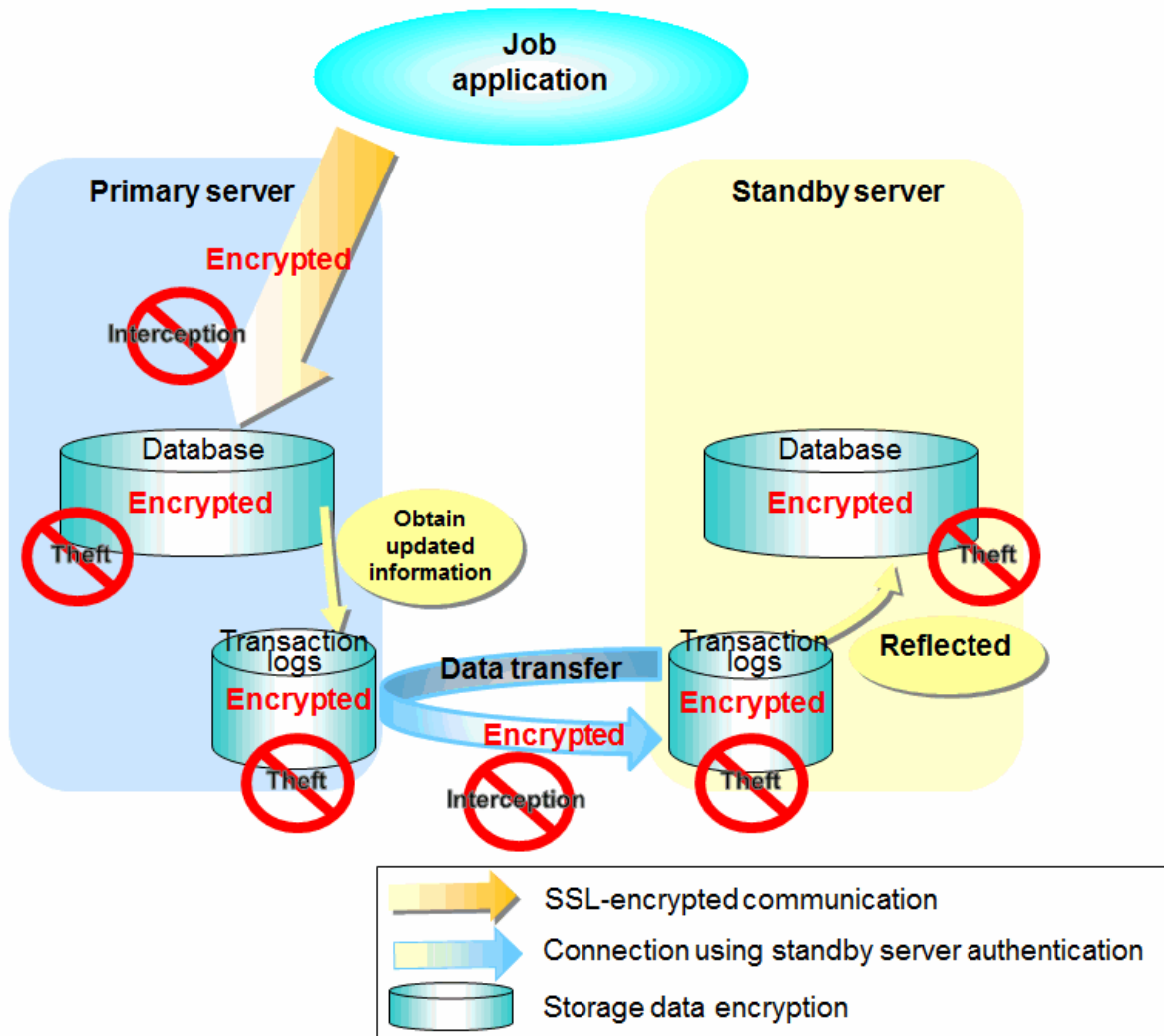
- Authentication of the Standby Server
- Encryption of Transaction Logs Transferred to the Standby Server

When these features are combined, security will be achieved as shown below.

### Point

- If the job network is disconnected from outside, it can be used as the arbitration network. However, if a network is to be used as both a job network and arbitration network, consider the load on the network.
- If a port is blocked (access permission has not been granted) by a firewall, etc., enable use of the target port by granting access. Refer to the vendor document for information on how to open (grant access permission to) a port. Consider the security risks carefully when opening ports.

Figure 1.9 Security achieved when standby server authentication is combined with transaction log encryption



See

Refer to "Performing Database Multiplexing" under "Configuring Secure Communication Using Secure Sockets Layer" in the Operation Guide for information on encrypting SSL communications.

### 1.4.1 Authentication of the Standby Server

You can prevent spoofing connections from an external server purporting to be the standby server by using authentication with a user name and password.

Configure the setting in the primary server `pg_hba.conf` file so that authentication is performed for connections from the standby server in the same way as for connections from the client.

See

Refer to "Client Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on content that can be configured in `pg_hba.conf`.

Refer to "Policy-based Login Security" in the Operation Guide for information about security policy-based passwords operations for database multiplexing operations.

## 1.4.2 Encryption of Transaction Logs Transferred to the Standby Server

---

In case the authentication of the standby server is breached so that a malicious user purporting to be the standby server can spoof data, the transaction log data can be encrypted to prevent it from being deciphered. The transparent data encryption feature is used to encrypt the data.



See

.....  
Refer to "Protecting Storage Data Using Transparent Data Encryption" in the Operation Guide for details.  
.....

# Chapter 2 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode

This chapter describes how to set up database multiplexing mode, and how to check it.

## Users who perform setup and operations on the database server

Setup and operations of the database server must be performed by the instance administrator user.

## Users who perform setup and operations on the arbitration server

The following users may perform setup and operations on the arbitration server when it is used for automatic degradation.

### Linux

Any operating system user.

### Windows

Any user with administrator privileges. This user must be assigned the "Log on as a service" user right.

### Point

- Mirroring Controller selects a database superuser as the user who will connect to the database instance. This enables instance administrator users and database superusers who operate the Mirroring Controller commands to run database multiplexing mode in different environments.
- The application name for connecting to the database instance is "mc\_agent".

## Matching the system times

Before starting the setup, ensure that the times in the primary server, standby server and arbitration server match, by using the operating system time synchronization feature, for example.

The tolerated difference is approximately one second.

If the system times are not synchronized (because the tolerated difference is exceeded, for example), problem investigation may be affected.

## Configuring ICMP

Because the ping command of the operating system is used for heartbeat monitoring of the database server, configure the network so that ICMP can be used on the admin network and the arbitration network. Refer to the relevant operating system procedure for details.

## Setup

The setup procedure is shown in the table below. However, the procedure on the arbitration server should be performed only when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation. A distinction is made between the procedures on the primary server and standby server according to whether the arbitration server is used.

Step	Task			Refer to
	Primary server	Standby server	Arbitration server	
1	Installation			<a href="#">2.1 Installation</a>
2	Preparing the database server		Preparing the arbitration server	<a href="#">2.2 Preparing for Setup</a>
3			Configuring the arbitration server	<a href="#">2.3.1 Configuring the Arbitration Server</a>
4			Creating a user exit	<a href="#">2.3.2 Creating a User Exit for the Arbitration Server</a>

Step	Task			Refer to
	Primary server	Standby server	Arbitration server	
5			Starting the arbitration process	<a href="#">2.3.3 Starting the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process</a>
6	Setting up database multiplexing mode			<a href="#">2.4.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Primary Server</a>
7	Creating, setting, and registering the instance			<a href="#">2.4.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Primary Server Instance</a>
8	Creating a user exit			<a href="#">2.6 Creating a User Exit for a Database Server</a>
9	Starting Mirroring Controller			<a href="#">2.4.3 Starting Mirroring Controller on the Primary Server</a>
10		Setting up database multiplexing mode		<a href="#">2.5.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Standby Server</a>
11		Creating, setting, and registering the instance		<a href="#">2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance</a>
12		Creating a user exit		<a href="#">2.6 Creating a User Exit for a Database Server</a>
13		Starting Mirroring Controller		<a href="#">2.5.3 Starting Mirroring Controller on the Standby Server</a>
14	Confirming the streaming replication status			<a href="#">2.7 Confirming the Streaming Replication Status</a>
15	Checking the connection status			<a href="#">2.8.1 Checking the Connection Status on a Database Server</a>
16		Checking the connection status		<a href="#">2.8.1 Checking the Connection Status on a Database Server</a>
17			Checking the connection status	<a href="#">2.8.2 Checking the Connection Status on the Arbitration Server</a>
18	Creating applications			<a href="#">2.9 Creating Applications</a>
19	Checking the behavior			<a href="#">2.10 Checking the Behavior</a>

Explanations for each step are provided below.

### Information

- The setup procedure is also the same when changing the mode on a single server to database multiplexing mode. In this case, omit the installation of Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres and the creation of the instance.

Refer to "[3.9.2 Changing from Single Server Mode to Database Multiplexing Mode](#)" for details.

- The primary and standby server can be pseudo-configured on the same server for system testing, for example. In this case, the setup can be performed using the same procedure, however there will be some supplementary steps.

Before performing the setup, refer to "[Appendix B Supplementary Information on Building the Primary Server and Standby Server on the Same Server](#)".

## 2.1 Installation

Refer to the manuals below, and then install the product.



See

- Refer to the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for details on how to install Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.
- Refer to the Installation and Setup Guide for Server Assistant for information on installing the Server Assistant on the arbitration server.



Information

Do not use the arbitration server also as a database server. The arbitration server is installed to check the database server status as a third party, and to perform fencing. Using the arbitration server also as a database server nullifies the effectiveness of the arbitration server.

## 2.2 Preparing for Setup

---

This section describes the preparation required before setting up Mirroring Controller.

### 2.2.1 Preparing the Database Server

---

#### 2.2.1.1 Preparing the Backup Disk

In Mirroring Controller, by performing a backup, recovery is possible even if all server disks are corrupted.

The content on the primary server should be backed up. However, through switching and failback, the standby server may also become the primary server. Accordingly, prepare each of the backup disk devices for the primary and standby servers. Perform backup on the primary server used at the time of the backup.

#### 2.2.1.2 JAVA\_HOME Setting (SLES)

Specify the installation location of JRE 8 in the environment variable JAVA\_HOME, and set it in the Mirroring Controller installation environment using the mc\_update\_jre\_env command.

This procedure must be executed by the superuser.

Example)

/opt/fsepv<x>server64/bin is the installation directory where the server product is installed.

```
$ su -
Password:*****
# export JAVA_HOME="Jre8InstallDir"
# /opt/fsepv<x>server64/bin/mc_update_jre_env
```

### 2.2.2 Preparing the Arbitration Server

---

#### 2.2.2.1 Preparing to Output Error Logs to the Event Log (Windows)

This section explains the preparatory tasks for outputting error logs to the event log.

If no event source name is registered, messages output to the event log may be incomplete.

#### Configuring each server

Event logs for the Mirroring Controller commands on the arbitration server may be output with the default event source name "MirroringControllerArbiter". Therefore, register this default event source name beforehand.

Example)

The following is an example in which the DLL of a 64-bit product is registered under the default event source name. Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

```
> regsvr32 "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fsepv<x>assistant64\lib\mcarbevent.dll"
```

## Setting each instance

You can output messages to any event source named by the user, so that messages output to the event log can be identified by each instance.

Example)

The following is an example in which the DLL of a 64-bit product is registered under the event source name "Mirroring Controller arbiter1". Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

```
> regsvr32 /n /i:"Mirroring Controller arbiter1" "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fsepv<x>assistant64\lib\mcarbevent.dll"
```

The parameter must be edited for each instance. Refer to "[A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File](#)" and set the event\_source parameter.

## If installing multiple versions

If Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres is already installed on the same machine, search for the key below in Registry Editor, and make a note of the path of the registered DLL. Afterwards, register a new DLL using the default event source name.

Use the DLL path that you made a note of in the above step when re-registering the default event source name during uninstallation.

```
MirroringControllerArbiter
```

### 2.2.2.2 Security Policy Settings (Windows)

On the arbitration server, operating system user accounts that operate the Mirroring Controller arbitration process must be assigned the "Log on as a service" user right in order to use Windows Services to start and stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

If the security settings to enable this have not been configured, refer to "[E.1 Security Policy Settings](#)" and configure the settings.

### 2.2.2.3 JAVA\_HOME Setting (SLES)

Specify the installation location of JRE 8 in the environment variable JAVA\_HOME, and set it in the Server Assistant installation environment using the mc\_update\_jre\_env command.

This procedure must be executed by the superuser.

Example)

/opt/fsepv<x>assistant/bin is the installation directory where the Server Assistant feature is installed.

```
$ su -  
Password:*****  
# export JAVA_HOME="Jre8InstallDir"  
# /opt/fsepv<x>assistant/bin/mc_update_jre_env
```

## 2.3 Setting Up the Arbitration Server

---

This section explains how to set up the arbitration server.

### 2.3.1 Configuring the Arbitration Server

---

This section explains how to set up database multiplexing mode on the arbitration server.

In database multiplexing mode, the files that are required for operations are managed in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory.

There is one Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory for each arbitration process.

## Point

The arbitration process for each database multiplexing system can be started on a single arbitration server.

## See

- Refer to the Reference for information on the mc\_arb command.
- Refer to "[Appendix A Parameters](#)" for information on the parameters to be edited for the setup.

Perform the following procedure:

### Linux

1. On the arbitration server, log in as any operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process.
2. Configure the environment variables.

Set the following environment variables:

- PATH  
Add the installation directory `"/bin"`.
- MANPATH  
Add the installation directory `"/share/man"`.

### Example

The following example configures environment variables when the installation directory is `"/opt/fsepv<x>assistant"`.

Note that "`<x>`" indicates the product version.

#### **sh, bash**

```
$ PATH=/opt/fsepv<x>assistant/bin:$PATH ; export PATH
$ MANPATH=/opt/fsepv<x>assistant/share/man:$MANPATH ; export MANPATH
```

#### **csh, tcsh**

```
$ setenv PATH /opt/fsepv<x>assistant/bin:$PATH
$ setenv MANPATH /opt/fsepv<x>assistant/share/man:$MANPATH
```

3. Create the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory that will store the files required by the arbitration server.  
Use ASCII characters in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory.
4. In the network configuration file (`network.conf`), define the Mirroring Controller network configuration that will be managed by the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Create `network.conf` in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory, based on the sample file. For `network.conf`, set read and write permissions only for the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1.

If users other than this are granted access permissions, the `mc_arb` command will not work. Accordingly, users other than the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1 are prevented from operating the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Sample file

```
/installDir/share/mcarb_network.conf.sample
```

In `network.conf`, specify the IP address or host name and port number of the primary server and standby server, and define the Mirroring Controller network configuration that will be managed by the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Refer to "A.3 Network Configuration File" for details.

A definition example is shown below.

Example)

The IDs of the servers are set to "server1" and "server2", and their port numbers are set to "27541".

```
server1 192.0.3.100 27541
server2 192.0.3.110 27541
```

5. In the arbitration configuration file (arbitration.conf), define the information related to control of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Create arbitration.conf in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory, based on the sample file. For arbitration.conf, set read and write permissions only for the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1. If users other than this are granted access permissions, the mc\_arb command will not work.

Sample file

```
/installDir/share/mcarb_arbitration.conf.sample
```

Set the parameters shown in the table below in arbitration.conf.

Refer to "A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File" for information on the parameters and for other parameters.

Table 2.1 Parameters

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
port	Port number of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process	The port number must be 0 to 65535. Ensure that the port number does not conflict with other software. Do not specify an ephemeral port that may temporarily be assigned by another program.
my_address	<i>'ipAddrOrHostNameThatAcceptsConnectionFromMirroringControllerProcessOnDbServer'</i> [Setting example] my_address = '192.0.3.120'	IPv4 and IPv6 addresses can be specified. Specify the IP address, enclosed in single quotation marks (').
syslog_ident	<i>'programName'</i>	Specify using single quotation marks (') to enclose the program name used to identify the Mirroring Controller arbitration process message in the system log. Use ASCII characters excluding spaces to specify this parameter.  The default is 'MirroringControllerArbiter'.
fencing_command	<i>'fencingCmdFilePath'</i> [Setting example] fencing_command = '/arbiter/fencing_dir/execute_fencing.sh'	Specify the full path of the fencing command that fences a database server where it is determined that an error has occurred.  Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').  Specify the path using less than 1024 bytes.
fencing_command_timeout	Timeout for fencing command (seconds)	If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, it is determined that fencing has failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the fencing command execution process.  Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.  The default is 20 seconds.

## Windows

1. On the arbitration server, log in as any operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process.
2. Configure the environment variables.

Set the following environment variable:

- PATH

Add the installation folders "\bin" and "\lib".

### Example

The following example configures environment variables when the installation folder is "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fssepv<x>assistant64".

Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

```
> SET PATH=c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fssepv<x>assistant64\bin;c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fssepv<x>assistant64\lib;%PATH%
```

3. Create the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory that will store the files required by the arbitration server.  
Use ASCII characters in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory.
4. In the network configuration file (network.conf), define the Mirroring Controller network configuration that will be managed by the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Create network.conf in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory, based on the sample file.

Sample file

```
installDir\share\mcarb_network.conf.sample
```

In network.conf, specify the IP address or host name and port number of the primary server and standby server, and define the Mirroring Controller network configuration that will be managed by the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Refer to "[A.3 Network Configuration File](#)" for details.

A definition example is shown below.

Example)

The IDs of the servers are set to "server1" and "server2", and their port numbers are set to "27541".

```
server1 192.0.3.100 27541
server2 192.0.3.110 27541
```

5. Change the access permissions for network.conf.

For network.conf, set read and write permissions only for the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1. If users other than this are granted access permissions, the mc\_arb command will not work. Accordingly, users other than the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1 are prevented from operating the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

The following is an execution example, in which the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1 is granted full access permissions as the owner when the user is "fsepuser". The following procedure applies when the user is logged in to the Windows server as "fsepuser".

```
> takeown /f network.conf
> icacls network.conf /reset
> icacls network.conf /inheritance:r
> icacls network.conf /grant fsepuser:F
```

6. In the arbitration configuration file (arbitration.conf), define the information related to control of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Create arbitration.conf in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory, based on the sample file.

Sample file

```
installDir\share\mcarb_arbitration.conf.sample
```

Set the parameters shown in the table below in arbitration.conf.

Refer to "[A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File](#)" for information on the parameters and for other parameters.

Table 2.2 Parameters

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
port	Port number of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process	The port number must be 0 to 65535. Ensure that the port number does not conflict with other software. Do not specify an ephemeral port that may temporarily be assigned by another program.
my_address	<i>'ipAddrOrHostNameThatAcceptsConnectionFromMirroringControllerProcessOnDbServer'</i> [Setting example] my_address = '192.0.3.120'	IPv4 and IPv6 addresses can be specified. Enclose the parameter value in single quotation marks (').
service_name	<i>'registeredServiceNameOfArbitrationProcessInWindows.Services'</i>	Use ASCII characters excluding forward slash (/) and backslash (\) to specify this parameter. Enclose the parameter value in single quotation marks ('). The maximum length of the service name is 124 bytes.
event_source	<i>'eventSourceNameUsedToIdentifyArbitrationProcessMsgInEventLog'</i>	Use ASCII characters excluding spaces to specify this parameter. Enclose the parameter value in single quotation marks ('). The maximum length of the event source name is 255 bytes.
fencing_command	<i>'fencingCmdFilePath'</i> [Setting example] fencing_command = 'c:\\arbiter\\fencing_dir\\execute_fencing.bat'	Specify the full path of the fencing command that fences a database server where it is determined that an error has occurred. Specify "\\" as the delimiter. Enclose the path in single quotation marks ('). Specify the path using less than 260 bytes. Any multibyte characters must use the same encoding as the operating system.
fencing_command_timeout	Timeout for fencing command (seconds)	If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, it is determined that fencing has failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the fencing command execution process. Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647. The default is 20 seconds.

7. Change the access permissions for arbitration.conf.

For arbitration.conf, set read and write permissions only for the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1. If users other than this are granted access permissions, the mc\_arb command will not work.

Example)

The following is an execution example, in which the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1 is granted full access permissions as the owner when the user is "fsepuser". The following procedure applies when the user is logged in to the Windows server as "fsepuser".

```
> takeown /f arbitration.conf
> icacls arbitration.conf /reset
> icacls arbitration.conf /inheritance:r
> icacls arbitration.conf /grant fsepuser:F
```

8. Configure Windows Firewall.

If Windows Firewall is used, enable the port number of Mirroring Controller specified in the network configuration file in step 3. Refer to "E.2 Windows Firewall Settings" for details.

9. Register the Mirroring Controller arbitration process as a Windows service.

Execute the mc\_arb command in register mode.

For the -P option of the mc\_arb command, specify the password of the operating system user who executes the command.

Example)

```
> mc_arb register -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1 -P *****
```

 Note

When specifying the password in the -P option of the mc\_arb command, for security reasons, you should be careful not to allow other users to access it.

 Information

Use the mc\_arb command with the -S option to specify automatic start and stop of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process. Refer to "2.13 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process" for details.

The Mirroring Controller arbitration process is registered as a Windows service using the service name specified in the service\_name parameter of arbitration.conf in step 6.

You can execute the sc qc command to check the registration status.

## 2.3.2 Creating a User Exit for the Arbitration Server

The only user exit for the arbitration server is the fencing command.

The fencing command is a user command that is called by the Mirroring Controller arbitration process if Mirroring Controller performs arbitration processing and determines that a database server is unstable.

In the fencing command, the user implements a process that isolates a database server from a cluster system by, for example, stopping the target operating system or server. The fencing command that was created is to be specified for the parameter in the arbitration configuration file. Refer to "A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File" for information on the parameters.

- Fencing the primary server during the switch
  - Prevent the Mirroring Controller management process on the primary server from communicating with the Mirroring Controller management process on the other server.

- Prevent applications from connecting to the primary server instance.
- Fencing the standby server during disconnection
  - Prevent the Mirroring Controller management process on the standby server from communicating with the Mirroring Controller management process on the other server.
  - Prevent applications from connecting to the standby server instance.
  - Prevent the standby server from continuing streaming replication.



See

Refer to "[Appendix C User Commands](#)" for information on user exits.

### 2.3.3 Starting the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process

This section explains how to start the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

An operating system user who has logged in to the arbitration server can start the Mirroring Controller arbitration process by executing the `mc_arb` command in start mode.

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb start -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb start -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

## 2.4 Setting Up the Primary Server

This section explains how to set up the primary server.

### 2.4.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Primary Server

This section explains how to set up database multiplexing mode on the primary server.

In database multiplexing, the files that are required for operations are managed in the Mirroring Controller management directory.

There is one Mirroring Controller management directory for each instance.



Information

Do not place the Mirroring Controller management directory in a directory managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, otherwise it may be deleted by mistake with the directories managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, and an old version of files may be restored.



See

- Refer to "Preparing Directories for Resource Deployment" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for details on the directories that are managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.
- Refer to "`mc_ctl`" in Reference for information on the command.
- Refer to "[Appendix A Parameters](#)" for details on each parameter to be edited for the setup.

Perform the following procedure:

1. Log in to the primary server.
2. Create the Mirroring Controller management directory that will store the files required by database multiplexing.

Use ASCII characters in the Mirroring Controller management directory.

Additionally, grant "Write" permission to the instance administrator user for the Mirroring Controller management directory.

3. In the network configuration file (network.conf), define the network configuration that will link between the Mirroring Controller processes.

Create the network.conf file in the Mirroring Controller management directory, based on the sample file. For network.conf, set read and write permissions for the instance administrator user only.

If users other than the instance administrator user are granted access, the mc\_ctl command will not work. In this way, users other than the instance administrator user are prevented from operating Mirroring Controller.

Sample file

```
/installDir/share/mc_network.conf.sample
```

In network.conf, specify the IP address or host name and port number of the primary server and standby server, and define the network configuration that will link between the Mirroring Controller processes, and between Mirroring Controller processes and the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Refer to "[A.3 Network Configuration File](#)" for details.

A definition example is shown below.

The content to be defined depends on the operation settings at the time a heartbeat abnormality is detected.

When automatic degradation by the arbitration server is selected

Example)

The IDs of the primary server and standby server are set to "server1" and "server2", and their port numbers are set to "27540" and "27541". The ID of the server of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is set to "arbiter", and its port number is set to "27541".

```
server1 192.0.2.100,192.0.3.100 27540,27541 server
server2 192.0.2.110,192.0.3.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.3.120 27541 arbiter
```

Ensure that the port numbers set for the primary server, standby server, and arbitration server do not conflict with other software. In addition, when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, use a network in which the arbitration network is not affected by a line failure in the admin network.

When the server type is "server", two IP addresses or host names, and two port numbers need to be specified in the following order:

- IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network
- IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network
- Port number of the database server used as the admin network
- Port number of the database server used as the arbitration network

If the server type is "arbiter", specify the IP address or host name set for the my\_address parameter and the port number set for the port parameter in arbitration.conf of the arbitration server.

When using the admin network and arbitration network together, the following IP addresses or host names must be assigned the same values.

- IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network
- IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network

Example)

Here is an example where the server identifiers for the primary server and standby server are "server1" and "server2", with port

numbers "27540" and "27541", and the server identifier for the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is "arbiter", with port number "27541".

```
server1 192.0.2.100,192.0.2.100 27540,27541 server
server2 192.0.2.110,192.0.2.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.2.120 27541 arbiter
```

When operation other than automatic degradation by the arbitration server is selected

Example)

The IDs of the servers are set to "server1" and "server2", and their port numbers are set to "27540".

```
server1 192.0.2.100 27540
server2 192.0.2.110 27540
```

Ensure that the port numbers for the primary and standby server do not conflict with other software.

Register in /etc/services the port number of the primary server, because programs such as WebAdmin use it to search for available port numbers.

Register any name as the service name.

4. Define the information related to Mirroring Controller monitoring and control in the *serverIdentifier.conf* file.

Create the *serverIdentifier.conf* file in the Mirroring Controller management directory, based on the sample file.

For *serverIdentifier.conf*, set read and write permissions for the instance administrator user only. If users other than the instance administrator user are granted access, the *mc\_ctl* command will not work.

As the file name for the *serverIdentifier.conf* file, use the server identifier name that was specified in the *network.conf* file in step 3.

Sample file

```
/InstallDir/share/mc_server.conf.sample
```

Set the parameters shown in the table below in the *serverIdentifier.conf* file.

Refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)" for information on the parameters and for other parameters.

Table 2.3 Parameters

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
db_instance	'dataStorageDestinationDir'	Use ASCII characters, enclosed in single quotation marks (').
db_instance_password	'passwordOfInstanceAdminUser'	If password authentication is performed, you must specify this parameter in the settings used when Mirroring Controller connects to a database instance. Use ASCII characters, enclosed in single quotation marks (').  If the specified value of this parameter includes ' or \, write \' or \\, respectively.
enable_hash_in_password	on or off	Specify on to treat the # in the db_instance_password specification as a password character, or off to treat it as a comment.  The default is "off".
syslog_ident	'programName'	Specify the program name to be used to identify the Mirroring Controller messages in the system log.  Use ASCII characters excluding spaces, enclosed in single quotation marks (').

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
		Use the same program name as the parameter in the postgresql.conf file ensures that the Mirroring Controller output content can be referenced transparently, so log reference is easy.
remote_call_timeout	Admin communication timeout	Specify the timeout value (milliseconds) of the Mirroring Controller agent process for communication between servers.  Specify a value that is less than the operation system TCP connection timeout. Also, when using the Mirroring Controller arbitrage process for arbitrage, fencing, and state transition commands, specify a value that is greater than the sum of the timeout values.
heartbeat_error_action	Operation when a heartbeat abnormality is detected using operating system or server heartbeat monitoring	arbitration: Perform automatic degradation using the arbitration server.  command: Call a user exit to determine degradation, and perform automatic degradation if required.  message: Notify messages.  fallback: Perform automatic degradation unconditionally.  Set the same value on the primary server and standby server.
heartbeat_interval	Interval time for abnormality monitoring during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (milliseconds)	Abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server is performed at the interval (milliseconds) specified in heartbeat_interval.  This parameter setting is used as the default for database process heartbeat monitoring, streaming replication abnormality monitoring, and disk abnormality monitoring. When setting the monitoring time, there are some considerations to take into account to optimize degradation using abnormality monitoring. Refer to <a href="#">"2.11.4.1 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of the Operating System or Server"</a> for details.
heartbeat_timeout	Timeout for abnormality monitoring during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (seconds)	
heartbeat_retry	Number of retries for abnormality monitoring during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (number of times)	
fencing_command	<i>'fencingCmdFilePath'</i> [Setting example] fencing_command = '/mc/fencing_dir/execute_fencing.sh'	Specify the full path of the fencing command that fences a database server where an error is determined to have occurred.  Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').  This parameter must be specified when "command" is set for heartbeat_error_action.  Specify the path using less than 1024 bytes.
fencing_command_timeout	Fencing command timeout (seconds)	If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, fencing is determined to have failed and a signal

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
		(SIGTERM) is sent to the fencing command execution process. Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647. The default is 20 seconds.
arbitration_timeout	Timeout for arbitration processing in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (seconds)	The specified value must be at least equal to the heartbeat monitoring time of the operating system or server + fencing_command_timeout in the arbitration configuration file.  If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, the primary server will not be switched and the standby server will not be disconnected. Therefore, perform degradation manually.  Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.  This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.
arbitration_command	<i>'arbitrationCmdFilePath'</i> [Setting example] arbitration_command = '/mc/arbitration_dir/ execute_arbitration_command.sh'	Specify the full path of the arbitration command to be executed when an abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server.  Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').  This parameter must be specified when "command" is set for heartbeat_error_action.  Specify the path using less than 1024 bytes.
arbitration_command_timeout	Timeout for arbitration command (seconds)	If the arbitration command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, it is determined that execution of the arbitration command has failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the arbitration command execution process.  Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.  This parameter can be specified only when "command" is set for heartbeat_error_action.

## 2.4.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Primary Server Instance

This section explains how to create, set, and register the primary server instance.



See

- Refer to "Client Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the pg\_hba.conf file.
- Refer to "A.1 Parameters Set on the Primary Server" for information on the postgresql.conf file.
- Refer to "mc\_ctl" in Reference for information on the command.

Perform the following procedure:

1. Refer to "Setup" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server, and then perform the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres setup and create the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres instance.

Use ASCII characters in the data storage destination directory.

### Point

If degradation starts occurring due to an error during operations in database multiplexing mode, recovery is required for the standby server. There are some conditions to execute the `pg_rewind` command to recover the standby server. One of the conditions can be satisfied by enabling checksums when executing the `initdb` command. This is not mandatory. Refer to "4.1.1.1.3 Identify cause of error and perform recovery" for details.

2. When using transparent data encryption, configure the encryption settings for the storage data.

If you want to use a file-based keystore, create a keystore file.

If you want to use the key management system as a keystore, set the connection information for the key management system and declare the master encryption key.

Refer to "Protecting Storage Data Using Transparent Data Encryption" or "Using Transparent Data Encryption with Key Management Systems as Keystores" in the Operation Guide for details, and then configure the settings.

3. Add the following entry to the `pg_hba.conf` file to authenticate connections from the standby server.

Copy the file to the standby server later.

#	TYPE	DATABASE	USER	ADDRESS	METHOD
	host	replication	fsep	<i>standbyServerAddress</i>	<i>authenticationMethod</i>
	host	replication	fsep	<i>primaryServerAddress</i>	<i>authenticationMethod</i>

For the primary and standby server addresses, specify the IP address that will connect to the log transfer network.

Additionally, all servers can be used as the primary server or the standby server, so add entries for the addresses of all servers that comprise the database multiplexing system.

### Point

#### Setting an authentication method other than trust authentication

If the primary server becomes the standby server, to perform automatic authentication of connections to the primary server, create the `.pgpass` file in the home directory of the instance administrator user, and then specify a password for the replication database. Accordingly, the instance administrator operating system user and the user registered in the database will be the same, so you can verify that the connection was not made by an unspecified user. Additionally, the password that was set beforehand will be used in the authentication, so that the connection will be automatic.

### Information

If trust authentication is set, all OS users who can log in to the primary server will be able to connect, and if one of these is a malicious user, then that user can corrupt the standby server data, or cause the job system to fail, by sending an erroneous transaction log. Therefore, decide on the authentication method according to the security requirements of the system using database multiplexing mode.

Refer to "Authentication Methods" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on the authentication methods that can be set.

4. Configure this setting to enable the instance administrator user of the primary server to connect as a database application.

This setting enables the connection to the instance using the user name of the instance administrator user, so that Mirroring Controller can monitor instance errors. Configure this setting to enable the connection to the postgres database.

- If password authentication is used

In the `db_instance_password` parameter of the `serverIdentifier.conf` file, specify the password for the instance administrator user. This password is used to connect to the database instance. If a password is not specified in the `db_instance_password` parameter,

the connection to the database instance from Mirroring Controller will fail, and it will not be possible to perform the process monitoring of the instance.

- If password authentication is not used

There is no need to specify the password in the `db_instance_password` parameter.

Even if the password for the instance administrator user is specified in the `db_instance_password` parameter, it will be ignored.

- If certificate authentication using SSL is used

Specify connection parameters for SSL in the `db_instance_ext_pq_conninfo` parameter and `db_instance_ext_jdbc_conninfo` parameter in the `serverIdentifier.conf` file. If the parameters are not specified, the connection to the database instance from Mirroring Controller will fail, and it will not be possible to perform the process monitoring of the instance. If certificate authentication using SSL is not performed, the parameters specification is not required.

For information about the `db_instance_ext_pq_conninfo` and `db_instance_ext_jdbc_conninfo` parameters, refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)".

An example of setting the authentication method is shown below.

#	TYPE	DATABASE	USER	ADDRESS	METHOD
	host	postgres	fsep	127.0.0.1/32	<code>authenticationMethod</code>

### Information

Mirroring Controller uses the PostgreSQL JDBC 4.2 driver to connect to the database instance. Therefore, for the authentication method, specify a method supported by the JDBC driver. If an authentication method not supported by the JDBC driver is specified, Mirroring Controller will fail to start. Refer to the PostgreSQL JDBC Driver Documentation for information on authentication methods supported by the JDBC driver.

5. To use database multiplexing mode, specify the parameters shown in the table below in the `postgresql.conf` file.

The `postgresql.conf` file is copied when the standby server instance is created. Accordingly, set the required parameters in the standby server.

To use database multiplexing mode, specify the parameters shown in the table below in the `postgresql.conf` file. After editing the `postgresql.conf` file, restart the instance.

Table 2.4 Parameters

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
<code>wal_level</code>	replica or logical	Specify "logical" when logical decoding is also to be used.
<code>max_wal_senders</code>	2 or more	Specify "2" when building a Mirroring Controller cluster system.  When additionally connecting asynchronous standby servers to the cluster system, add the number of simultaneous connections from these standby servers.
<code>synchronous_standby_names</code>	<i>'standbyServerName'</i>	Specify the name that will identify the standby server.  Enclose the name in single quotation marks (').  Do not change this parameter while Mirroring Controller is running.  Do not specify multiple names to this parameter as the Mirroring Controller can manage only one standby server.
<code>synchronized_standby_slots</code>	<i>'physicalReplicationSlotName'</i>	Specify this parameter if the primary server will be a logical replication publication. Setting this parameter ensures that the subscriber is updated after WAL is sent to the standby server. This allows logical replication to continue if the primary server fails and the standby server is promoted.

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
		Do not change this parameter while the Mirroring Controller is running.  Because the Mirroring Controller can manage only one standby server, do not specify multiple names for this parameter.
hot_standby	on	Specify whether queries can be run on the standby server.
wal_keep_size	WAL save size (megabytes)	If a delay exceeding the value set in this parameter occurs, the WAL segment required later by the primary server may be deleted.  Additionally, if you stop a standby server (for maintenance, for example), consider the stop time and set a value that will not cause the WAL segment to be deleted.  Refer to "Estimating Transaction Log Space Requirements" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on estimating the WAL save size.
wal_log_hints	on	When using the pg_rewind command to recover a standby server, specify this parameter or enable checksums when executing the initdb command.
wal_sender_timeout	Timeout (milliseconds)	Specify the time period after which it is determined that an error has occurred in the transaction log transfer on the primary server.  By aligning this value with the value for the database process heartbeat monitoring time, you can unify the time after which it is determined that an error has occurred.
archive_mode	on	Specify the archive log mode.
archive_command	<code>'installDir/bin/pgx_walcopy.cmd "%p" "backupDataStorageDestinationDirectory/archived_wal/%f"'</code>	Specify the command and storage destination to save the transaction log.
backup_destination	Backup data storage destination directory	Specify the name of directory where to store the backup data.  Set the permissions so that only the instance administrator user can access the specified directory.  Specify the same full path on all servers, so that the backup data of other servers can be used to perform recovery.
max_connections	Number of simultaneous client connections to the instance + superuser_reserved_connections	The value specified is also used to restrict the number of connections from client applications and the number of connections for the management of instances.  Refer to "When an Instance was Created with the initdb Command" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server, and "Connections and Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation, for details.
superuser_reserved_connections	Add the number of simultaneous executions of mc_ctl status (*1) + 2	Specify the number of connections reserved for connections from database superusers.  Add the number of connections from Mirroring Controller processes. Also reflect the added value in the max_connections parameter.

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
wal_receiver_timeout	Timeout (milliseconds)	Specify the time period after which it is determined that an error has occurred when the transaction log was received on the standby server.  By aligning this value with the value for the heartbeat monitoring time of the database process, you can unify the time after which it is determined that an error has occurred.
restart_after_crash	off	If "on" is specified, or the default value is used for this parameter, behavior equivalent to restarting Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, including crash recovery, will be performed when some server processes end abnormally.  However, when database multiplexing monitoring is used, a failover will occur after an error is detected when some server processes end abnormally, and the restart of those server processes is forcibly stopped. Specify "off" to prevent behavior such as this from occurring for no apparent reason.
synchronous_commit	on or remote_apply	Specify up to what position WAL send is to be performed before transaction commit processing returns a normal termination response to a client.  Set "on" or "remote_apply" to prevent data loss caused by operating system or server down immediately after a switch or switch.
recovery_target_timeline	latest	Specify "latest" so that the new standby server (original primary server) will follow the new primary server when a switch occurs.  This parameter is required when the original primary server is incorporated as a new standby server after the primary server is switched.

\*1: Number of simultaneous executions of the mc\_ctl command in the status mode.

### 2.4.3 Starting Mirroring Controller on the Primary Server

This section explains how to start Mirroring Controller on the primary server.

When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, start the Mirroring Controller arbitration process on the arbitration server in advance.

1. Start the Mirroring Controller process.

#### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mdir/inst1
```

#### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode with the -F option specified.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mdir/inst1 -F
```

## Information

- When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, the database server must connect to the arbitration server, and as a result, Mirroring Controller startup may take longer than when the arbitration server is not used.
- If the parameter for heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers set by the arbitration server is greater than parameter for heartbeat monitoring of operating systems and servers of the Mirroring Controller, the Mirroring Controller may fail to start. In this case, check the contents of the message notification and review the parameters for heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers for the arbitration server or Mirroring Controller.
- If the `heartbeat_error_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "message", even if automatic switch/disconnection is enabled and Mirroring Controller is started, only message output is performed when a heartbeat abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of operating systems and servers - switch/disconnection is not performed.
- Mirroring Controller startup usually fails if the standby server is mistakenly started as the primary server or if the old primary server is not recovered after the switch and is then mistakenly started as the primary server. However, if the admin network is disconnected, then startup does not fail, and both servers may become primary servers. Therefore ensure that the admin network is connected before starting Mirroring Controller.
- If the automatic switch/disconnection is enabled, do not edit `synchronous_standby_names` parameter and `synchronized_standby_slots` parameter for the Mirroring Controller monitoring target instance. If Mirroring Controller is switched after editing, data may be lost or SQL access may stop.

## Point

- The `mc_ctl` command fails if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process has not been started on the arbitration server when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation. However, if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process cannot be started in advance, it can be started by specifying the `--async-connect-arbiter` option in the `mc_ctl` command.
- After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

### 2. Obtain the backup.

Use the `pgx_dmpall` command to collect the backup.

## 2.5 Setting Up the Standby Server

---

This section explains how to set up the standby server.

### 2.5.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Standby Server

---

This section explains how to set up database multiplexing mode on the standby server.

In database multiplexing, the files that are required for operations are managed in the Mirroring Controller management directory.

There is one Mirroring Controller management directory for each instance.

## Information

- Do not place the Mirroring Controller management directory in a directory managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, otherwise it may be deleted by mistake with the directories managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, and an old version of files may be restored.
- When creating a standby server for a large database, stop job system operations, specify a large value for the `wal_keep_size` parameter, or use replication slots.  
This is because WALs generated after the standby server is built using the `pg_basebackup` command, but before it is started, need to be retained. However, the number of WAL segments that can be retained is constrained by the `wal_keep_size` parameter.

Additionally, setting the `wal_keep_size` parameter requires consideration regarding stabilization of the database multiplexing mode (refer to "2.11.1 Tuning to Stabilize the Database Multiplexing Mode" for details).



- Refer to "Preparing Directories for Resource Deployment" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for details on the directories that are managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.
- Refer to "pg\_basebackup" in "Reference" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the `pg_basebackup` command.
- Refer to "mc\_ctl" in Reference for information on the command.
- Refer to "Appendix A Parameters" for details on each parameter to be edited for the setup.
- Refer to "Replication Slots" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on replication slots.

Perform the following procedure:

1. Log in to the standby server.
2. Create the Mirroring Controller management directory that will store the files required by database multiplexing.  
Use ASCII characters in the Mirroring Controller management directory.  
Additionally, grant "Write" permission to the instance administrator user for the Mirroring Controller management directory.
3. Copy, and then deploy, the `network.conf` file of the primary server.  
Copy the `network.conf` file that was defined in the primary server setup, and deploy it to the Mirroring Controller management directory of the standby server.  
Set read and write permissions for the instance administrator user only. If users other than the instance administrator user are granted access, the `mc_ctl` command will not work. Accordingly, users other than the instance administrator user are prevented from operating Mirroring Controller.  
Register in `/etc/services` the port number of the standby server that was specified in the `network.conf` file, because programs such as WebAdmin use it to search for available port numbers.  
Register any name as the service name.
4. Copy, and then deploy, the `serverIdentifier.conf` file of the primary server.  
Copy the `serverIdentifier.conf` file that was defined in the primary server setup, and deploy it to the Mirroring Controller management directory of the standby server.  
Set read and write permissions for the instance administrator user only. If users other than the instance administrator user are granted access permissions, the `mc_ctl` command will not work.

## 2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance

This section explains how to create, set, and register the standby server instance.



- Refer to "Appendix A Parameters" for details on each parameter.
- Refer to "mc\_ctl" in Reference for information on the command.

Perform the following procedure:

1. Set the kernel parameters.  
Refer to "Configuring Kernel Parameters" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for details.

- When using transparent data encryption, configure the encryption settings for the storage data.

Refer to "Protecting Storage Data Using Transparent Data Encryption" or "Using Transparent Data Encryption with Key Management Systems as Keystores" in the Operation Guide for details, and then configure the settings.

- Execute the `pg_basebackup` command to create a copy of the primary server instance on the standby server.

Example)

```
$ pg_basebackup -D /database/inst1 -X fetch --waldir=/transaction/inst1 --progress --verbose -R
--dbname='application_name=standbyServerName' -h primaryServerIpAddress -p
primaryServerPortNumber
```

## Point

- Use the `pg_basebackup` command with the `-R` option to create a `standby.signal` file. If you do not create the `standby.signal` file, the Mirroring Controller cannot be started as a standby server.
- If using a method that requires password authentication for connections to the primary server, you will need to ensure that authentication is performed automatically. If the `-R` option is specified for the `pg_basebackup` command and the password parameter is specified for the `--dbname` option, the `pg_basebackup` command will set the password in the `primary_conninfo` parameter in `postgresql.auto.conf` file, enabling connections to be performed automatically.  
  
If a password is not set in the `primary_conninfo` parameter in `postgresql.auto.conf` file, it will be necessary to create a `.pgpass` file in the home directory of the instance administrator user, and specify a password for the replication database.
- The `primary_conninfo` parameter should not be set in the `postgresql.conf` file, but only in the `postgresql.auto.conf` file using the `pg_basebackup` command.
- When executing the `pg_basebackup` command, consider the following for collection of transaction logs.

- When "fetch" is specified for the `-X` option of the command

Transaction logs are collected at the end of the backup, so it is necessary to ensure that transaction logs that occur during backup are not deleted from the primary server. Therefore, allow for a sufficient value for the `wal_keep_size` parameter in `postgresql.conf`.

- When the `-X` option is omitted or "stream" is specified for the `-X` option of the command

Transaction logs are streamed, so when Mirroring Controller is running on the primary server, the connection is changed to a synchronous standby server on detection of a streaming replication connection using this command. Therefore, if a job has started on the primary server, the primary server will be impacted, therefore execute this command after stopping only the Mirroring Controller process on the primary server.

## See

Refer to "Hot Standby" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the `standby.signal` file.

- Set the parameters shown in the table below in the `postgresql.conf` file.

Table 2.5 Parameters

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
<code>synchronous_standby_names</code>	<code>'primaryServerName'</code>	<p>Required after switching the primary server and then changing the original primary server to the new standby server.</p> <p>Enclose the name in single quotation marks (').</p> <p>Do not change this parameter while Mirroring Controller is running.</p> <p>Do not specify multiple names to this parameter as the Mirroring Controller can manage only one standby server.</p>

## 2.5.3 Starting Mirroring Controller on the Standby Server

This section explains how to start Mirroring Controller on the standby server.

When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, start the Mirroring Controller arbitration process on the arbitration server in advance.

1. After ensuring that the Mirroring Controller process of the primary server has started, start Mirroring Controller on the standby server.

### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `-f` option specified. This action enables automatic switch/disconnection.

If you start Mirroring Controller and the instance without specifying the `-f` option, automatic switch/disconnection will not be enabled. To enable both, start Mirroring Controller and then execute the `mc_ctl` command in enable-failover mode or restart Mirroring Controller with the `-f` option specified.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mdir/inst1
```

### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `-F` option specified.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mdir/inst1 -F
```

2. Check the status of the Mirroring Controller process.

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in status mode. Ensure that "mirroring status" is switchable.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl status -M /mdir/inst1
```

### Information

- When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, the time required for the database server to connect to the arbitration server is added on. Therefore, Mirroring Controller startup may take longer than when the arbitration server is not used.
- If the parameter for heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers set by the arbitration server is greater than parameter for heartbeat monitoring of operating systems and servers of the Mirroring Controller, the Mirroring Controller may fail to start. In this case, check the contents of the message notification and review the parameters for heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers for the arbitration server or Mirroring Controller.
- If the `heartbeat_error_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "message", even if automatic switch/disconnection is enabled and Mirroring Controller is started, only message output is performed when a heartbeat abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of operating systems and servers - switch/disconnection is not performed.
- Mirroring Controller startup usually fails if the standby server is mistakenly started as the primary server or if the old primary server is not recovered after the switch and is then mistakenly started as the primary server. However, if the admin network is disconnected, then startup does not fail, and both servers may become primary servers. Therefore, ensure that the admin network is connected before starting Mirroring Controller.
- If the automatic switch/disconnection is enabled, do not edit `synchronous_standby_names` parameter and `synchronized_standby_slots` parameter for the Mirroring Controller monitoring target instance. If Mirroring Controller is switched after editing, data may be lost or SQL access may stop.

## Point

---

- The mc\_ctl command fails if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process has not been started on the arbitration server when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation. However, if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process cannot be started in advance, it can be started by specifying the --async-connect-arbiter option in the mc\_ctl command.
  - After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the enable-failover or disable-failover mode of the mc\_ctl command.
- 

## 2.6 Creating a User Exit for a Database Server

---

This section explains how to create a user exit for a database server.

The user command types explained below can be used as user exits. These commands are called by Mirroring Controller management processes.

The user can create user exits as required.

Specify the user commands that were created for the parameters in the server configuration file of the database server. Refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)" for information on these parameters.

### User command types

- Fencing command

This user command performs fencing if Mirroring Controller performs arbitration processing and determines that a database server is unstable.

- Arbitration command

This user command performs arbitration processing in lieu of the arbitration server when there is no arbitration server.

- State transition commands

These user commands are called when Mirroring Controller performs state transition of a database server.

It includes the following types:

- Post-switch command

This user command is called after a promotion from standby server to primary server.

- Pre-detach command

This user command is called before the standby server is disconnected from a cluster system.

If the pre-detach command is specified on both the primary server and standby server, it is called first on the standby server and then on the primary server.

If the settings are configured to forcibly stop the instance on the standby server when the standby server is disconnected, the pre-detach command is called on the standby server and then the instance on the standby server is stopped.

- Post-attach command

This user command is called after the standby server has been attached to a cluster system.

If the post-attach command is specified on both the primary server and standby server, it is called first on the primary server and then on the standby server.

## Point

---

When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation and the requirements can be satisfied using the fencing command on the arbitration server only, the fencing command on the database server is not required. In addition, if the requirements can be satisfied using the fencing command on the database server only, create a fencing command on the arbitration server for termination processing only (without implementation).

---

Table 2.6 Availability of user commands, and database server calling the command

User command	Operation when a heartbeat abnormality is detected using operating system or server heartbeat monitoring				Database server calling the command	
	Message output	Automatic degradation by arbitration server	Automatic degradation by arbitration command	Unconditional automatic degradation	Primary server	Standby server
Fencing command	Y (*1)	Y (*2)	R	N	Y	Y
Arbitration command	N	N	R	N	Y	Y
Post-switch command	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Pre-detach command	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (*3)
Post-attach command	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (*3)

R: Required

Y: Can be used

N: Cannot be used

\*1: Called only when the mc\_ctl command is used to execute forced switching or forced disconnection.

\*2: Creation of a fencing command on a database server is optional, but it must be created on the arbitration server.

\*3: If message output or unconditional automatic degradation is selected, this command is called only from the primary server.



Refer to "[Appendix C User Commands](#)" for information on the interface for each user command.

## 2.7 Confirming the Streaming Replication Status

Before performing the setup of the database multiplexing mode, ensure that the prerequisite streaming replication feature has been set up correctly.

Perform the following procedure:

1. On the primary server, ensure that single-row searches can be performed using the pg\_stat\_replication statistics view.

An example output of the psql command is shown below.

Example)

```
postgres=# select * from pg_stat_replication;
-[ RECORD 1 ]-----+-----
pid                | 10651
usesysid           | 10
username           | fsep
application_name   | standby
client_addr        | 192.0.2.210
client_hostname    |
client_port        | 55098
backend_start      | 2022-03-23 11:17:49.628793+09
backend_xmin       |
state              | streaming
sent_lsn           | 0/3000060
write_lsn          | 0/3000060
flush_lsn          | 0/3000060
replay_lsn         | 0/3000060
write_lag          |
```

flush_lag	
replay_lag	
sync_priority	1
sync_state	sync
reply_time	2022-03-23 11:23:27.703366+09

2. Confirm the search results of step 1.

Ensure that the connection established with the intended standby server is in synchronous mode.

Table 2.7 Items to be checked

Item	Required value
application_name	Value specified for synchronous_standby_names parameter in the postgresql.conf file of the primary server.
client_addr	IP address of the standby server.
state	"streaming".
sync_state	"sync".



See

- Refer to "The Statistics Collector" in "Server Administration" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the pg\_stat\_replication statistics view.
- Note that the pg\_stat\_replication statistics view may change in the future.

## 2.8 Checking the Connection Status

This section explains how to check the connection status from a database server or the arbitration server.

### 2.8.1 Checking the Connection Status on a Database Server

This section explains how to use a database server to check the connection status of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process and the Mirroring Controller process on the primary server and standby server.

Perform the following procedure:

1. On the primary server and standby server, execute the mc\_ctl command in status mode with the --arbiter option specified.

Example)

The mc\_ctl command is executed with the --arbiter option specified, and the status is output.

```
$ mc_ctl status --arbiter -M /mcdir/inst1
```

arbiter_id	host	status
arbiter	192.0.3.120	online

2. On the primary server and standby server, check the result displayed by executing the mc\_ctl command in status mode in step 1.

Items to be checked

Check that the output status" is "online".



See

Refer to the Reference for information on the mc\_ctl command.

## 2.8.2 Checking the Connection Status on the Arbitration Server

---

This section explains how to use the arbitration server to check the connection status of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process and the Mirroring Controller process on the primary server and standby server.

Perform the following procedure:

1. Execute the `mc_arb` command in status mode on the arbitration server.

The example below executes the `mc_arb` command, and shows the status.

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb status -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1

server_id  host          status
-----
server1    192.0.3.100  online
server2    192.0.3.110  online
```

Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb status -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1

server_id  host          status
-----
server1    192.0.3.100  online
server2    192.0.3.110  online
```

2. Check the result displayed by executing the `mc_arb` command in step 1.

Items to be checked

Check that the output status is "online" on both lines.



See

.....  
Refer to the Reference for information on the `mc_arb` command.  
.....

## 2.9 Creating Applications

---

This section explains how to create applications using database multiplexing, and points that should be noted when you create the applications.

### 2.9.1 Application Connection Server Settings

---

If database multiplexing is used and a failover occurs, it will be necessary to switch the application connection server. Accordingly, use the application connection switch feature to create applications.



See

.....  
Refer to "Application Connection Switch Feature" in the Application Development Guide for details.  
.....

## 2.10 Checking the Behavior

---

To check if the environment setup was performed correctly, start the application and then check the behavior of the switch and rebuild.

## 2.11 Tuning

---

This section explains how to tune database multiplexing mode.

### 2.11.1 Tuning to Stabilize the Database Multiplexing Mode

---

When large amounts of data are updated, the write-to load for the database will become great, and the multiplexing state may become unstable.

Accordingly, by editing the parameters below in the postgresql.conf file, a stable multiplexing state can be maintained. Refer to "Estimating Transaction Log Space Requirements" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on transaction log space requirements.

Table 2.8 Parameters

Parameter	Content
wal_keep_size	Refer to "2.4.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Primary Server Instance" for details.
max_wal_size	The transaction log is written out according to the checkpoint trigger.  If a transaction log with the capacity of the value specified in this parameter is generated, the checkpoint will be executed.  If a large value is specified in this parameter, the time required for crash recovery will increase.  If a small value is specified in this parameter, many checkpoints will be generated, which will affect the performance of the applications that connect to the primary server.

### 2.11.2 Tuning to Stabilize Queries on the Standby Server

---

Queries made using reference jobs on the standby server may be canceled by jobs executed on the primary server.

To reduce the possibility of a job being canceled, specify as large a value as possible for the max\_standby\_archive\_delay parameter in the postgresql.conf file.



See

- Refer to "Handling Query Conflicts" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details.
- Refer to "Standby Servers" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on the max\_standby\_archive\_delay parameter.

### 2.11.3 Tuning to Stabilize Queries on the Standby Server (when Performing Frequent Updates on the Primary Server)

---

If jobs are updated on the primary server regularly and frequently, it will be easy for the query made by the reference job on the standby server to be canceled. In this case, edit the postgresql.conf file parameters shown in the table below.

Table 2.9 Parameters

Parameter	Description
hot_standby_feedback	When "on" is set, the deletion (vacuum) of the data area that was deleted or updated on the primary server is suppressed.  Accordingly, the query on the standby server will not be canceled. (*1)

\*1: Because the vacuum is delayed, the data storage destination disk space of the primary server comes under pressure.

Additionally, if there is conflict between accesses and queries executed on the standby server, transaction logs indicating this conflict will be transferred.

Accordingly, specify as large a value as possible for the max\_standby\_archive\_delay parameter so that access conflicts do not occur.



See

Refer to "Standby Servers" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on the hot\_standby\_feedback parameter.

## 2.11.4 Tuning for Optimization of Degradation Using Abnormality Monitoring

Mirroring Controller uses a monitoring method that outputs an error if the timeout or number of retries is exceeded when accessing resources targeted for monitoring. Setting inappropriate values in these settings may lead to misdetection or a delay in automatic degradation, so you must design these values appropriately.

For example, the following type of issue occurs if the tuning related to abnormality monitoring is not performed appropriately.

- If the timeout is too short  
Results in redundant degradation and availability falls.
- If the timeout is too long  
It takes longer for automatic degradation to be performed even when an error affecting operational continuity occurs, potentially causing downtime.

You can optimize degrading operation by editing the values for the parameters in the server configuration file described below in accordance with the system. Refer to "A.4 Server Configuration File" for information on how to edit these parameters.

### 2.11.4.1 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of the Operating System or Server

Tuning for abnormal monitoring of the operating system or server depends on the operation when heartbeat abnormality is detected by the heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers.



See

Refer to "1.1.1 Monitoring Using Database Multiplexing Mode" for the operation when heartbeat abnormality is detected in the the heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers.

#### 2.11.4.1.1 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Use an Arbitration Server for Automatic Degradation

In an operation that use an arbitration server for automatic degradation, the database server is periodically monitored for abnormalities so that the Mirroring Controller arbitration process can immediately respond to an arbitration request from the Mirroring Controller. The automatic degradation using the arbitration server can optimize the time from error detection to automatic degradation of the operating systems or servers by editing the following parameters.

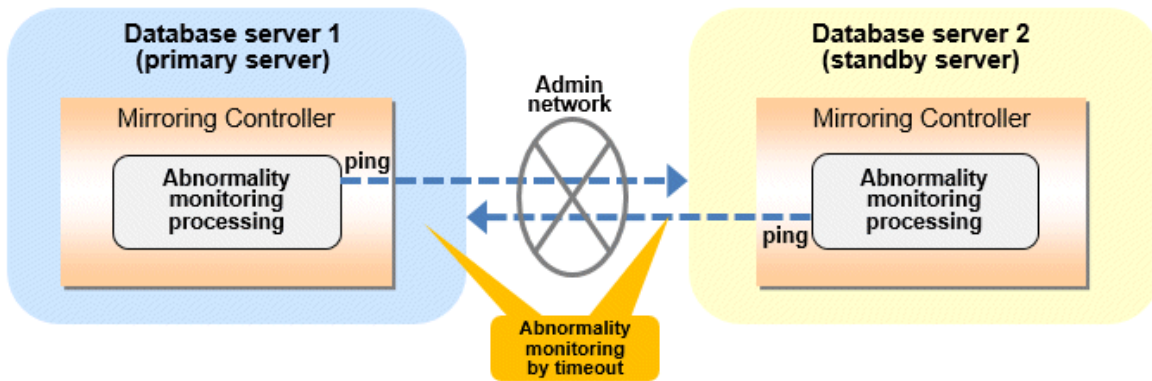
- [Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server](#)
- [Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the arbitration configuration file](#)
- [Parameters for the arbitration processing and fencing](#)

#### Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server

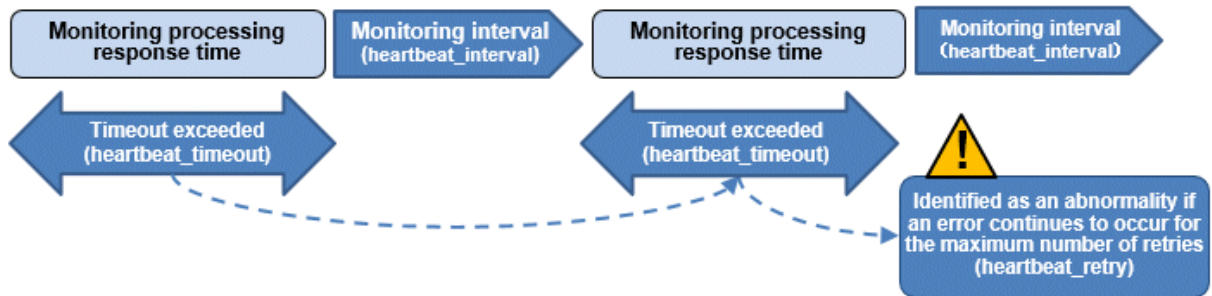
Table 2.10 Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server

Parameter	Description
Abnormality monitoring interval (heartbeat_interval)	Mirroring Controller is configured so that abnormality monitoring does not place a load on the system. This parameter does not normally need to be set. (The default is 800 milliseconds.)

Parameter	Description
Abnormality monitoring timeout (heartbeat_timeout)	Take into account the time during which a load is placed continuously on the server or admin network performance. For example, it is envisaged that this parameter will be used in situations such as when performing high-load batch jobs or when a large number of online jobs occur continuously and concurrently. (The default is 1 second.)
Abnormality monitoring retries (heartbeat_retry)	This parameter can be set when needing a safety value for situations in which the value specified for heartbeat_timeout is exceeded, for example, when using systems with fluctuating loads, however, this parameter does not normally need to be set. (The default is 2 times.)



Flow of abnormality monitoring by timeout



The expression for calculating the time required to detect an abnormality by Mirroring Controller is shown below.

$$\text{Abnormality detection time of Mirroring Controller} = (\text{heartbeat\_timeout}(\text{seconds}) + \text{heartbeat\_interval}(\text{milliseconds}) / 1000) \times (\text{heartbeat\_retry}(\text{number of times}) + 1)$$

The abnormality detection time when the default value is used is shown below.

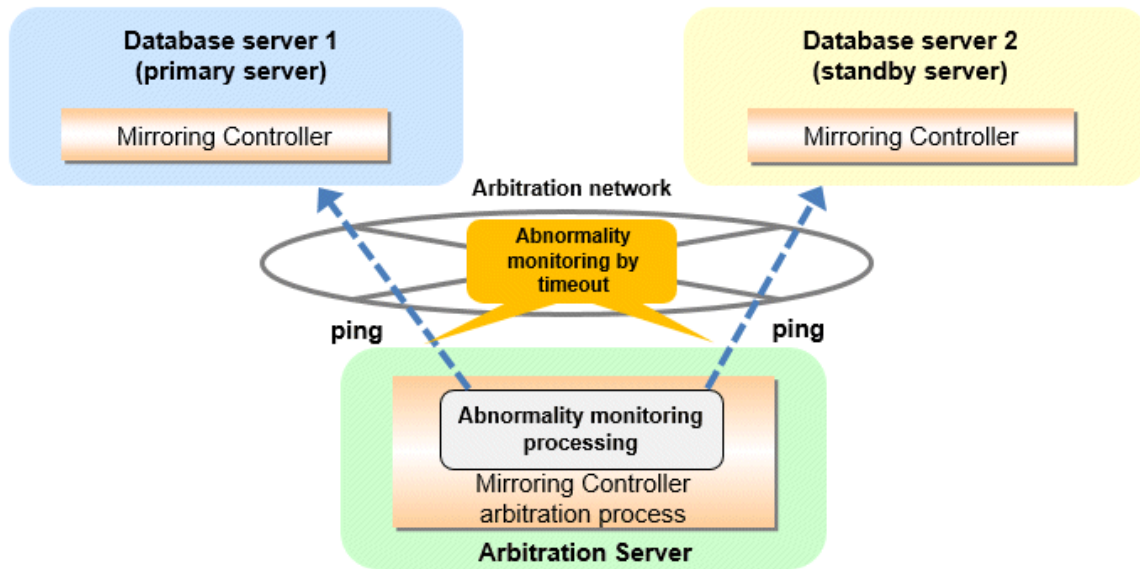
$$\text{Abnormality detection time of Mirroring Controller} = (1 + 800 / 1000) \times (2 + 1) = 5.4(\text{seconds})$$

### Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the arbitration configuration file

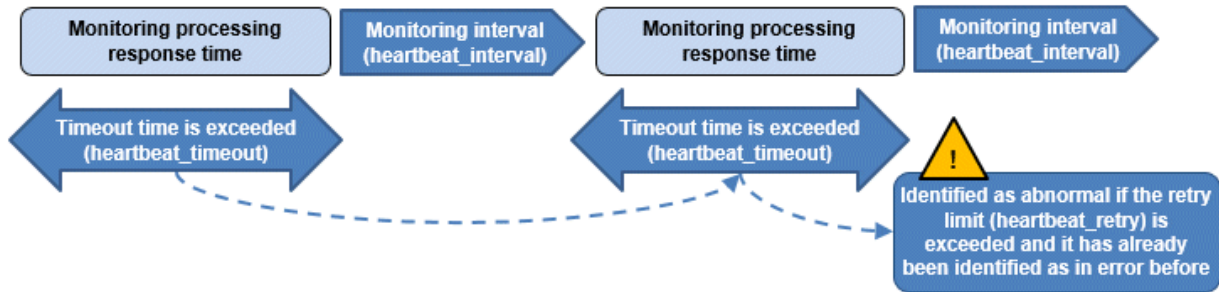
Table 2.11 Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the arbitration configuration file

Parameter	Description
Abnormality monitoring interval (heartbeat_interval)	Mirroring Controller arbitration process is configured so that abnormality monitoring does not place a load on the system. This parameter does not normally need to be set. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_interval in the server configuration file of the database server.) (milliseconds).

Parameter	Description
Abnormality monitoring timeout (heartbeat_timeout)	Take into account the time during which a load is placed continuously on the server and arbitration network capabilities. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_timeout in the server configuration file of the database server.) (seconds).
Abnormality monitoring retries (heartbeat_retry)	This parameter can be set when needing a safety value for situations in which the value specified for heartbeat_timeout is exceeded, for example, when using systems with fluctuating loads, however, this parameter does not normally need to be set. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_retry in the server configuration file of the database server.) (number of times)



Flow of abnormality monitoring by timeout



The expression for calculating the time required to detect an abnormality by Mirroring Controller arbitration process is shown below.

$$\text{Abnormality detection time of Mirroring Controller arbitration process} = (\text{heartbeat\_timeout}(\text{seconds}) + \text{heartbeat\_interval}(\text{milliseconds}) / 1000) \times (\text{heartbeat\_retry}(\text{number of times}) + 1)$$

The abnormality detection time when the default value is used is shown below.

$$\text{Abnormality detection time of Mirroring Controller arbitration process} = (1 + 800 / 1000) \times (2 + 1) = 5.4(\text{seconds})$$

 **Point**

- The abnormality detection time of the operation for automatic degradation using the arbitration server can be calculated as follows.

$$\text{Abnormality detection time} = \text{Max}(\text{Abnormality detection time by Mirroring Controller}, \text{Abnormality detection time by Mirroring Controller arbitration process})$$

- If the heartbeat\_interval is set in the arbitration configuration file, the relationship between the parameter for operating system or server abnormality monitoring specified in the server configuration file of the database server file and the heartbeat\_interval of the arbitration configuration file must satisfy the following relational expression.

$$\text{Heartbeat\_interval in the arbitration configuration file (milliseconds) / 1000} < (\text{heartbeat\_timeout(seconds)} + \text{heartbeat\_interval(milliseconds) / 1000}) * \text{heartbeat\_retry(number of times)} + \text{heartbeat\_timeout(seconds)}$$

**Parameters for the arbitration processing and fencing**

Table 2.12 Parameters for the arbitration processing and fencing

Parameter	Description
Arbitration processing timeout (arbitration_timeout in the server configuration file of the database server)	Take into account the time to perform arbitration processing on the Mirroring Controller arbitration process. The value must be greater than or equal to abnormality detection time of Mirroring Controller arbitration process + fencing_command_timeout in the arbitration configuration file (seconds).
Fencing timeout (fencing_command_timeout in the arbitration configuration file)	Take into account the time to execute the fencing command (seconds).

 **Information**

If the fencing\_command parameter is specified in the server configuration file of the database server, the fencing command is invoked on the database server if fencing is successful on the arbitration server. In that case, add the value of the fencing\_command\_timeout parameter in the server configuration file of the database server to the estimate.

**Flow from the abnormality detection to the automatic degeneracy**

When performing automatic degradation using the arbitration server, the flow from the abnormality detection in the operating system or server to the occurrence of automatic degeneracy and the parameters is shown below.

Flow from the abnormality detection to the automatic degeneracy	Description	Parameter
(1) Abnormality detection	Mirroring Controller detect the database server operating system or server errors.	Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server
(2) Arbitration request	Mirroring Controller that detect the operating system or server error asks the Arbitration Server to check the status of the other server's operating system or server.	- arbitration_timeout in the server configuration file of the database server
(3) Arbitration processing	The Mirroring Controller arbitration process checks the status of the other server's operating system or server. However, if the result of the operating system or server abnormality	Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or

Flow from the abnormality detection to the automatic degeneracy	Description	Parameter	
	monitoring by the arbitration server has been determined before the arbitration request from the Mirroring Controller of the database server, this process is not performed.	server in the arbitration configuration file	
(4) Fencing	If the Mirroring Controller arbitration process determines that the other server is an abnormality of the operating system or server, it fences the other server and isolates it from the cluster system. If the Mirroring Controller arbitration process determines that the operating system or server status is normal, this process and the (6) are not performed.	fencing_command_timeout in the arbitration configuration file	
(5) Return of the arbitration results	Returns the results of the arbitration to the Mirroring Controller of the database server that requested the arbitration.	-	
(6) Automatic degradation	The automatic degradation is performed. If fencing fails in (4), this procedure is not performed.	-	

-: No associated parameters

Figure 2.1 When the Mirroring Controller on the primary server detects an operating system or server error

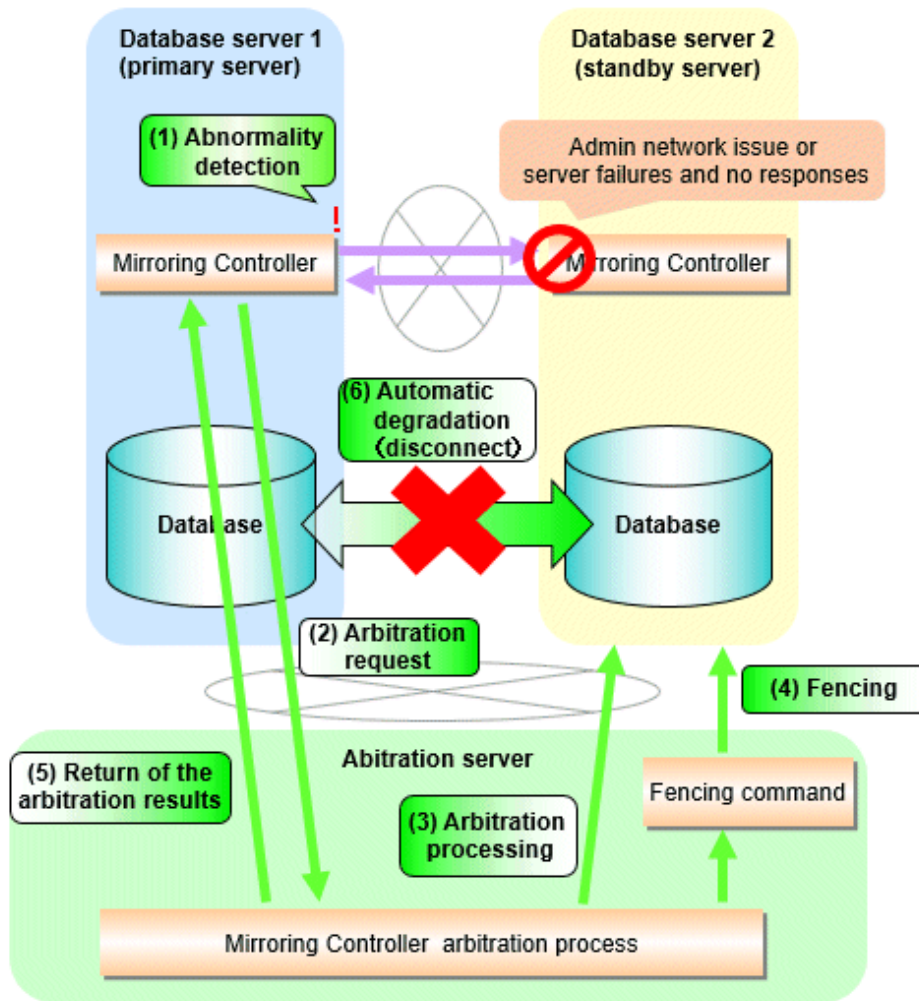
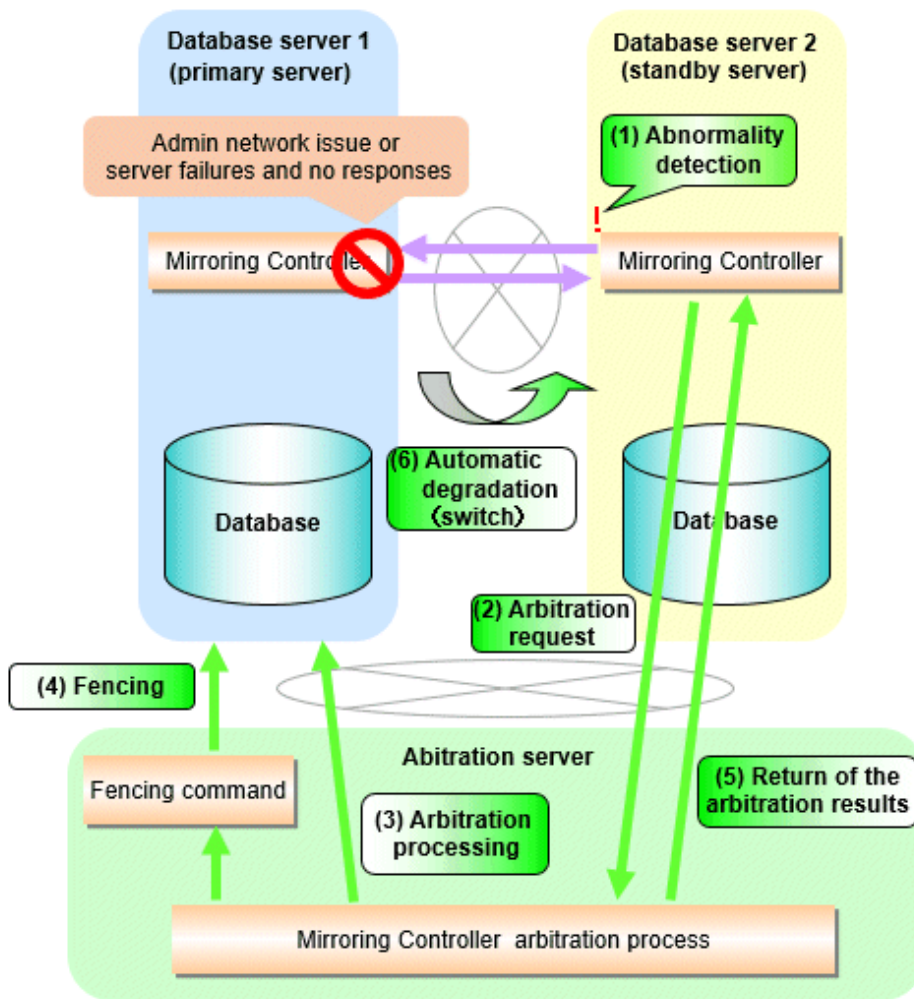


Figure 2.2 When the Mirroring Controller on the standby server detects an operating system or server error



#### 2.11.4.1.2 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Perform Automatic Degradation by Calling a User Exit that Determines Degradation

In an operation that perform automatic degradation by calling a user exit that determines degradation, you can optimize the time from operating system or server abnormality detection to automatic degradation by editing the operating system or server abnormality monitoring parameters and parameters related to arbitration processing and fencing in the server configuration file of the database server. Refer to "Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server" for information on the operating system or server abnormality monitoring parameters in the server configuration file of the database server.

Table 2.13 Parameters for the arbitration processing and fencing

Parameter	Description
Arbitration processing timeout (arbitration_command_timeout)	Take into account the time to execute the arbitration command(seconds).
Fencing timeout (fencing_command_timeout)	Take into account the time to execute the fencing command (seconds).

#### Flow from the abnormality detection to the automatic degeneracy

When performing automatic degradation by calling a user exit that determines degradation, the flow from the abnormality detection in the operating system or server to the occurrence of automatic degeneracy and the parameters is shown below.

Flow from the abnormality detection to the automatic degeneracy	Description	Parameter
(1) Abnormality detection	Mirroring Controller detect the database server operating system or server errors.	Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server
(2) Arbitration processing	An arbitration command is executed to check the status of the other server's operating system or server.	arbitration_command_timeout in the server configuration file of the database server
(3) Fencing	If the operating system or server status of the other server is abnormal in (2), it fences the other server and isolates it from the cluster system. If the operating system or server status of the other server is normal in (2), this process and (4) are not executed.	fencing_command_timeout in the server configuration file of the database server
(4) Automatic degradation	The automatic degradation is performed. If fencing fails in (3), this procedure is not performed.	-

-: No associated parameters

Figure 2.3 When the Mirroring Controller on the primary server detects an operating system or server error

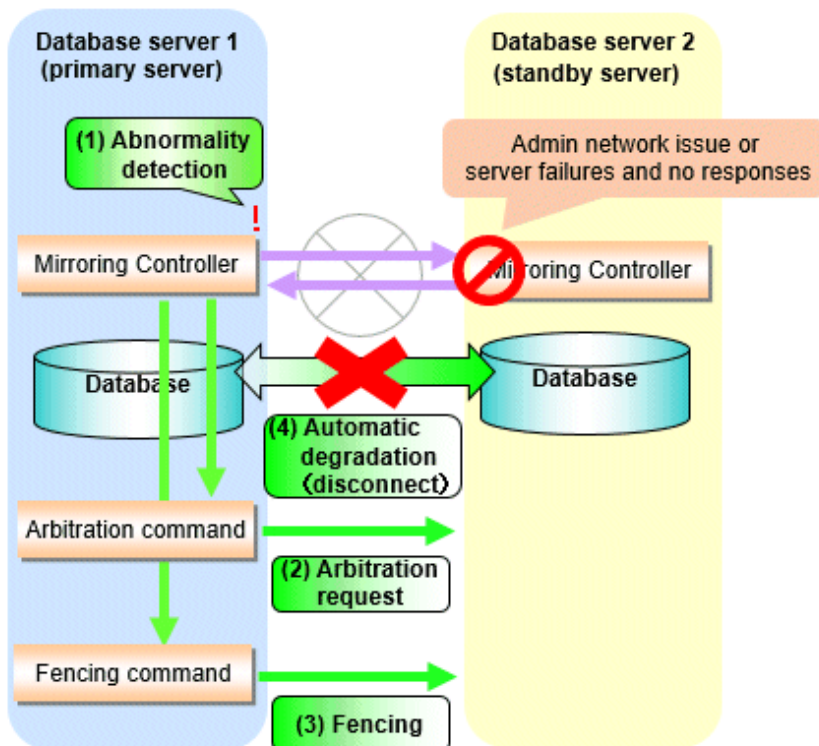
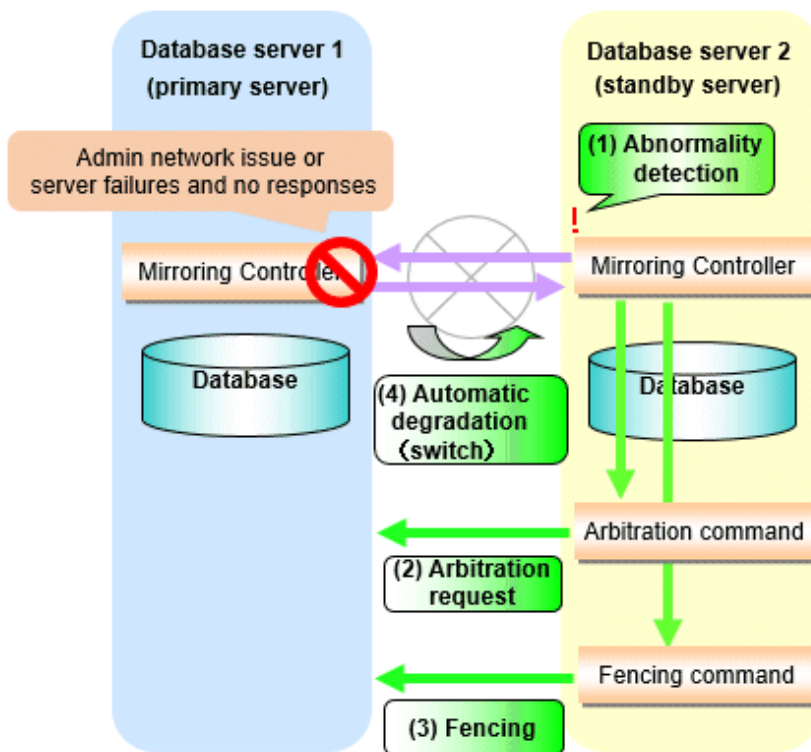


Figure 2.4 When the Mirroring Controller on the standby server detects an operating system or server error



### 2.11.4.1.3 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Notify Messages

In an operation that notify messages, you can optimize the abnormality detection time by editing the operating system or server abnormality monitoring parameters in the server configuration file of the database server. Refer to "[Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server](#)" for information on the operating system or server abnormality monitoring parameters in the server configuration file of the database server. In addition, when the Mirroring Controller detects an error, it does not perform the arbitration processing, fencing, or automatic degradation, but only notification messages is performed.

### 2.11.4.1.4 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Perform Automatic Degenerate Unconditionally due to Heartbeat Abnormality

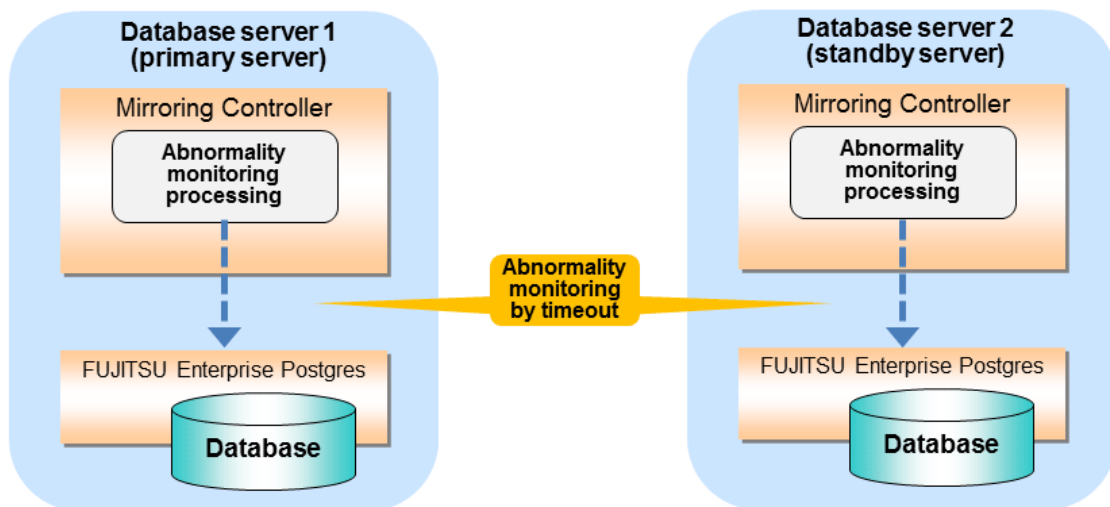
In an operation that perform automatic degenerate unconditionally due to heartbeat abnormality, you can optimize the time from operating system or server abnormality detection to automatic degradation by editing the operating system or server abnormality monitoring parameters in the server configuration file of the database server. Refer to "[Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server](#)" for information on the operating system or server abnormality monitoring parameters in the server configuration file of the database server. In addition, when the Mirroring Controller detects an error, it does not perform the arbitration processing, fencing, or automatic degradation, but only automatic degenerate unconditionally is performed. Refer to "[Appendix D Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality](#)" for notes on the operation that perform automatic degenerate unconditionally due to heartbeat abnormality.

### 2.11.4.2 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of Darabase Processes

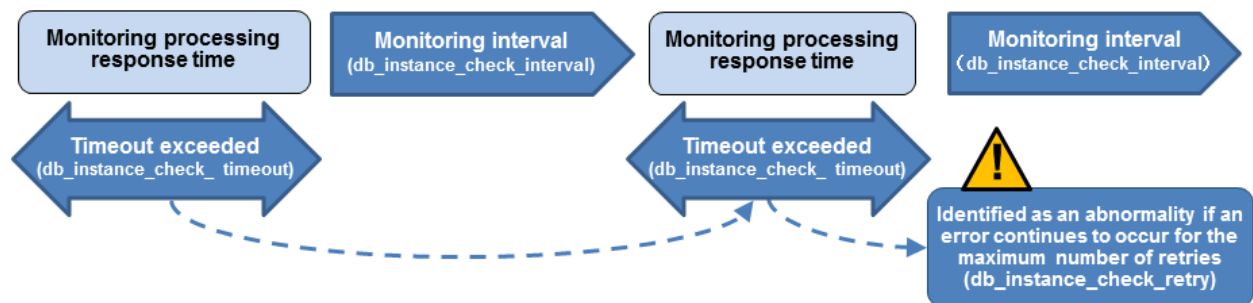
You can optimize database processes abnormality monitoring by editing the following parameters in the server configuration file of the database server.

Table 2.14 Parameters for abnormality monitoring of database processes

Parameter	Description
Abnormality monitoring interval (db_instance_check_interval)	Abnormality monitoring by Mirroring Controller is set so as not to place load on the system, but normally it does not need to be set. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_interval.) (milliseconds)
Timeout for abnormality monitoring of database processes (db_instance_check_timeout)	Take into account the time during which a load is placed continuously on the database. For example, it is envisaged that this parameter will be used in situations such as when performing high-load batch jobs or when a large number of online jobs occur continuously and concurrently. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_timeout.) (seconds)
Abnormality monitoring retries (db_instance_check_retry)	This parameter can be set when needing a safety value for situations in which the value specified for db_instance_check_timeout is exceeded, for example, when using systems with fluctuating loads, however, this parameter does not normally need to be set. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_retry.) (number of times)



Flow of abnormality monitoring by timeout



The expression for calculating the time required to detect an abnormality is shown below.

$$\text{Abnormality detection time} = ( \text{db\_instance\_check\_timeout}(\text{seconds}) + \text{db\_instance\_check\_interval}(\text{milliseconds}) / 1000 ) \times ( \text{db\_instance\_check\_retry}(\text{number of times}) + 1 )$$

The abnormality detection time when the default value is used is shown below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Abnormality detection time} &= ( 1 + 800 / 1000 ) \times ( 2 + 1 ) \\ &= 5.4(\text{seconds}) \end{aligned}$$

## Information

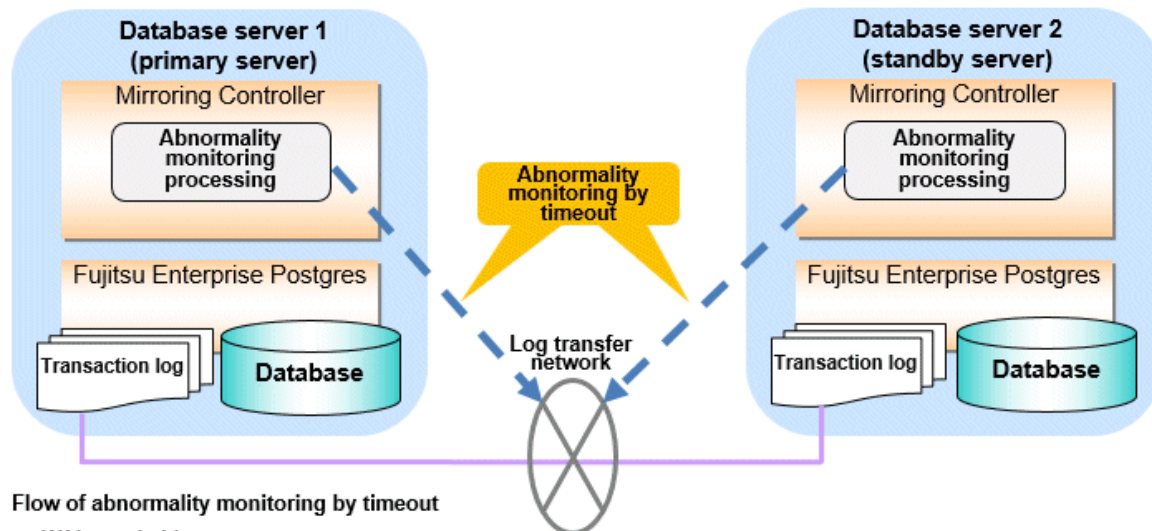
- If the `db_instance_timeout_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "message", and the `db_instance_check_timeout` parameter is set to a short value, a crash of the database process will be detected as "no response", and it may take time for automatic degradation to occur. Therefore, specify an appropriate timeout for `db_instance_check_timeout`.
- If a high load on the database and an event that prevents connection to an instance occur at the same time, it is judged as abnormal without retrying monitoring.

### 2.11.4.3 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of Streaming Replication

You can optimize streaming replication abnormality monitoring by editing the following parameters in the server configuration file of the database server.

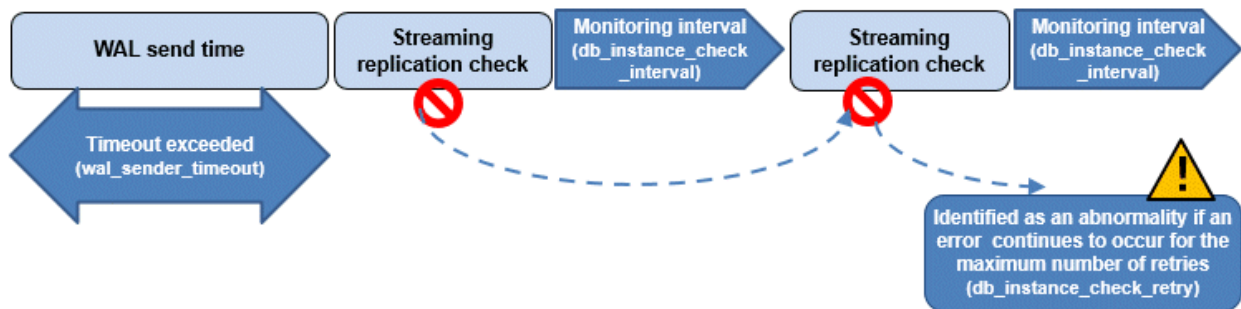
Table 2.15 Parameters for abnormality monitoring of streaming replication

Parameter	Description
Abnormality monitoring interval ( <code>db_instance_check_interval</code> )	Abnormality monitoring by Mirroring Controller is set so as not to place load on the system, but normally it does not need to be set. (The default is the value set in <code>heartbeat_interval</code> .) (milliseconds)
Abnormality monitoring retries ( <code>db_instance_check_retry</code> )	This parameter can be set when needing a safety value, such as when it is anticipated that a temporary log transfer LAN error may occur, but it does not normally need to be set. (The default is the value set in <code>heartbeat_retry</code> .) (number of times)
Timeout for abnormality monitoring of streaming replication ( <code>wal_sender_timeout</code> and <code>wal_receiver_timeout</code> in <code>postgresql.conf</code> )	Take into account the capacity and load of the log transfer network and the time during which a load is placed continuously on the database. For example, if there is a succession of data update jobs that generate a high WAL volume, you must configure the settings to avoid misdetection. (The default is 60 seconds.)

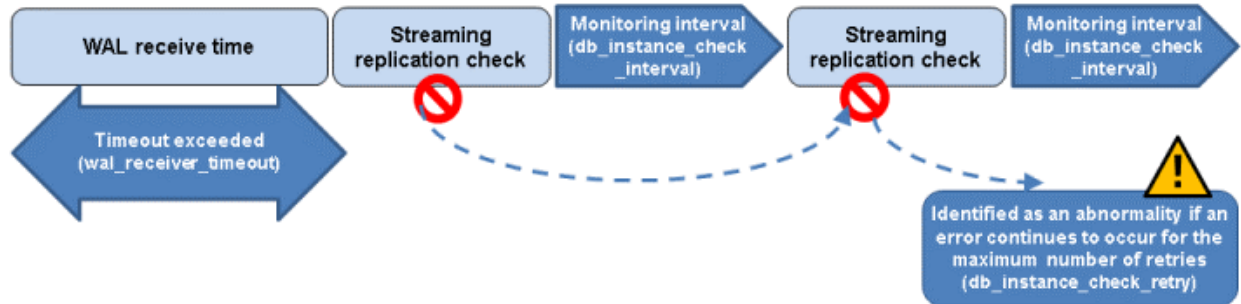


Flow of abnormality monitoring by timeout

- WAL send side



- WAL receive side



The expression for calculating the time required to detect an abnormality is shown below.

```
Abnormality detection time = ( wal_sender_timeout(seconds) +
db_instance_check_interval(milliseconds) / 1000 x ( disk_check_retry(number of times) + 1 ) ) Or,
= ( wal_receiver_timeout(seconds) + db_instance_check_interval(milliseconds) / 1000 x
( disk_check_retry(number of times) + 1 ) )
```

The abnormality detection time when the default value is used is shown below.

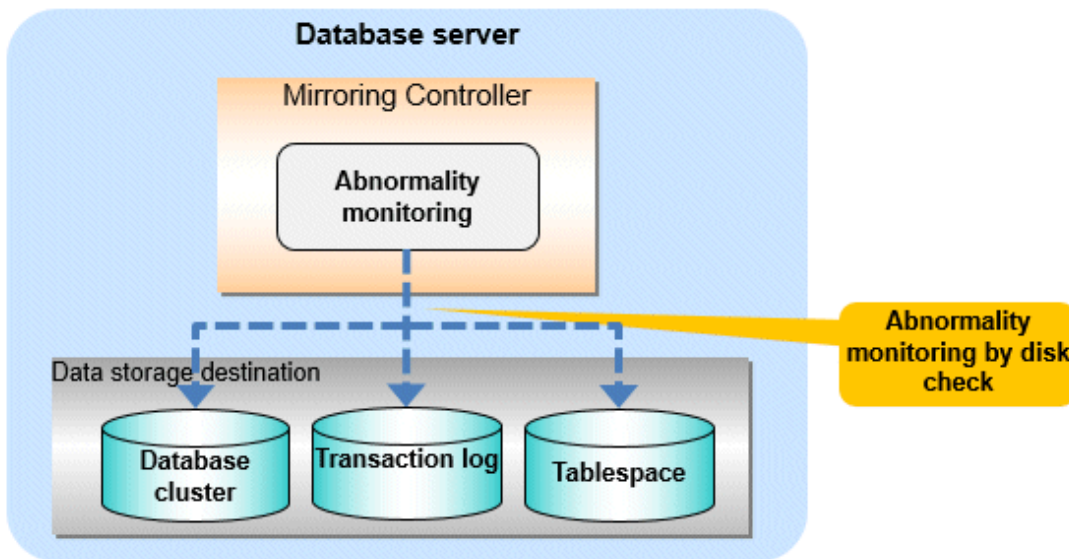
```
Abnormality detection time = 60 + ( 800 / 1000 x ( 2 + 1 ) )
= 62.4(seconds)
```

## 2.11.4.4 Tuning for Disk Abnormality Monitoring

You can optimize disk abnormality monitoring by editing the following parameters in the server configuration file of the database server.

Table 2.16 Parameters for disk abnormality monitoring

Parameter	Description
Abnormality monitoring interval (disk_check_interval)	Abnormality monitoring by Mirroring Controller is set so as not to place load on the system, but normally it does not need to be set. Set a value larger than the disk access time. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_interval.) (milliseconds)
Abnormality monitoring retries (disk_check_retry)	This parameter can be set when needing a safety value, such as when it is anticipated that a temporary disk input/output error may occur, but normally it does not need to be set. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_retry.) (number of times)
Abnormality monitoring timeout time (disk_check_timeout)	The time allowed from the start time of the next disk_check_interval after a disk error occurs until the error is determined to be due to timeout. (The default is 2147483.) (seconds).  You can specify an integer between 0 and 2147483.
Upper limit on the number of threads used for abnormality monitoring (disk_check_max_threads)	Upper limit on the number of threads for disk monitoring. (The default is the number of processors available to the JVM.)  You can specify an integer between 1 and 2147483647, but setting a value greater than the threads available on the machine may result in a system error.  When you run the mc_ctl status command separately from the monitoring process, each mc_ctl status temporarily uses the same number of threads as the monitoring process. When setting disk_check_max_threads, consider the machine's thread limit, the number of tablespaces you plan to use, and the number of mc_ctl status commands that may be executed at the same time.



In disk error monitoring, a disk check is performed, and degradation is performed when an error is first detected within the error detection time or the time set in disk\_check\_timeout. However, in order to disconnect the standby server when disk\_check\_timeout detects an error on the standby server, shutdown\_detached\_synchronous\_standby must be set to on.

The following shows how to calculate the abnormality detection time (the time until an error is determined).

$$\text{Abnormality detection time} = \text{disk\_check\_interval (milliseconds)} / 1000 \times (\text{disk\_check\_retry(number of times)} + 1)$$

The abnormality detection time when the default value is used is shown below.

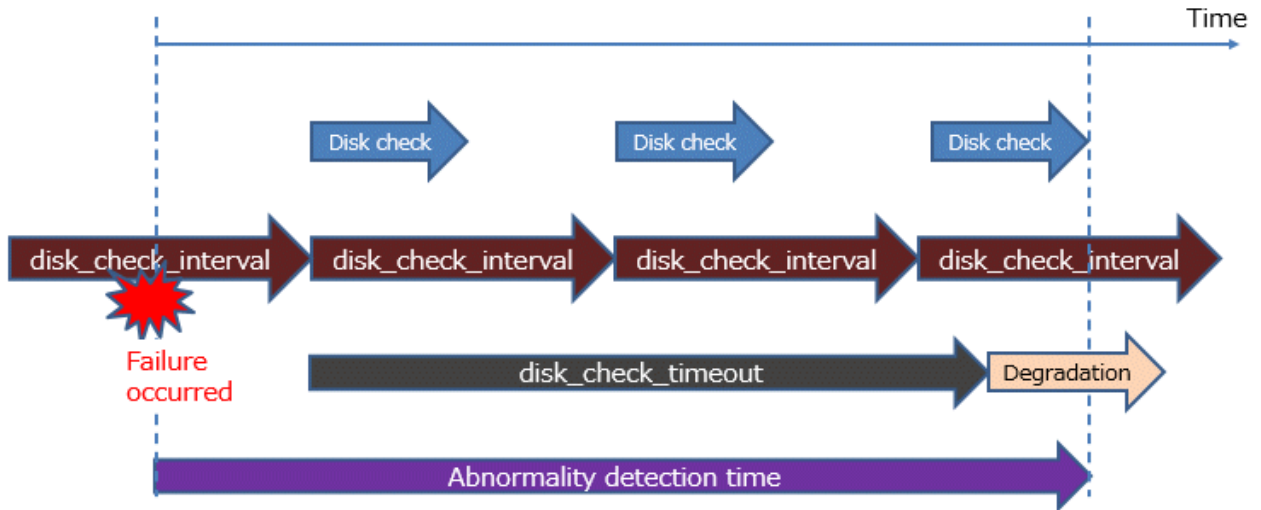
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Abnormality detection time} &= 800 / 1000 \times (2 + 1) \\ &= 2.4(\text{seconds}) \end{aligned}$$

An example of detecting disk abnormality monitoring is shown below.

Example 1)

One thread monitors one disk, set `disk_check_retry = 2`.

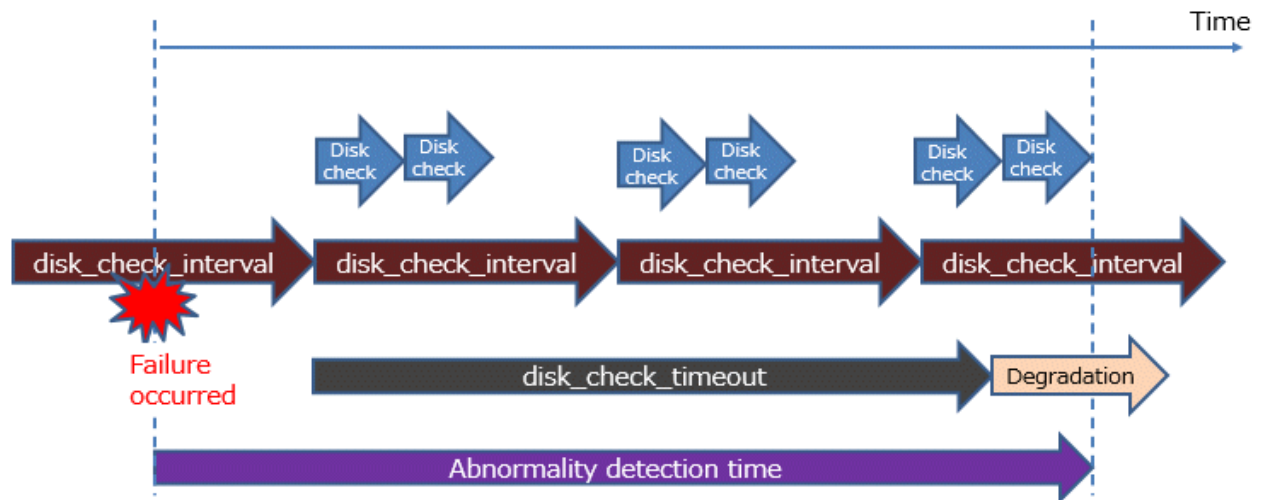
When the read or write cannot be completed within the disk access time because the response to the disk is slow.



Example 2)

One thread monitors two disks, set `disk_check_retry = 2`.

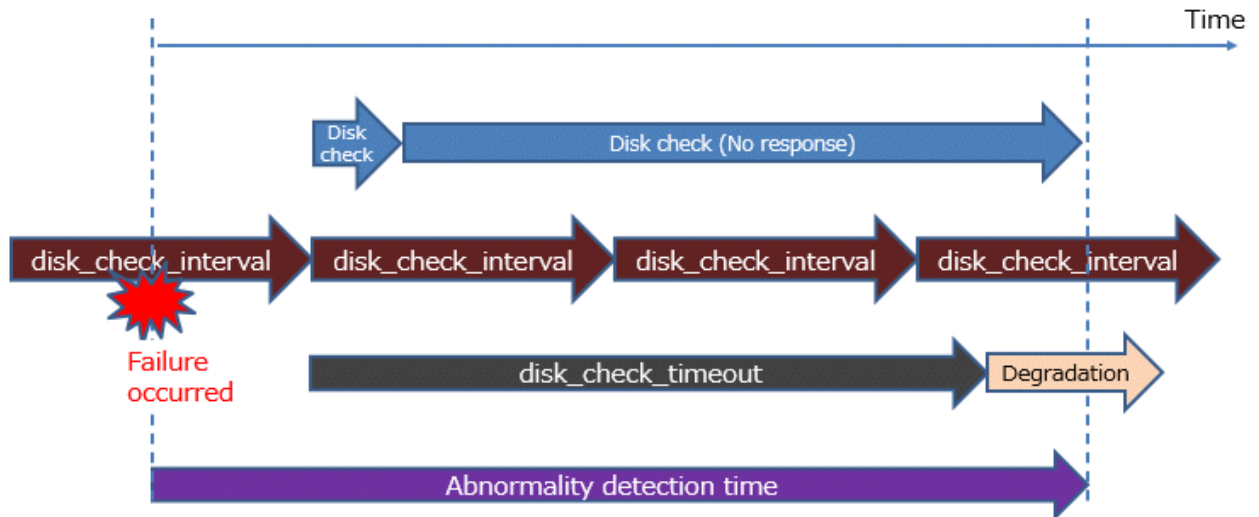
Due to the slow response to the disk, reading or writing to disk 1 could not be completed within the disk access time on the first and second attempts, but the reading or writing was successful on the third retry. All reads or writes to disk 2 fail within the disk access time.



Example 3)

One thread monitors two disks, set `disk_check_retry = 2`.

If disk 2 becomes unresponsive and monitoring results cannot be obtained within the timeout period.



### Information

- The tuning described above impacts on the time taken from detection of a timeout until switching the primary server. Therefore, modify the values while taking into account the switch/disconnection time, using a design for which misdetection does not occur.
- Immediately selecting automatic degradation when a heartbeat abnormality occurs in operating system or server heartbeat monitoring risks causing split brain. Refer to "[Appendix D Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality](#)" for details.
- Mirroring Controller uses connections to database instances and SQL access to monitor abnormality in some resources targeted for monitoring. The connection destination database names and connection user names used for abnormality monitoring conform to the parameters in the server configuration file. The application name is "mc\_agent".

## 2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances

Multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller can be started and stopped automatically in line with the starting and stopping of the operating system of the database server.

Perform the following procedure:

1. Create a unit file

Copy the unit file sample stored in the directory below, and revise it to match the target instance.

Sample file

```
/installDir/share/mcoi.service.sample
```

Example)

In the following example, the installation directory is "/opt/fsepv<x>server64", and the instance name is "inst1". Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

```
# cp /opt/fsepv<x>server64/share/mcoi.service.sample /usr/lib/systemd/system/mcoi_inst1.service
```

Revise the underlined portions of the options below in the unit file.

Also, because starting the database instance or Mirroring Controller requires time correction, opening the network environment, and other synchronization steps, modify the unit that starts first in the After option of the unit file as appropriate.

Section	Option	Specified value	Description
Unit	Description	Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres MirroringController <i>instanceName</i>	Specifies the feature overview. Specifies the name of the target instance. (*1)
Service	ExecStart	<code>/bin/bash -c '<i>installDir</i>/bin/mc_std start <i>installDir</i> <i>MirroringControllerManagementDir</i> <i>mc_ctlOption</i>'</code>	Command to be executed when the service is started. Specify the option you want to add when the mc_ctl command (start mode) is executed without the -M option in the mc_ctl option.  Note that the content specified in this mc_ctl option is carried over from the mc_std command to the mc_ctl command.
	ExecStop	<code>/bin/bash -c '<i>installDir</i>/bin/mc_std stop <i>installDir</i> <i>MirroringControllerManagementDir</i> <i>mc_ctlOption</i>'</code>	Command to be executed when the service is stopped. Specify the option you want to add when the mc_ctl command (stop mode) is executed without the -M option in the mc_ctl option. However, you cannot specify the -a option, which also stops the Mirroring Controller process on the other server.  Note that the content specified in this mc_ctl option is carried over from the mc_std command to the mc_ctl command.
	User	<u>User</u>	OS user account of the instance administrator user.
	Group	<u>Group</u>	Group to which the instance administrator user belongs.

\*1: The instance name should be as nameThatIdentifiesTheInstance.

The naming conventions for identifying the instance are as follows:

- Up to 16 bytes
- The first character must be an ASCII alphabetic character
- The other characters must be ASCII alphanumeric characters

## 2. Enable automatic start and stop

As the OS superuser, use the systemctl command to enable automatic start and stop.

Example)

```
# systemctl enable mcoi_inst1.service
```

## Information

Since Mirroring Controller is automatically started and stopped on each server in accordance with the startup and shutdown of the OS, to prevent unnecessary automatic switching or errors by Mirroring Controller, start it from the OS of the primary server and stop it from the OS of the standby server.

## Point

- The sample unit file assumes that the Mirroring Controller service will automatically start and stop the database instance at the same time, but it can be customized according to the operation. For example, if you want to stop only the Mirroring Controller process while the database is running, create the Mirroring Controller and the database instance as separate services. In addition, by linking these services, you can automatically start and stop the Mirroring Controller and the multiplexed instances.
  - Create a unit file for the multiplexed instances

- In the Mirroring Controller unit file, specify the `--mc-only mc_ctl` option and define the dependency relationship with the multiplexed instance service and the order in which the instance will start after the service has started
- When using an arbitration server to perform automatic degradation, if you are considering starting the Mirroring Controller process on the database server before starting the Mirroring Controller arbitration process on the arbitration server, specify the `--async-connect-arbiter` option in the `mc_ctl` option and start the Mirroring Controller process.
- After the Mirroring Controller process is started by system service management using `systemctl`, you can use the `mc_ctl` command to display the server status, switch, and disconnect the server.
- To stop Mirroring Controller, use the `systemctl` command as an OS superuser, not the `mc_ctl` command.

**Example)**

```
# systemctl stop mcoi_inst1.service
```

If the instance does not stop, refer to "Actions in Response to Failure to Stop an Instance" in the Operation Guide to stop the instance. Then, specify the `-e` option in the `mc_ctl` command to forcibly stop Mirroring Controller.

**Example)**

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mcdir/inst1 -e
```

If Mirroring Controller is stopped using the `mc_ctl` command, the message below is output to the system log, however there is no issue because automatic stop is executed by `systemd`.

**Message**

```
FATAL: failed to stop Mirroring Controller target server:"{0}" (MCA00043)
```



See

- For information about creating a unit file for a database instance, refer to "Configuring Automatic Start and Stop of an Instance" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server.
- For more information about unit files, refer to the documentation from your vendor.

## 2.13 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process

You can automatically start or stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process when the operating system on the arbitration server is started or stopped.

**Linux**

Perform the following procedure:

1. Create a unit file.

Copy the unit file sample stored in the directory below, and revise it to match the target instance.

Sample file

```
/installDir/share/mcarboi.service.sample
```

**Example)**

In the following example, the installation directory is `/opt/fsepv<x>assistant`, and the identifier of the arbitration process is `arbiter1`. Note that `<x>` indicates the product version.

```
# cp /opt/fsepv<x>assistant/share/mcarboi.service.sample /usr/lib/systemd/system/
mcarboi_arbiter1.service
```

Revise the underlined portions of the options below in the unit file.

Also, because starting the Mirroring Controller arbitration process requires time correction, opening the network environment, and other wait times, modify the unit that starts first in the After option of the unit file as appropriate.

Section	Option	Specified value	Description
Unit	Description	Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres Mirroring Controller Arbiter < <u>arbitrationProcessId</u> >	Specifies the feature overview.  Specifies the identifier of the targeted arbitration process. (*1)
Service	ExecStart	/bin/bash -c ' <u>installDir</u> /bin/mc_arb_std start <u>installDir</u> <u>mirroringControllerArbitrationProcessMgmtDir</u> <u>mc_arbOption</u> '	Command to be executed when the service is started.  Specify the option you want to add when the mc_arb command (start mode) is executed without the -M option in the mc_arb option.  Note that the content specified in this mc_arb option is carried over from the mc_arb_std command in "Specified value" to the mc_arb command.
	ExecStop	/bin/bash -c ' <u>installDir</u> /bin/ mc_arb_std stop <u>installDir</u> <u>mirroringControllerArbitrationProcessMgmtDir</u> <u>mc_arbOption</u> '	Command to be executed when the service is stopped.  Specify the option you want to add when the mc_arb command (stop mode) is executed without the -M option in the mc_arb option.  Note that the content specified in this mc_arb option is carried over from the mc_arb_std command in "Specified value" to the mc_arb command.
	User	<u>User</u>	Specify the account of the operating system user.
	Group	<u>Group</u>	Specify the group to which the user belongs.

\*1: The arbitration process identifier used here is a name for identifying the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

The naming conventions for identifying the Mirroring Controller arbitration process are as follows:

- Up to 16 bytes
- The first character must be an ASCII alphabetic character

- The other characters must be ASCII alphanumeric characters

2. Enable automatic start and stop.

As the operating system superuser, use the `systemctl` command to enable automatic start and stop.

Example)

```
# systemctl enable mcarboi_arbiter1.service
```

## Windows

You can configure the Windows service to perform automatic start and stop.

### Configuring during setup

When registering the Mirroring Controller arbitration process as a Windows service in "2.3.1 Configuring the Arbitration Server", specify "auto" for the `-S` option of the register mode used with the `mc_arb` command.

Example)

```
> mc_arb register -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -P ***** -S auto
```

### Changing the configuration after setup

Use the `sc config` command to change the configuration of the Windows service of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

The configuration of the registered service name "Mirroring\_Controller\_Arbiter1" is changed.

```
> sc config "Mirroring_Controller_Arbiter1" start= auto
```



### See

Refer to `sc` command help for information on how to configure the service.



### Information

You can check the registration status in the Windows service window or by using the `sc qc` command.

## 2.14 Backup Operation

---

This section explains the backup operation for database multiplexing mode.

### 2.14.1 Backing up Database Multiplexing Mode Information

---

When changing the Mirroring Controller settings, in addition to backing up the database, back up the configuration file in the Mirroring Controller management directory so that the Mirroring Controller settings are not lost.

When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, also back up the configuration file in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory.

### 2.14.2 Database Backup Operation

---

Using database multiplexing mode is the same as obtaining the backup data on the standby server as a safeguard against a disk failure. Note that all server disks may be corrupted due to some cause.

As a safeguard against this type of case, execute the `pgx_dmpall` command on the primary server to create the backup data.

However, it is not definite as to which server runs as the primary server, so ensure that the `pgx_dmpall` command is executed periodically on all servers, so that the backup data will be obtained. For example, create a script to obtain the backup data, and set it in the operation management software.

### Point

When the `pgx_dmpall` command is executed on the standby server, it will not match the statuses, however the error message shown below will be output and return the value "1".

If a script that ignores only this type of error is executed on all servers, the backup data of the primary server can be obtained.

Error message

```
ERROR:recovery is in progress (10095)
```

### Information

- Consider the possibility that the server that runs as the primary server may be destroyed alongside the backup data, so it is recommended to promote another server to become the primary server, and then back up the data on the new primary server without waiting for the next scheduled backup.
- Specify the same backup directory name for the primary and standby servers. If different backup directory names are specified, and recovery is performed using the backup data of the other server, the recovery cannot be performed correctly.

### See

- Period backups allow shorter recovery time and reduction in disk usage. Refer to "Backing Up the Database" in the Operation Guide for details on the backup operation.
- Refer to "[Chapter 4 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Database Multiplexing Mode](#)" for details on recovery based on the backup data that was obtained using the `pgx_dmpall` command.

## Chapter 3 Operations in Database Multiplexing Mode

This chapter describes the periodic operations that are performed when running database multiplexing mode.

The periodic operations are the same as the operations on a single server.



See

Refer to "Periodic Operations" in the Operation Guide for information on the periodic operations.

### 3.1 Starting and Stopping the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process

This section describes how to start and stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

#### 3.1.1 Starting the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process

Linux

While the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is in a stopped state, execute the `mc_arb` command in start mode to start the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

```
$ mc_arb start -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

Windows

The Mirroring Controller arbitration process can be started using one of the following options:

- Using the `mc_arb` command
- Starting the service on system startup

Using the `mc_arb` command

While the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is in a stopped state, execute the `mc_arb` command from the command prompt to start the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

```
> mc_arb start -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

Starting the service on system startup

Specify automatic start when registering the Mirroring Controller arbitration process to the Windows service during setup of database multiplexing mode. Accordingly, the Mirroring Controller arbitration process service will start on startup of the operating system.



See

Refer to the Reference for information on how to specify the `mc_arb` command.

#### 3.1.2 Stopping the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process

## Linux

While the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is running, execute the `mc_arb` command in stop mode to stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

```
$ mc_arb stop -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

## Windows

The Mirroring Controller arbitration process can be stopped using one of the following options:

- Using the `mc_arb` command
- Stopping the service

### Using the `mc_arb` command

While the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is running, execute the `mc_arb` command in stop mode from the command prompt to stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

```
> mc_arb stop -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

### Stopping the service

Select [Administrative Tools], then [Services] to open the [Services] window, and then select the Mirroring Controller service and click the [Stop] menu.

The arbitration server will be forcibly stopped when the service is stopped.



### See

Refer to the Reference for information on how to specify the `mc_arb` command.



### Information

Before shutting down the operating system on the arbitration server, either stop the Mirroring Controller on the primary server or standby server or shut down the operating system on the primary server or standby server.

## 3.2 Starting and Stopping Mirroring Controller

---

When database multiplexing mode is used, use the `mc_ctl` command to start and stop the instance and Mirroring Controller at the same time.

Do not start or stop the instance by itself.

### 3.2.1 Starting Mirroring Controller

---

While Mirroring Controller is in a stopped state, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode to start Mirroring Controller.

#### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdire/inst1
```

### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `-F` option specified.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1 -F
```

### Point

- To start the Mirroring Controller process only, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `--mc-only` option specified.
- After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.
- When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, the Mirroring Controller process startup fails on the database server if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process has not been started on the arbitration server in advance. However, even if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process cannot be started in advance, the Mirroring Controller process can be started by specifying the `--async-connect-arbiter` option in the `mc_ctl` command.

### See

Refer to the Reference for information on how to specify the `mc_ctl` command.

### Information

- When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, the database server must connect to the arbitration server, and as a result, Mirroring Controller startup may take longer.
- Mirroring Controller startup usually fails if the standby server is mistakenly started as the primary server or if the old primary server is not recovered after the switch and is then mistakenly started as the primary server. However, if the admin network is disconnected, then startup does not fail, and both servers may become primary servers. Therefore, ensure that the admin network is connected before starting Mirroring Controller.

## 3.2.2 Stopping Mirroring Controller

While Mirroring Controller is running, execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode to stop Mirroring Controller process.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mcdir/inst1
```

### Point

- To stop the Mirroring Controller process only, execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode with the `--mc-only` option specified.
- To prevent an unintended automatic switch, before shutting down the operating system on the primary server, you must stop the Mirroring Controller, or shut down the operating system on the standby server.

### See

Refer to the Reference for information on how to specify the `mc_ctl` command.

## 3.3 Checking the Database Multiplexing Mode Status

### 3.3.1 Checking the Status of the Database Server

This section describes how to check the status of the database server.

Check the multiplexed database status by executing the `mc_ctl` command in status mode.

Additionally, errors can be detected by monitoring the Mirroring Controller messages. If the status or messages are monitored periodically, you can react quickly following an automatic switch failure.

#### Checking the status of the multiplexing database

When the `mc_ctl` command is executed, the details of the multiplexing configuration, information about whether switch is possible following the error, and location and details of the error that caused the switch or disconnection are displayed.

After starting database multiplexing mode, execute the `mc_ctl` command in status mode to check the multiplexing status.

An example of the status displayed when the `mc_ctl` command is executed is shown below.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl status -M /mcdire/inst1

mirroring status
-----
switchable
server_id  host_role      host           host_status    db_proc_status  disk_status
-----
server1    primary        192.0.2.100    normal         normal          normal
server2    standby        192.0.2.110    normal         normal          normal
```

#### Checking the status of connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process

When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, the status of the connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process can be checked by specifying the `--arbiter` option. If the output status is "online", it indicates that an arbitration request can be made from the database server to the arbitration server. When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, regularly execute the command in status mode with the `--arbiter` option specified and check that the output status is "online".

Example)

The `mc_ctl` command is executed with the `--arbiter` option specified, and the status is output.

```
$ mc_ctl status --arbiter -M /mcdire/inst1

arbiter_id  host           status
-----
arbiter     192.0.3.120    online
```

#### Checking the status of data synchronization

Additionally, by referencing the `pg_stat_replication` statistics view on the primary server, the data synchronization status can be confirmed. However, when creating the monitoring program, note that the content of `pg_stat_replication` may be changed in the future.

The following example shows that the locations of the transaction log after it is sent and received (`sent_lsn`, `replay_lsn`) match, and that they are fully synchronized.

Example)

```
postgres=# select * from pg_stat_replication;
-[ RECORD 1 ]-----+-----
pid          | 10651
usesysid    | 10
username    | fsep
```

application_name		standby
client_addr		192.0.2.210
client_hostname		
client_port		55098
backend_start		2022-03-23 11:17:49.628793+09
backend_xmin		
state		streaming
sent_lsn		0/3000060
write_lsn		0/3000060
flush_lsn		0/3000060
replay_lsn		0/3000060
write_lag		
flush_lag		
replay_lag		
sync_priority		1
sync_state		sync
reply_time		2022-03-23 11:23:27.703366+09



See

- Refer to "mc\_ctl" in Reference for information on the command.
- Refer to "Notes on Application Compatibility" in the Application Development Guide for information on retaining application compatibility.
- Refer to "The Statistics Collector" in "Server Administration" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on pg\_stat\_replication.

### 3.3.2 Checking the Status of the Arbitration Server

This section describes how to check the status of the arbitration server.

The status of the connection between the Mirroring Controller arbitration process and primary server/standby server can be checked by executing the mc\_arb command in status mode.

The example below executes the mc\_arb command, and shows the status.

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb status -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1

server_id  host          status
-----
server1    192.0.3.100  online
server2    192.0.3.110  online
```

Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb status -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1

server_id  host          status
-----
server1    192.0.3.100  online
server2    192.0.3.110  online
```

### 3.4 Manually Switching the Primary Server

The primary server cannot be switched automatically in the following case:

- If automatic switch/disconnection is disabled
- If output of messages is selected for heartbeat abnormalities during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server and the operating system/server crashes or becomes unresponsive

In this case, to manually switch the primary server, execute the `mc_ctl` command in switch mode on either the primary server or the standby server.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl switch -M /mdir/inst1
```



### Point

If automatic switch/disconnection is enabled, it is possible to perform switch of primary server at any time.

## 3.5 Manually Disconnecting the Standby Server

The procedure to perform disconnection of the standby server differs depending on whether the automatic switch/disconnection is enabled or disabled.

If automatic switch/disconnection is enabled

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode on the standby server.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mdir/inst1
```

If automatic switch/disconnection is disabled

1. Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode on the standby server.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mdir/inst1
```

2. Comment out the `synchronous_standby_names` parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file on the primary server. If you have set the `synchronized_standby_slots` parameter, comment out the `synchronized_standby_slots` parameter as well.
3. Execute the `pg_ctl` command in reload mode on the primary server.

Example)

```
$ pg_ctl reload -D /database/inst1
```



### Point

If automatic start and stop of Mirroring Controller has been configured using `systemd`, do not use the `mc_ctl` command, but instead use the `systemctl` command. Refer to "2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances" for details.

## 3.6 Action Required when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected

The message below is output when a heartbeat abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers:

```
detected an error on the monitored object "server(server identifier name)": no response:ping timeout (MCA00019)
```

If the `heartbeat_error_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "message", even if automatic switch/disconnection is enabled and Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection is not performed when a heartbeat abnormality is detected. Therefore, user action will be necessary.

This section explains the action required when the `heartbeat_error_action` parameter is set to "message" and a heartbeat abnormality is detected.

1. Identify the cause of the heartbeat abnormality. The possible causes are below:
  - The remote operating system or server crashed or is unresponsive
  - An admin network issue occurred
2. Address the cause identified in step 1.
  - The remote operating system or server crashed or is unresponsive  
Manually perform switch or disconnection using the `mc_ctl` command.
  - An admin network issue occurred  
Refer to "[Chapter 4 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Database Multiplexing Mode](#)", and recover the database multiplexing system.

## 3.7 Monitoring Mirroring Controller Messages

---

The messages that are output by Mirroring Controller are output to both the database server and the arbitration server. If the automatic switch fails, for example, an important message related to the continuation of the operation may be output, so ensure that the system log messages are monitored.

If the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, monitor messages on both the database server and the arbitration server.

### Message output destination on the database server

Messages are output to the system log.

### Message output destination on the arbitration server

#### Linux

Messages are output to the system log.

#### Windows

Messages are output to the event log.



### Point

- To monitor message types considered to be important, an operating system setting must be configured beforehand. Refer to the operating system manuals, check if the message is of a message type that is monitored to be output to the system log, and configure the setting if required.
- If the `heartbeat_error_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "message", only message output is performed when a heartbeat abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of operating systems and servers - automatic switch/disconnection is not performed. Therefore users need to monitor the messages. Refer to "[3.6 Action Required when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected](#)" for details.

### Display format on the database server

```
programName[processId]: messageType:messageText (messageNumber)
```

Specify the program name in the `syslog_ident` parameter of the `serverIdentifier.conf` file of the database server.

The message types output by Mirroring Controller, their severity, and their corresponding value in the system log are shown in the table below.

Table 3.1 Message type, severity, and corresponding value in the system log

Message type	Severity	Meaning	System log
INFO	Information	Provides information that does not fall under LOG or NOTICE.	INFO
LOG		Provides information recognized as a particularly important event in tracing the operation history. (Example: Automatic switch is complete)	
NOTICE	Notice	Outputs information that takes into account the user instructions within the program in response to an executed or automatically executed process.	NOTICE
WARNING	Warning	Provides a warning, for example it will soon be impossible to maintain the multiplexing state.	WARNING
ERROR	Error	Reports that an error other than FATAL or PANIC has occurred.	ERROR
FATAL		Reports that an abnormality was detected in multiplexed database systems requiring recovery of the system, and also the content and cause of the abnormality.	CRIT
PANIC		Reports that an abnormality was detected in all multiplexed database systems requiring immediate recovery of the system, and also the content and cause of the abnormality.	ALERT

The message severity has the following meanings:

- Information

Informational status. A message that was reported by the system is displayed. No action is required.

- Notice

Informational status, but a message that should be noted is displayed. If necessary, take the actions described in the "Action" section of the message.

- Warning

No error has occurred, but the user is requested to check, and take action. Take the actions described in the "Action" section of the message.

- Error

An error has occurred. Take the actions described in the "Action" section of the message.

### Display format on the arbitration server

#### Linux

```
programName[processId]: messageType: messageText (messageNumber)
```

Specify the program name in the syslog\_ident parameter of the arbitration.conf file of the arbitration server.

#### Windows

```
eventSourceName[processId]: messageType: messageText (messageNumber)
```

Specify the event source name in the event\_source parameter of the arbitration.conf file of the arbitration server.

The message types output by Mirroring Controller, their severity, and their corresponding value in the output destination log are shown in the table below.

Table 3.2 Message type, severity, and corresponding value in the output destination log

Message type	Severity	Meaning	System log (Linux)	Event log (Windows)
INFO	Information	Provides information not categorized as LOG or NOTICE.	INFO	INFORMATION
LOG		Provides information recognized as a particularly important event in tracing the operation history. (Example: Automatic switch is complete)		
NOTICE	Notice	Outputs information that takes into account the user instructions within the program in response to an executed or automatically executed process.	NOTICE	
WARNING	Warning	Provides a warning, for example it will soon be impossible to perform the arbitration process.	WARNING	WARNING
ERROR	Error	Reports that an error other than FATAL or PANIC has occurred.	ERROR	ERROR
FATAL		Reports that an abnormality was detected in the arbitration server requiring recovery of the system, and also the content and cause of the abnormality.	CRIT	
PANIC		Reports that an abnormality was detected in the arbitration server requiring immediate recovery of the system, and also the content and cause of the abnormality.	ALERT	

The message severity has the following meanings:

- Information

Informational status. A message that was reported by the system is displayed. No action is required.

- Notice

Informational status, but a message that should be noted is displayed. If necessary, take the actions described in the "Action" section of the message.

- Warning

No error has occurred, but the user is requested to check, and take action. Take the actions described in the "Action" section of the message.

- Error

An error has occurred. Take the actions described in the "Action" section of the message.

## 3.8 Server Maintenance

---

To perform maintenance tasks such as periodic server inspections and the application of updates for software products including the operating system, you must perform a planned stop of the server, and then perform the maintenance.

### 3.8.1 Rolling Updates

---

In database multiplexing mode, rolling updates, that perform the maintenance for the servers that comprise the cluster system, can be performed while jobs continue.

First, perform the maintenance for the standby server, and then switch the standby server to the primary server. Then, perform the maintenance for the original primary server that was switched to the standby server. This enables maintenance to be performed while jobs continue. Obtain a backup as soon as this task is complete.

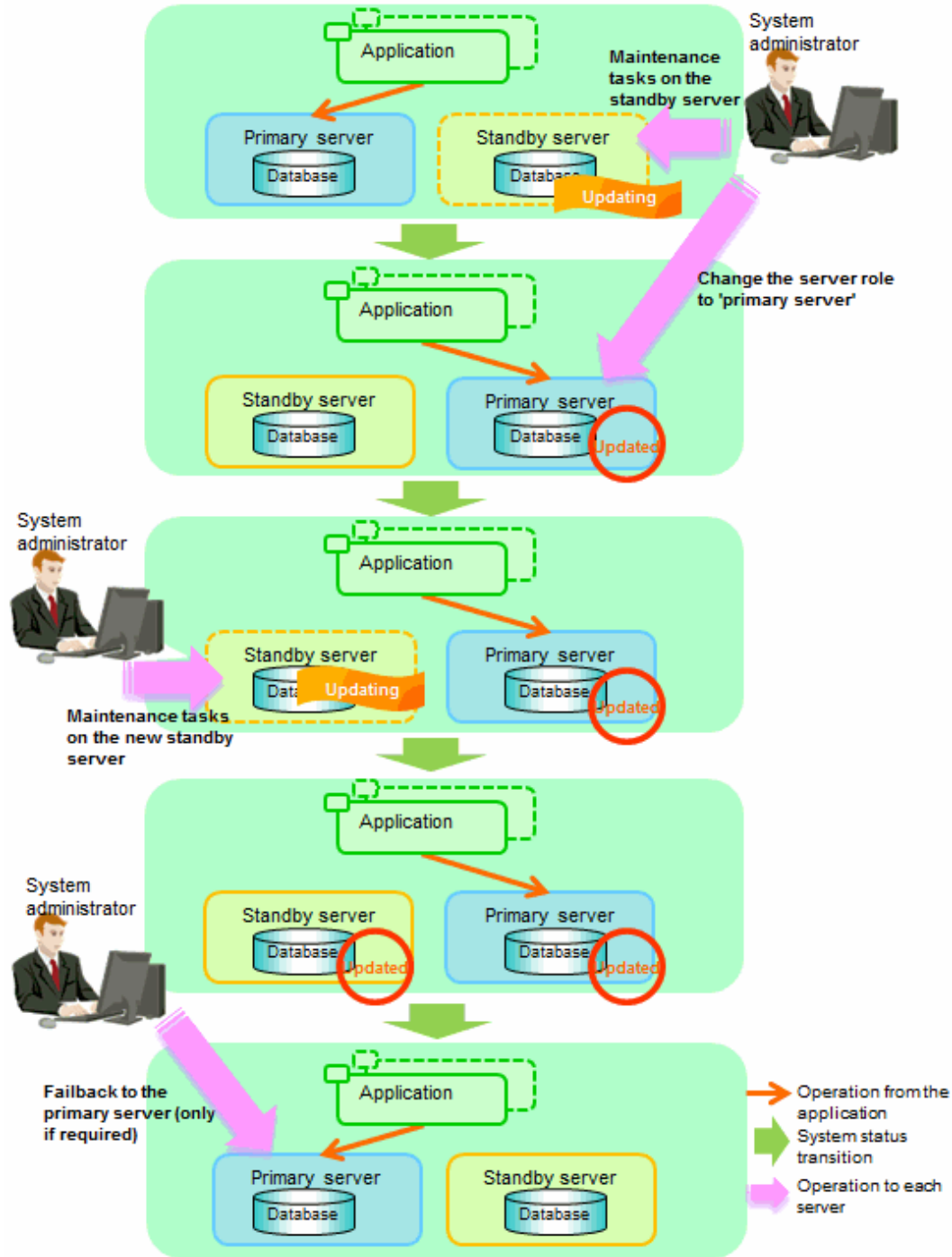
Note that arbitration server maintenance can be performed without affecting database server operation, so it is not necessary to consider rolling update.

 See

If the downtime due to the maintenance of the standby server is expected to be long, refer to "Standby server downtime" in "3.9.1 Changes Required when the Standby Server is Stopped".

The flow of a rolling update is shown below.

Figure 3.1 Performing a Rolling Update



Perform the following procedure as shown in the above figure:

## Standby server maintenance tasks

1. To perform the maintenance on the standby server, stop Mirroring Controller.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mcdir/inst1
```

2. Ensure that Mirroring Controller has completely stopped.

If the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller have been configured on the standby server to start and stop automatically when the operating system of the database server is started or stopped, cancel the setting to start and stop automatically.



Refer to "2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances" for information on how to configure the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller to start and stop automatically when the operating system of the database server starts and stops.

As the OS superuser, execute the systemctl command to disable automatic start and stop.

The example below disables automatic start and stop of "mcoi\_inst1.service".

Example)

```
# systemctl disable mcoi_inst1.service
```

3. Perform maintenance tasks.
4. Create a copy of the primary server instance on the standby server.  
Execute the pg\_basebackup command to create data in the standby server by synchronizing with the primary server.

Example)

```
$ pg_basebackup -D /database/inst1 -X fetch --waldir=/transaction/inst1 --progress --verbose -R  
--dbname='application_name=standbyServerName' -h primaryServerHostName -p  
primaryServerPortNumber
```



The procedure for copying the primary server instance to the standby server is the same as the procedure for setting up the standby server.

Refer to "2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance", and then perform the recovery.

5. Check the settings for automatic start and stop of the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller.  
If the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller were configured in step 2 to not start and stop automatically when the operating system of the database server starts and stops, then change the settings back. This step can be skipped if automatic start and stop are not required.

As the OS superuser, execute the systemctl command to enable automatic start and stop.

The example below disables automatic start and stop of "mcoi\_inst1.service".

Example)

```
# systemctl enable mcoi_inst1.service
```

6. Start (rebuild) Mirroring Controller on the standby server.  
This operation is required when determining the maintenance tasks on the standby server.

### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1
```

### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `-F` option specified.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1 -F
```



After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

## Switching to the primary server

To perform the maintenance on the primary server, execute the `mc_ctl` command in the switch mode on the primary server or the standby server.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl switch -M /mcdir/inst1
```

When the switch is complete, the `synchronous_standby_names` parameter and `synchronized_standby_slots` parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file of the new primary server will be commented as follows:

Example)

```
#synchronous_standby_names = 'primary'  
#synchronized_standby_slots = 'slot'
```

## New standby server maintenance tasks

1. Stop the Mirroring Controller.

On the new standby server (the primary server before the switch), execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode.

If automatic start and stop of Mirroring Controller has been configured using `systemd`, do not use the `mc_ctl` command, but instead use the `systemctl` command. Refer to "[2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances](#)" for details.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mcdir/inst1
```

2. Ensure that Mirroring Controller has completely stopped.

If the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller have been configured on the new standby server to start and stop automatically when the operating system of the database server is started or stopped, cancel the setting to start and stop automatically now.



Refer to "[2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances](#)" for information on how to configure the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller to start and stop automatically when the operating system of the database server starts and stops.

As the OS superuser, execute the systemctl command to disable automatic start and stop.

The example below disables automatic start and stop of "mcoi\_inst1.service".

Example)

```
# systemctl disable mcoi_inst1.service
```

3. Perform the maintenance on the new standby server that was stopped.

4. Create a copy of the new primary server instance on the new standby server.

Execute the pg\_basebackup command to create data in the new standby server by synchronizing with the new primary server.

Example)

```
$ pg_basebackup -D /database/inst1 -X fetch --waldir=/transaction/inst1 --progress --verbose -R  
--dbname='application_name=standbyServerName' -h primaryServerHostName -p  
primaryServerPortNumber
```



The procedure for copying the primary server instance to the standby server is the same as the procedure for setting up the standby server.

Refer to "2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance", and then perform the recovery.

5. Check the settings for automatic start and stop of the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller.

If the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller were configured in step 2 to not start and stop automatically when the operating system of the database server starts and stops, then change the settings back. This step can be skipped if automatic start and stop are not required.

As the OS superuser, execute the systemctl command to enable automatic start and stop.

The example below disables automatic start and stop of "mcoi\_inst1.service".

Example)

```
# systemctl enable mcoi_inst1.service
```

6. After the maintenance is complete, edit the following parameters in the postgresql.conf file of the standby server as required.

Copying an instance results in the value of the synchronous\_standby\_names parameter becoming the specified value on the primary server. Therefore, correct it to the specified value on the standby server. If the parameter was commented out, then you must uncomment it.

7. If you are using a replication slot, create a communication replication slot on the primary server before rebuilding.

Example)

```
$ psql -h primaryServerHostName -p primaryServerPortNumber -d databaseName -c "SELECT * FROM  
pg_create_physical_replication_slot('replicationSlotName')"
```

8. On the standby server, start (rebuild) Mirroring Controller.

#### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1
```

#### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode with the -F option specified.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdire/inst1 -F
```

### Point

After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the enable-failover or disable-failover mode of the mc\_ctl command.

9. If you are using a replication slot, replication slot may remain on the standby server. Delete the replication slot on the standby server side as needed.

Example)

```
$ psql -h standbyServerHostName -p standbyServerPortNumber -d databaseName -c "SELECT * FROM pg_drop_replication_slot('replicationSlotName')"
```

### Information

If unused replication slots remain on the standby server, WAL files may not be deleted on the standby server.

## Failback of the Primary Server

Revert the primary server and standby server to the original server configuration. Do this to execute the main job on the previous primary server. Refer to "[4.1.1.3 Failback of the Primary Server](#)" for details.

## 3.8.2 Stopping for Maintenance

Perform this procedure to stop all servers for periodic inspections, for example. On the server on which Mirroring Controller is running, execute the mc\_ctl command in stop mode to stop the instance and Mirroring Controller.

If automatic start and stop of Mirroring Controller has been configured using systemd, do not use the mc\_ctl command, but instead use the systemctl command. Refer to "[2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances](#)" for details.

After that, on the server where the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is running, execute the mc\_arb command in stop mode to stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

### Stopping Mirroring Controller

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mcdire/inst1 -a
```

### Stopping the Mirroring Controller arbitration process

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb stop -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb stop -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

### 3.8.3 Arbitration Server Maintenance

---

Arbitration server maintenance can be performed without affecting database server operation.

Follow the procedure below to perform arbitration server maintenance.

1. Execute the `mc_arb` command in stop mode to forcibly stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb stop -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1 -e
```

Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb stop -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1 -e
```

2. Perform maintenance tasks.
3. Execute the `mc_arb` command in start mode to restart the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb start -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb start -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

4. Execute the `mc_arb` command in status mode to check that the arbitration server is connected to the database server.

The example below executes the `mc_arb` command, and shows the status.

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb status -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

```
server_id  host          status
-----
server1    192.0.3.100   online
server2    192.0.3.110   online
```

Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb status -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

```
server_id  host          status
-----
server1    192.0.3.100   online
server2    192.0.3.110   online
```

5. Check the command output.

Items to be checked

Check that the output status is "online" on both lines.

## 3.9 Changes in Operation

---

The following changes in operation may be required:

- Changes required when the standby server is stopped
- Changing from single server mode to database multiplexing mode
- Changing from database multiplexing mode to single server mode
- Changing to database multiplexing mode when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation
- Changing parameters
- Uninstalling in the database multiplexing mode

### 3.9.1 Changes Required when the Standby Server is Stopped

---

#### Operation when the standby server is stopped

Before performing maintenance for the primary server instance when the standby server has been stopped, stop Mirroring Controller on the primary server, comment out the `synchronous_standby_names` parameter and `synchronized_standby_slots` parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file of the primary server, and then execute the `pg_ctl` command in reload mode.

If this operation is not performed, operations performed on the primary server for the instance will remain in a wait state.



See

.....  
Refer to "pg\_ctl" in Reference for information on the command.  
.....



Information

.....  
The standby server must be rebuilt if the pending transaction log to be transferred to the standby server is lost when the standby server is started after the maintenance task is complete.

Take the action advised in the recovery operation that starts from "[4.1.1.1.3 Identify cause of error and perform recovery](#)" through to "[4.1.1.2 Rebuild the Standby Server](#)".  
.....

#### Standby server downtime

If you specified the `synchronous_standby_names` parameter of the `postgresql.conf` file and then the standby server instance is stopped, consider the points below.

- The `wal_sender_timeout` parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file

If the standby server is stopped after the timeout set in this parameter was exceeded, an error stating that the transaction log could not be received may be output to the primary server system log, and all transaction logs that should be transferred to the standby server are accumulated.

- The `wal_keep_size` parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file

If a transaction log that exceeds the value set in this parameter was generated while the standby server was stopped, the transaction log may be deleted.

Additionally, setting this parameter requires consideration regarding stabilization of the database multiplexing mode. Refer to "[2.11.1 Tuning to Stabilize the Database Multiplexing Mode](#)" for details.

### 3.9.2 Changing from Single Server Mode to Database Multiplexing Mode

---

The procedure for switching single server mode to database multiplexing mode for the purposes of high reliability and load distribution of the system is explained below.

This procedure is equivalent to the setup procedure explained in "[Chapter 2 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode](#)".

## Point

### **If the data storage destination directory name is not comprised of ASCII characters**

Stop the application job and then migrate to a directory with a name that uses only ASCII characters:

1. Stop the database instance on the primary server.
2. Change the name of the data storage destination directory to one that uses only ASCII characters.

## See

When encrypting the storage data, refer to "Database Multiplexing Mode" in the Operation Guide, and then perform the setup for encryption on the primary and standby servers.

1. Install on the arbitration server

Perform this step only if the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.

Install the Server Assistant on the server where the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is started.

Refer to "Installation" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server Assistant for information on how to install the Server Assistant.

2. Install on the standby server

Install Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres on the server to be started as the standby server.

Refer to "Installation" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on how to install Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.

Use ASCII characters in the data storage destination directory.

3. Stop the application jobs

Stop the application jobs to be connected to the primary server.

4. Change the primary server settings

To allow connections from the server to be started as the standby server, configure the settings in step 2 and thereafter of "[2.4.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Primary Server Instance](#)" on the primary server.

5. Set up the arbitration server

Refer to "[2.3 Setting Up the Arbitration Server](#)" for details.

Perform this step only if the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.

6. Set up database multiplexing mode on the primary server

Refer to "[2.4.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Primary Server](#)" for details.

7. Set up database multiplexing mode on the standby server

Refer to "[2.5.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Standby Server](#)" for details.

8. Create the standby server instance and start it

Refer to "[2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance](#)" for details.

After the above steps are completed, refer to the remaining explanations in "[Chapter 2 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode](#)" and ensure that the required settings and operations are completed.

## **3.9.3 Changing from Database Multiplexing Mode to Single Server Mode**

The procedure for stopping database multiplexing mode and changing to single server mode is explained below.

Some tasks must be performed on the database server, and others must be performed on the arbitration server.

The tasks on the arbitration server are required only if the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.

## Tasks on the database server

1. Determine the server for which the instance is to be stopped, and switch this server

Determine the server that is to be excluded as the database multiplexing mode target, and for which the instance is to be stopped.

If the server for which the instance is to be stopped is the primary server, execute the `mc_ctl` command in the switch mode to switch the standby server to the primary server.

The standby server after the switch is complete will be the server for which the instance is to be stopped.

If the server for which the instance is to be stopped is the standby server, there is no need to perform the switch operation.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl switch -M /mcdir/inst1
```

2. Stop Mirroring Controller and the instance, and delete the file resources

On the server that was determined in step 1, execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode to stop Mirroring Controller and the instance.

If automatic start and stop of Mirroring Controller has been configured using `systemd`, do not use the `mc_ctl` command, but instead use the `systemctl` command. Refer to "[2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances](#)" for details.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mcdir/inst1
```

Then, delete the following file resources:

- Data storage destination directory
- Mirroring Controller management directory

Example)

```
$ rm -rf /database/inst1  
$ rm -rf /mcdir/inst1
```



See

Refer to "Security-Related Notes" in the Operation Guide for details on deleting the data securely.

3. Stop the application jobs

Stop the application jobs to be connected to the primary server.

4. Stop Mirroring Controller and the instance on the primary server

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode on the primary server.

If automatic start and stop of Mirroring Controller has been configured using `systemd`, do not use the `mc_ctl` command, but instead use the `systemctl` command. Refer to "[2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances](#)" for details.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mcdir/inst1
```

5. Delete the database multiplexing mode settings that were configured for the primary server instance.

Reset the `postgresql.conf` file parameters to their values before the database multiplexing operation was set.

Delete the file resources from the Mirroring Controller management directory.

If the backup operation was performed, delete the following resources:

- Mirroring Controller management directory backup data obtained in database multiplexing mode
- Instance backup data obtained in database multiplexing mode

Additionally, if the `primary_conninfo` parameter is set in the `postgresql.auto.conf` file, execute the `ALTER SYSTEM RESET` statement to delete the setting.

Example)

An example execution of the `psql` command is shown below.

```
postgres=# ALTER SYSTEM RESET primary_conninfo;
```

After these actions are performed, ensure that the backup data is collected when starting the single operation.



- Refer to "Security-Related Notes" in the Operation Guide for details on deleting the data securely.
- Refer to "2.14 Backup Operation" for details on the backup operation.
- Refer to "Appendix A Parameters" for details on the `postgresql.conf` file parameters.



In the above procedure, if the `postgresql.conf` file of the single primary server can be changed by reloading the file, the operation mode can be changed without stopping the application job.

In that case, execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode with the `--mc-only` option specified to stop only Mirroring Controller in relation to stopping the primary server.

## Tasks on the arbitration server

### Linux

1. Execute the `mc_arb` command in stop mode to stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

```
$ mc_arb stop -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

2. Delete the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory.

Example)

```
$ rm -rf /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

### Windows

1. Execute the `mc_arb` command in stop mode to stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

```
> mc_arb stop -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

2. Unregister the Mirroring Controller arbitration process from the Windows service.

Execute the `mc_arb` command in unregister mode to unregister the Mirroring Controller arbitration process from the Windows service.

Example)

```
> mc_arb unregister -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

### 3. Delete registrations related to the event log

If error logs are output to the event log in "[2.2.2.1 Preparing to Output Error Logs to the Event Log \(Windows\)](#)", delete the registered event source name for each instance.

Example)

```
> regsvr32 /u /i:"Mirroring Controller arbtier1" "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\nfsepv<x>assistant64\lib\mcarbevent.dll"
```

Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

### 4. Delete the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory.

Example)

```
> rmdir /S /Q D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

## 3.9.4 Changing to Database Multiplexing Mode when the Arbitration Server is Used for Automatic Degradation

This section provides the procedure to change to database multiplexing mode using the Mirroring Controller only on the database server when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.

Some tasks must be performed on the database server, and others must be performed on the arbitration server.

### Tasks on the arbitration server

#### 1. Set up the arbitration server.

Refer to "[2.3 Setting Up the Arbitration Server](#)" for information on how to set up the arbitration server.

### Tasks on the database server

#### 1. On the server where Mirroring Controller is running, execute the mc\_ctl command in stop mode to stop Mirroring Controller on the primary server and standby server.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mcdire/inst1 -a --mc-only
```

#### 2. Edit the network.conf file of the primary server and standby server to add the information of the arbitration server.

Refer to "[A.3 Network Configuration File](#)" for details.

The definition example of the network.conf file of the primary server is shown below:

Example)

The IDs of the primary server and standby server are set to "server1" and "server2", and their port numbers are set to "27540" and "27541". The ID of the server of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is set to "arbiter", and its port number is set to "27541".

```
server1 192.0.2.100,192.0.3.100 27540,27541 server
server2 192.0.2.110,192.0.3.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.3.120 27541 arbiter
```

## Information

Ensure that the port numbers set for the primary server, standby server, and arbitration server do not conflict with other software. Also do not configure the same segment for the admin network and arbitration network.

## Point

- If the server type is "server", two IP addresses or host names, and two port numbers need to be specified in the following order:
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network
  - Port number of the database server used as the admin network
  - Port number of the database server used as the arbitration network
- If the server type is "arbiter", specify the IP address or host name set for the `my_address` parameter and the port number set for the `port` parameter in `arbitration.conf`.
- When using the admin network and arbitration network together, the following IP addresses or host names must be assigned the same values.
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network

Example)

Here is an example where the server identifiers for the primary server and standby server are "server1" and "server2", with port numbers "27540" and "27541", and the server identifier for the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is "arbiter", with port number "27541".

```
server1 192.0.2.100,192.0.2.100 27540,27541 server
server2 192.0.2.110,192.0.2.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.2.120 27541 arbiter
```

3. Edit the `serverIdentifier.conf` file of the primary server and standby server to add parameters required for the operation where the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.

Refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)" for information on the parameters required when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.

4. On the primary server and standby server, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode to start the Mirroring Controller process.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1 --mc-only
```

### Common tasks

1. Check the connection status from the database server or arbitration server.

Refer to "[2.8 Checking the Connection Status](#)" for details.

## 3.9.5 Changing Parameters

Stop Mirroring Controller before editing the Mirroring Controller server configuration file and network configuration file.

If the Mirroring Controller process crashes or becomes unresponsive, restart is performed automatically by the Mirroring Controller monitoring process, and the configuration file is reloaded. Therefore, if the configuration file was being edited, unintended behavior will occur.

## 3.9.6 Uninstalling in Database Multiplexing Mode

---

This section explains how to uninstall Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres on a server using database multiplexing mode.

Some tasks must be performed on the database server, and others must be performed on the arbitration server.

The tasks on the arbitration server are required only if the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.

### Tasks on the database server

1. Stop the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller

Refer to "[3.2 Starting and Stopping Mirroring Controller](#)" for information on how to stop the instance.

2. Uninstall Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres

Refer to "Uninstallation" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on how to uninstall Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.

### Tasks on the arbitration server

Refer to "Uninstallation" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server Assistant, and uninstall the Server Assistant.

# Chapter 4 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Database Multiplexing Mode

This chapter describes the action required if an error occurs in database multiplexing mode.

In database multiplexing mode, when an error is detected, the switch or disconnection of the standby server is performed automatically, so that only the primary server starts degrading. In this case, the recovery tasks will be required for the standby server on which the switch or disconnection was performed.

Other possible cases are as follows:

- When automatic switch fails
- When automatic disconnection fails
- When all servers or instances were stopped

## 4.1 Action Required when Server Degradation Occurs

If the server has started degrading, the recovery tasks will vary depending on whether the cause was the switch (failover or switchover), or the disconnection.

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in status mode, or refer to the system log, and check if the cause of the server degradation was the switch or the disconnection.

In the example below, the `mc_ctl` command is executed in status mode.

If a switch has occurred, "switched" (the switch is complete and the server is in a degrading state) is displayed for "mirroring status".

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl status -M /mdir/inst1
mirroring status
-----
switched
:
```

If a disconnection has occurred, "not-switchable" (disconnection was performed so the server cannot be switched) is displayed for "mirroring status".

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl status -M /mdir/inst1
mirroring status
-----
not-switchable
:
```

### Information

If Mirroring Controller detects any errors on the server on which operations are continuing during recovery to database multiplexing mode from a degrading operation state, perform the procedure in "4.1.3 Addressing Errors During Degrading Operation", and then recover to database multiplexing mode.

### 4.1.1 Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Switch has Occurred

This section explains the operations when the server has started degrading after a switch has occurred.

## Information

---

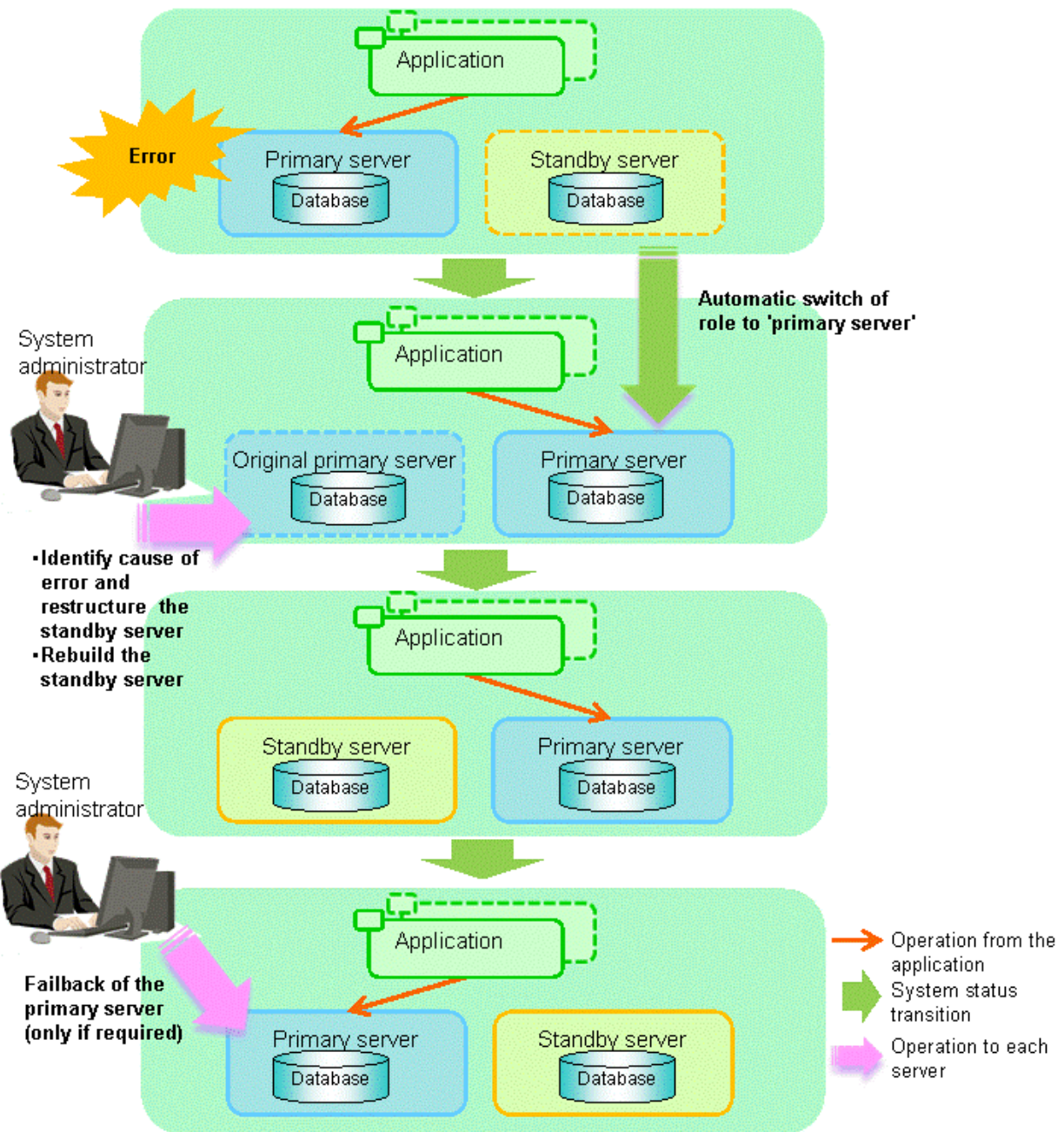
- After a switch has occurred as a result of an abnormality on the primary server, the database will not have a multiplexed configuration until the standby server is rebuilt. Remove the cause of the error as quickly as possible, and then rebuild the standby server.
  - If the reference job was executed on the standby server, and the servers are switched because an error occurred on the primary server, the load is concentrated on the new primary server. Accordingly, pause the reference job on the original standby server, rebuild the original primary server as the new standby server, and then resume the reference job for the new standby server.
  - If the instance on the new primary server is stopped before the original primary server where the error occurred is rebuilt as the new standby server, a split brain occurs at startup from the instance on the original primary server. Therefore, start the instance on the new primary server before rebuilding the standby server.
- 

If the switch occurred and the server has started degrading, perform the following operations to recover the standby server and revert it to its original state:

- [Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server](#)
- [Rebuild the Standby Server](#)
- [Failback of the Primary Server](#) (only if required)

The flow of these operations is shown in the figure below.

Figure 4.1 Flow of operations



#### 4.1.1.1 Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server

Perform the recovery according to the following procedure:

1. [Stop Mirroring Controller](#)
2. [Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory](#)
3. [Identify cause of error and perform recovery](#)

##### 4.1.1.1.1 Stop Mirroring Controller

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode for the original primary server on which the error occurred.

If automatic start and stop of Mirroring Controller has been configured using `systemd`, do not use the `mc_ctl` command, but instead use the `systemctl` command. Refer to "[2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances](#)" for details.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mcdir/inst1
```

This also stops the instance that is required to perform the recovery.



## Point

If the instance does not stop, refer to "Actions in Response to Failure to Stop an Instance" in the Operation Guide, and then stop the instance. Then, specify the `-e` option in the above command to forcibly stop Mirroring Controller.

### 4.1.1.1.2 Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory

Copy the files in the Mirroring Controller management directory from the backup data, and then perform the recovery.

### 4.1.1.1.3 Identify cause of error and perform recovery

Refer to the system log of the primary server and the standby server to identify the cause of the error, and then perform recovery.

The following commands can be used to recover a standby server. Select depending on the recovery and the situation.

- `pg_basebackup`

Creates a copy of all resources of the primary server instance.

- `pg_rewind`

Creates a copy of only the updated files on the new primary server. For this reason, if this command is used to incorporate a new standby server, recovery time can be shortened. To use this command to build the original primary server as a new standby server, at least one of the following must be met:

- a. Checksums were enabled when an instance was created, or
- b. The `wal_log_hints` parameter of `postgresql.conf` was enabled when an instance was started.

Additionally, `full_page_writes` must be enabled, which is its default value.



## See

- Refer to "pg\_basebackup" in "Reference" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the `pg_basebackup` command.
- Refer to "pg\_rewind" in "Reference" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the `pg_rewind` command.

The example below executes the `pg_rewind` command to perform recovery by synchronizing data on the original primary server with the new primary server.



## Information

If the `pg_rewind` command is executed immediately after promotion of the new primary server, the processing in steps 1 and 2 is required. If update-type SQL can be executed on the new primary server and checkpoint processing is executed after promotion, the processing in steps 1 and 2 will not be necessary.

1. Wait for the application of unapplied update transaction logs on the new primary server.

Execute the SQL below on the new primary server, and wait until the result is false.

```
# select pg_is_in_recovery();
```

Example)

```
$ psql -h hostNameOfNewPrimaryServer -p portNumOfNewPrimaryServer -d dbName -c "select pg_is_in_recovery();"

```

Any database can be connected to.

## 2. Update the timeline ID.

Execute checkpoint processing, and update the timeline ID.

```
$ psql -h hostNameOfNewPrimaryServer -p portNumOfNewPrimaryServer -d dbName -c "checkpoint;"

```

Any database can be connected to.

## 3. Create a copy of the new primary server instance in the original primary server (new standby server).

Execute the `pg_rewind` command to synchronize the new standby server data with the new primary server.

Example)

```
$ pg_rewind -D /database/inst1 -R --source-server='user=userName host=newPrimaryServerHostName port=newPrimaryServerPortNumber dbname=dbName application_name=newStandbyServerName'

```

### Point

- Use the `pg_rewind` command with the `-R` option to create a `standby.signal` file. If you do not create the `standby.signal` file, the Mirroring Controller cannot be started as a standby server.
- If using a method that requires password authentication for connections to the primary server, you will need to ensure that authentication is performed automatically. If the `-R` option is specified for the `pg_rewind` command and the password parameter is specified for the `--dbname` option, the `pg_rewind` command will set the password in the `primary_conninfo` parameter in `postgresql.auto.conf` file, enabling connections to be performed automatically.  
If a password is not set in the `primary_conninfo` parameter in `postgresql.auto.conf` file, it will be necessary to create a `.pgpass` file in the home directory of the instance administrator user, and specify a password for the replication database.
- If you need to set a connection string other than host, port and `application_name`, include it in the setting of the `primary_conninfo` parameter.
- The `primary_conninfo` parameter should not be set in the `postgresql.conf` file, but only in the `postgresql.auto.conf` file using the `pg_rewind` command.

## 4. Specify parameters in the `postgresql.conf` file of the original primary server (new standby server).

Set the parameters required for the standby server in `postgresql.conf`.

Refer to "[Table 2.5 Parameters](#)" for information on the parameters to set in `postgresql.conf`.

### Information

A new timeline is branched for the new primary server due to promotion, so 'latest' needs to be specified for the `recovery_target_timeline` parameter so that the old primary server (new standby server) follows the new primary server.

### See

- Refer to "Hot Standby" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on the `standby.signal` file.
- Refer to "Setting Up a Standby Server" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on the `primary_conninfo`.

## 4.1.1.2 Rebuild the Standby Server

The starting of the recovered original primary server as the standby server is referred to as the "standby server rebuild".

Perform the following procedure:

1. If you are using a replication slot, create a communication replication slot on the primary server before rebuilding.

Example)

```
$ psql -h primaryServerHostName -p primaryServerPortNumber -d databaseName -c "SELECT * FROM pg_create_physical_replication_slot('replicationSlotName')"
```

2. On the original primary server, start Mirroring Controller and the instance.

Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1
```

Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `-F` option specified.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1 -F
```



After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

3. If you are using a replication slot, replication slot may remain on the standby server. Delete the replication slot on the standby server side as needed.

Example)

```
$ psql -h standbyServerHostName -p standbyServerPortNumber -d databaseName -c "SELECT * FROM pg_drop_replication_slot('replicationSlotName')"
```



If unused replication slots remain on the standby server, WAL files may not be deleted on the standby server.

### 4.1.1.3 Failback of the Primary Server

To revert the primary server and standby server to the original server configuration after rebuilding the standby server, perform failback for the primary server.

Do this to execute the main job on the previous primary server.

Perform the following procedure:

1. Failback of the primary server

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in switch mode on the primary server or the standby server.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl switch -M /mcdir/inst1
```

After executing the `mc_ctl` command in switch mode, the status will be as follows:

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl status -M /mcdir/inst1
mirroring status
-----
switched
server_id  host_role                host            host_status  db_proc_status  disk_status
-----
server1    primary                    192.0.2.100    normal      abnormal(postmaster) normal
server2    none(inactivated primary)  192.0.2.110    normal      abnormal(postmaster) normal
```

2. Stop the original primary server

On the original primary server, execute the mc\_ctl command in stop mode to stop Mirroring Controller and the instance.

If automatic start and stop of Mirroring Controller has been configured using systemd, do not use the mc\_ctl command, but instead use the systemctl command. Refer to "2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances" for details.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mcdir/inst1
```

3. Create a copy of the new primary server instance in the original primary server (new standby server)

Execute the pg\_basebackup command to create data in the new standby server by synchronizing with the new primary server.

Example)

```
$ pg_basebackup -D /database/inst1 -X fetch --waldir=/transaction/inst1 --progress --verbose -R
--dbname='application_name=standbyServerName' -h primaryServerHostName -p
primaryServerPortNumber
```



The procedure for copying the new primary server instance to the new standby server is the same as the procedure for setting up the new standby server.

Refer to "2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance", and then perform the recovery.

4. If you are using a replication slot, create a communication replication slot on the primary server before rebuilding.

Example)

```
$ psql -h primaryServerHostName -p primaryServerPortNumber -d databaseName -c "SELECT * FROM
pg_create_physical_replication_slot('replicationSlotName')"
```

5. Rebuild the standby server

On the standby server, start Mirroring Controller and the instance.

Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1
```

Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode with the -F option specified.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1 -F
```

## Point

After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

6. If you are using a replication slot, replication slot may remain on the standby server. Delete the replication slot on the standby server side as needed.

Example)

```
$ psql -h standbyServerHostName -p standbyServerPortNumber -d databaseName -c "SELECT * FROM pg_drop_replication_slot('replicationSlotName')"
```

## Information

If unused replication slots remain on the standby server, WAL files may not be deleted on the standby server.

## 4.1.2 Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Disconnection has Occurred

---

This section explains the operations when the server has started degrading after a disconnection has occurred.

### Information

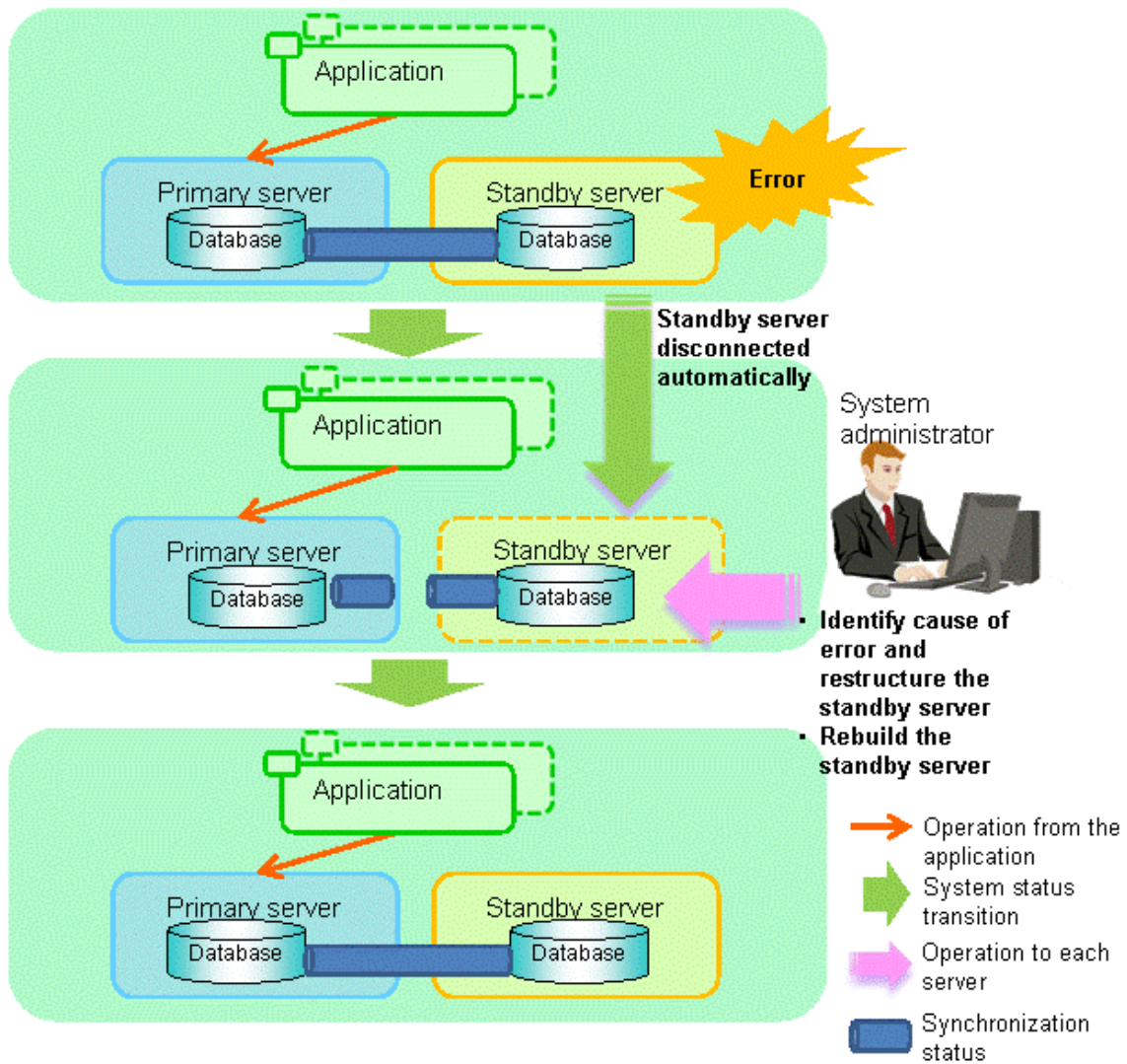
After a disconnection has occurred as a result of an abnormality on the standby server, the database will not have a multiplexed configuration until the standby server is rebuilt. Remove the cause of the error as quickly as possible, and then rebuild the standby server.

If the disconnection occurred and the server has started degrading, perform the following operations to recover the standby server and revert it to its original state:

- [Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server](#)
- [Rebuild the Standby Server](#)

The flow of these operations is shown in the figure below.

Figure 4.2 Flow of operations



#### 4.1.2.1 Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server

Perform the recovery according to the following procedure:

1. [Stop Mirroring Controller](#)
2. [Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory](#)
3. [Identify cause of error and perform recovery](#)

##### 4.1.2.1.1 Stop Mirroring Controller

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode for the standby server on which the error occurred.

If automatic start and stop of Mirroring Controller has been configured using `systemd`, do not use the `mc_ctl` command, but instead use the `systemctl` command. Refer to ["2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances"](#) for details.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mdir/inst1
```

This also stops the instance that is required to perform the recovery.

## Point

If the instance does not stop, refer to "Actions in Response to Failure to Stop an Instance" in the Operation Guide, and then stop the instance. Then, specify the `-e` option in the above command to forcibly stop Mirroring Controller.

### 4.1.2.1.2 Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory

Copy the files in the Mirroring Controller management directory from the backup data, and then perform the recovery.

### 4.1.2.1.3 Identify cause of error and perform recovery

Refer to the system logs of the primary server and the standby server to identify the cause of the error, and then perform recovery.

Execute the `pg_basebackup` command to perform recovery by synchronizing data in the primary server with the standby server.

Example)

```
$ pg_basebackup -D /database/inst1 -X fetch --waldir=/transaction/inst1 --progress --verbose -R --  
dbname='application_name=standbyServerName' -h primaryServerHostName -p primaryServerPortNumber
```

## See

This recovery procedure is the same as the procedure for setting up the standby server.

Refer to "[2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance](#)", and then perform the recovery.

### 4.1.2.2 Rebuild the Standby Server

Start the Mirroring Controller and the instance of the standby server, and rebuild the standby server.

#### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mdir/inst1
```

#### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `-F` option specified.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mdir/inst1 -F
```

## Point

After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

## 4.1.3 Addressing Errors During Degrading Operation

This section explains how to address errors that may occur on the server on which operation is continuing during degrading operation triggered by a switch or disconnection.

### If needing to recover from backup data

If it is necessary to recover the database using backup data due to data becoming corrupted from disk failure or user operation error, refer to the following for information on recovery to database multiplexing mode:

- [Action Required when All Database Servers or Instances Stopped](#)
- [Recovering from an Incorrect User Operation](#)

### If a temporary error occurs

If a temporary error occurs, such as due to a high load on the server or insufficient system resources, remove the cause of the error and restart Mirroring Controller, and then refer to the following for details on recovery to database multiplexing mode:

- [Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Switch has Occurred](#)
- [Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Disconnection has Occurred](#)



See

Refer to "[3.2 Starting and Stopping Mirroring Controller](#)" for information on restarting Mirroring Controller.

## 4.2 Action Required when Automatic Switch Fails

---

If the system behavior is unstable, for example there are insufficient temporary system resources, the Mirroring Controller automatic switch may fail.

Perform the switch manually using one of the following methods:

- Refer to the procedures in "[3.4 Manually Switching the Primary Server](#)".
- In the standby server, execute the `mc_ctl` command in switch mode with the `-force` option specified to forcibly perform the switch.

Example )

```
$ mc_ctl switch -M /mdir/inst1 --force
```



Point

- Even if connection cannot be established between database servers, it is possible to fence the primary server and forcibly switch by executing the `mc_ctl` command in switch mode with the `--force` option specified.
- The primary server is not fenced in the cases below, so stop Mirroring Controller and instances of the primary server database in advance:
  - The `--no-fencing` option is specified when performing forced switch.
  - The `heartbeat_error_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "message" and the fencing command is not configured to be used (the `fencing_command` parameter is omitted in `serverIdentifier.conf`).
  - The `heartbeat_error_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "fallback".



See

### Recovery to database multiplexing mode

Refer to "[4.1.1.2 Rebuild the Standby Server](#)" and "[4.1.1.3 Failback of the Primary Server](#)" for information on recovery to database multiplexing mode.

## 4.3 Action Required when Automatic Disconnection Fails

---

If the system behavior is unstable, for example there are insufficient system resources such as available memory or free disk space, automatic disconnection using Mirroring Controller may not be possible.

Perform the disconnection manually using one of the following methods:

- Refer to the procedures in "[3.5 Manually Disconnecting the Standby Server](#)".
- In the primary server, execute the `mc_ctl` command in detach mode to perform forced disconnection.

Example )

```
$ mc_ctl detach -M /mcdir/inst1
```

### Point

- Even if connection cannot be established between database servers, it is possible to fence the standby server and forcibly disconnect by executing the `mc_ctl` command in detach mode.
- In the cases below, stop Mirroring Controller and instances of the standby server database in advance so that the standby server is not fenced:
  - The `--no-fencing` option is specified when performing forced disconnection.
  - The `heartbeat_error_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "message" and the fencing command is not configured to be used (the `fencing_command` parameter is omitted in `serverIdentifier.conf`).
  - The `heartbeat_error_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "fallback".

### See

#### Recovery to database multiplexing mode

Refer to "[4.1.2.2 Rebuild the Standby Server](#)" for information on recovery to database multiplexing mode.

## 4.4 Action Required when All Database Servers or Instances Stopped

This section explains what happens when all database servers or instances on the database server have stopped, so jobs cannot continue.

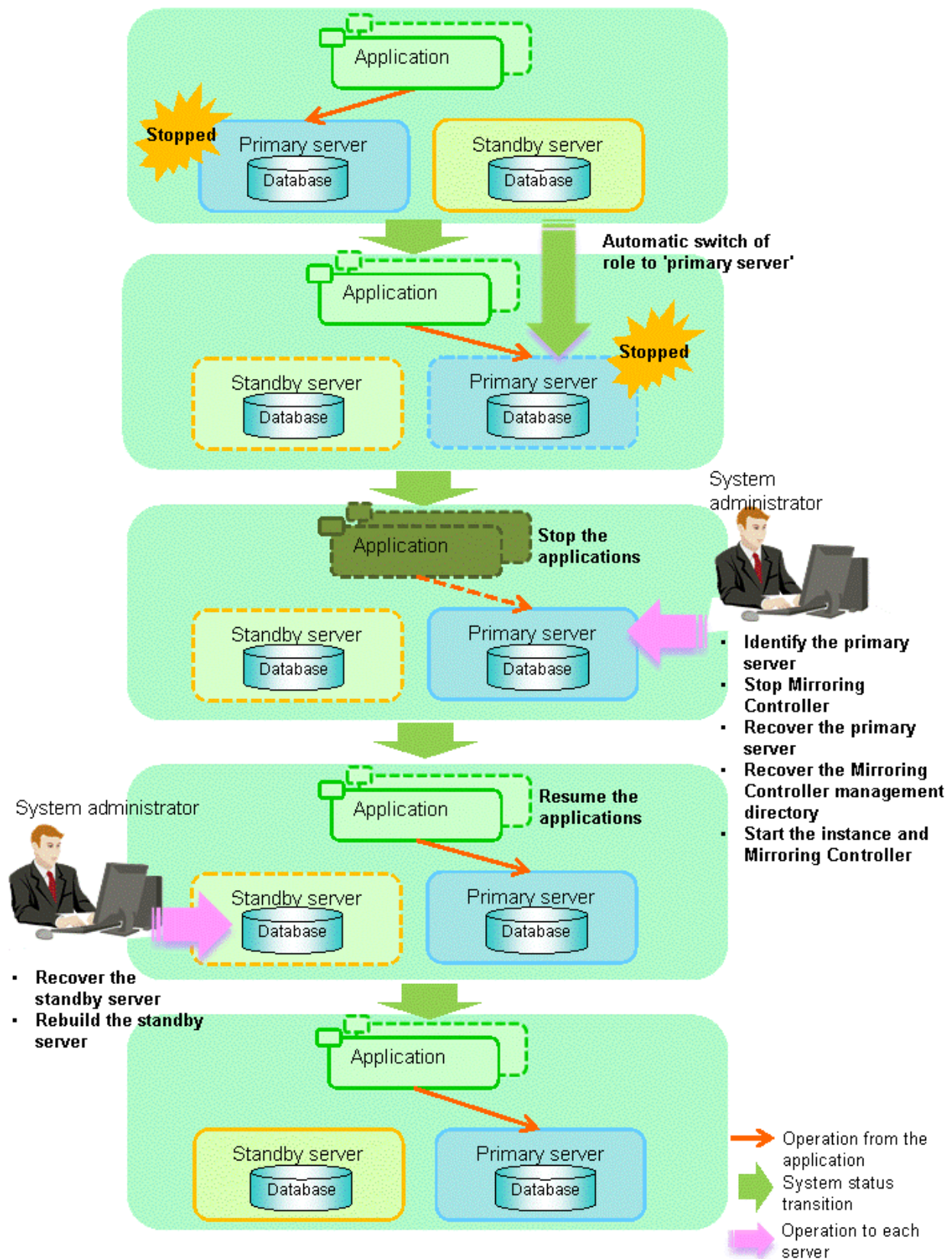
### See

#### Recovery to database multiplexing mode

Refer to "[4.1.1.2 Rebuild the Standby Server](#)" and "[4.1.1.3 Failback of the Primary Server](#)" for information on recovery to database multiplexing mode.

The flow of these recovery operations is shown in the figure below.

Figure 4.3 Flow of operations



Perform the following procedure:

1. Stop the applications  
Stop the applications from running.

## 2. Identify the primary server

Use one of the following methods to identify the primary server that was running before the servers or instances stopped:

- Refer to the system log on each server and identify the server where the following message was output.

Message:

```
MirroringControllerOpen[30017]: LOG: promotion processing completed (MCA00062)
```

- On each server, execute the `mc_ctl` command in status mode to search the servers for which "none(inactivated primary)" is displayed.

## 3. Stop Mirroring Controller on the primary server

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode on the primary server.

If automatic start and stop of Mirroring Controller has been configured using `systemd`, do not use the `mc_ctl` command, but instead use the `systemctl` command. Refer to "[2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances](#)" for details.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mdir/inst1
```



### Forcibly stopping Mirroring Controller

If Mirroring Controller does not stop, specify the `-e` option in the stop mode of the `mc_ctl` command and then execute the command.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mdir/inst1 -e
```

## 4. Recover the primary server

First, refer to "Actions when an Error Occurs" in the Operation Guide, and then identify the cause of the error and perform recovery.

Next, recover the primary server using the recovery method that uses the `pgx_rcvall` command based on the backup data.

If the backup operation was performed using the `pgx_dmpall` command based on the instructions in "[2.14.2 Database Backup Operation](#)", perform the following procedure for the recovery.



- The backup data may contain a symbolic link, so copy the backup data so that the symbolic link is not converted to an ordinary file (with the `tar` command, for example).
- If you can save a copy of the backup storage destination directory, do so without overwriting it.

- a. Perform the following operations on both the primary server and the standby server, and check the server containing the backup data and the archive log that show the latest date.

- Execute the `pgx_rcvall` command with the `-l` option specified and identify the backup data that shows the latest date.
- Identify the archive log that shows the latest date, as shown below.

Example)

```
$ ls -ltr backupDataStorageDir/*_wal
```

- b. If the latest backup data exists on the standby server, copy the backup data and overwrite it to each backup storage destination directory on the primary server.

- c. If the latest archive log and transaction log file exist on the standby server, copy the archive log and overwrite it to the backup storage destination directory on the primary server.
- d. Execute the `pgx_rcvall` command on the primary server, specifying the backup storage destination directory of the primary server.



## See

Refer to "Actions when an Error Occurs" in the Operation Guide for information on the `pgx_rcvall` command.

### 5. Recover the Mirroring Controller management directory

Copy the files in the Mirroring Controller management directory from the backup data, and then perform the recovery.

### 6. Start the primary server instance and Mirroring Controller

#### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1
```

#### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `-F` option specified.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1 -F
```



## Point

After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

### 7. Resume applications

Resume the applications.

### 8. Stop Mirroring Controller on the standby server

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode on the standby server.

If automatic start and stop of Mirroring Controller has been configured using `systemd`, do not use the `mc_ctl` command, but instead use the `systemctl` command. Refer to "2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances" for details.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mcdir/inst1
```

### 9. Recover the standby server

Refer to "2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance", and then recover (set up) the standby server from the primary server.

### 10. Rebuild the standby server

On the standby server, start Mirroring Controller and the instance.

#### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1
```

#### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `-F` option specified.

Example )

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1 -F
```

#### Point

After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

## 4.5 Recovering from an Incorrect User Operation

This section describes how to recover an instance when data has been corrupted due to incorrect user operation.

For example, when data has been corrupted due to incorrect user operation, such as data being unintentionally changed or deleted by an application or command, it is necessary to restore the original data on the primary server and resynchronize with the standby server.

Use the following procedure to perform recovery.

1. Identify the primary server

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in status mode on each server, and search for a server for which "primary" or "none(inactivated primary)" is displayed.

2. Stop the applications and commands that caused the incorrect operation to occur

Stop applications and commands that are running on the primary server. This will minimize the impact caused by the incorrect data.

Also, if any applications used for reference by the standby server are running, stop them too.

3. Stop the instance and Mirroring Controller

Stop the instance and Mirroring Controller on both the primary server and standby server.

Example )

```
$ mc_ctl stop -a -M /mcdir/inst1
```

4. Recover the database on the primary server

Recover the database using the recovery method in which the `pgx_rcvall` command uses the backup data to recover the database to a restore point prior to the time when the incorrect operation was performed.

#### See

Refer to "Recovering from an Incorrect User Operation" in the Operation Guide for information on using the `pgx_rcvall` command to recover the database to a restore point, and then perform only the database recovery procedure while the instance is in a stop state.

5. Start the instance and Mirroring Controller

Start the instance and Mirroring Controller on the primary server.

#### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode.

Example )

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1
```

### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `-F` option specified.

Example )

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1 -F
```

### Point

After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

### 6. Build the new standby server

Refer to "[2.5 Setting Up the Standby Server](#)" for information on building (setting up) a standby server from the primary server.

# Chapter 5 Managing Mirroring Controller Using WebAdmin

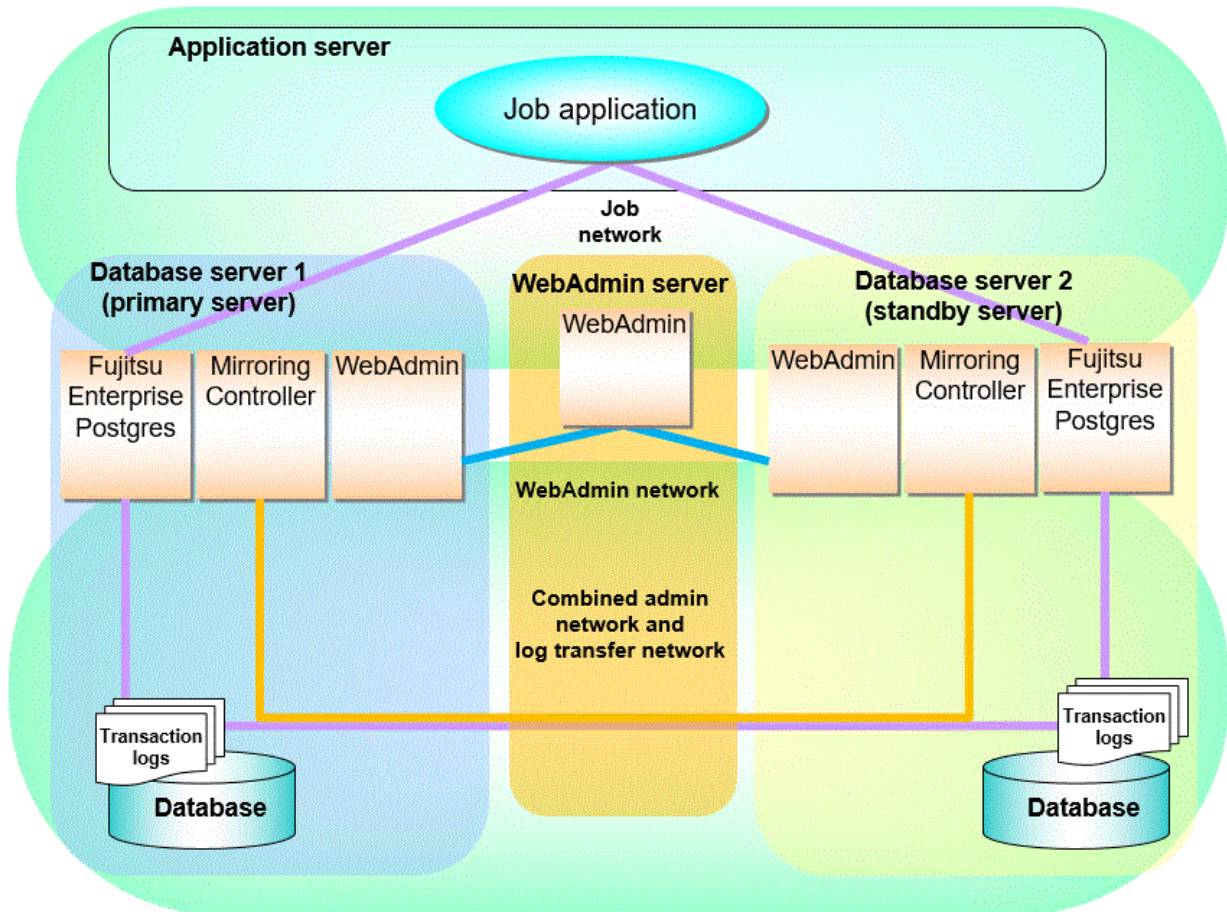
This chapter describes how to set up and manage Mirroring Controller in a streaming replication cluster using WebAdmin.

Mirroring Controller can be used to monitor a streaming replication cluster and perform automatic switching or disconnect synchronous replication when there is an error.

WebAdmin can be used to set up Mirroring Controller in an existing replication cluster. Mirroring Controller can be set up for either synchronous standby instances or asynchronous standby instances.

The configuration of the database multiplexing system built using WebAdmin is shown below:

Figure 5.1 Configuration of database multiplexing operation system using WebAdmin



## Point

- If you set up the arbitration server using WebAdmin, install WebAdmin on the arbitration server.
- If Mirroring Controller is set up to the replication cluster using WebAdmin, the network with the host name (or IP address) specified in [Host name] will be used as the admin network and the log transfer network.
- To use a network other than the job network as the log transfer network, before building the replication cluster specify a host name other than the job network one in [Host name].

## 5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup

Perform the following procedure to set up Mirroring Controller in a streaming replication cluster.

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the standby instance on which Mirroring Controller needs to be set up.

2. Click .

3. Enter the information for the Mirroring Controller to be set up.

- [Enable automatic switch over]: Toggles the automatic switch/disconnection functionality. Select "Yes". The default is "No".
- [Mirroring Controller management directory]: Directory where the Mirroring Controller configuration files will be stored. When the [Mirroring Controller management directory] is entered, WebAdmin will search the Mirroring Controller configuration files in the entered directory based on the [Data storage path] of the corresponding DB instance. If Mirroring Controller configuration files are found, the Mirroring Controller fields will be auto filled.
- [Mirroring Controller port]: Port number of Mirroring Controller. Note that if the Windows firewall feature is enabled, you must enable the port number of Mirroring Controller. Refer to "[E.2 Windows Firewall Settings](#)" for details.
- [Heartbeat interval (milliseconds)]: Number of milliseconds between two consecutive heartbeat checks. The default is "800".
- [Heartbeat timeout (seconds)]: Number of seconds for the heartbeat timeout. The default is "1".
- [Heartbeat retry]: Number of retries for heartbeat monitoring, before failover occurs. The default is "2".
- [Heartbeat error action]: Operation when a heartbeat abnormality is detected. The default is "Fallback".

When using FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 10 or 11 instance which was created with FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres WebAdmin 10 or 11, the mode in the [Heartbeat error action] for Mirroring Controller setup cannot be changed.

When setting up Mirroring Controller for FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 9.5 and 9.6 instances, the [Heartbeat error action] is not supported and therefore is not displayed.

When the [Heartbeat error action] is set to "Arbitration", the following extra items are displayed:

- [Arbitration network IP address]: IP address of the arbitration network.
- [Mirroring Controller Arbitration port]: Port number of Mirroring Controller for communicating with the arbitration server.

The [Arbitration server configuration] section is also displayed with the following items. The [Arbitration server configuration] will not be auto filled.

- [Location]: Location of the arbitration server. "Local" or "Remote" can be selected depending on your configuration.

If the arbitration server and WebAdmin server are located on the same server, you can select "Local" and the following items are displayed:

- [Arbitration management directory]: Directory where the arbitration server configuration files will be stored.
- [Arbitration server host or IP address]: Host name or IP address of the arbitration server.
- [Arbitration process port]: Port number for the arbitration process.
- [Fencing command]: Full path of the fencing command that fences a database server when an abnormality is detected.

If "Remote" is set for the item, the items below are displayed in addition to the above items.

- In the [Arbitration server configuration] section, [Operating system credential] is displayed where you can enter the following information. Operating system credential (User name, Password) should not contain hazardous characters. Refer to "[Appendix F WebAdmin Disallow User Inputs Containing Hazardous Characters](#)".

[User name]: User name to access the arbitration server.


[Password]: Password to access the arbitration server.



- In the [Remote WebAdmin for Arbitration server] section, the following items are displayed:

[Remote WebAdmin address]: IP address of the remote WebAdmin installed on the arbitration server.

[Remote WebAdmin port]: Port number for the WebAdmin installed on the arbitration server.

When the [Heartbeat error action] is set to "Command", the following extra items are displayed:

- [Arbitration command]: Full path of the arbitration command to be executed when an abnormality is detected.
  - [Fencing command]: Full path of the fencing command that fences a database server when an abnormality is detected.
4. Click  to set up Mirroring Controller.
  5. Upon successful completion, Mirroring Controller will be started on master and standby instances.

After the Mirroring Controller has been set up,  ([Edit Mirroring Controller] button) and  ([Mirroring Controller Configuration] button) are available. These buttons are displayed only when FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 10 or later instances are created with FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres WebAdmin 12 or later.

For FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 9.5 and 9.6 instances, the [Heartbeat error action] will not be displayed.



When the [Heartbeat error action] is "Arbitration", the following information is displayed: whether the arbitration status is "online" or "offline", the arbitration server IP address and the arbitration process port.

## 5.2 Edit Mirroring Controller Setup

---

Settings made in "[5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup](#)" can be updated in either the master instance or a standby instance using WebAdmin.

Perform the following procedure to edit Mirroring Controller configuration:

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance for which the Mirroring Controller configuration is to be edited.
2. Click .
3. Enter the information for the Mirroring Controller to be updated. Refer to "[5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup](#)".
4. Click  to update the Mirroring Controller.
5. Upon successful completion, Mirroring Controller will be started on master and standby instances.



Editing and saving the [Edit Mirroring Controller] page will reset all other settings that are not listed on this page to default values.

## 5.3 Mirroring Controller Configuration

---

The information related to Mirroring Controller monitoring and control (refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)") and the information related to arbitration and control of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (refer to "[A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File](#)") can be set using WebAdmin. You can view and update the configuration on either the master instance or the standby instance.

Perform the following procedure:

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance for the Mirroring Controller configuration you want to view.
2. Click  to view the Mirroring Controller configuration.
3. Click  to show the editing page for the Mirroring Controller configuration. The Mirroring Controller configurations defined during [Mirroring Controller Setup] are read-only on this page. Refer to "[5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup](#)".

Additionally, refer to the "[Appendix A Parameters](#)" for information about the settings and the corresponding parameter names.

The items common to all [Heartbeat error action] are:

- Target DB
- Core file path
- Syslog facility
- Syslog identity
- Remote call timeout (milliseconds)
- Agent alive timeout (seconds)

- DB instance check interval (milliseconds)
- DB instance check timeout (seconds)
- DB instance check retry
- DB instance timeout action
- Disk check interval (milliseconds)
- Disk check retry
- Tablespace directory error action
- Post-switch command
- Post-promote command  
(Post-promote command is replaced in FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 12. The Post-promote command is still valid and will be displayed when it is used in the server configuration file of Mirroring Controller.)
- Post-attach command
- Pre-detach command
- State transition command timeout (seconds)
- Check synchronous standby names validation

When the [Heartbeat error action] is set to "Arbitration", the following extra items are displayed:

- Arbitration timeout (seconds)
- Arbiter alive interval (milliseconds)
- Arbiter alive retry
- Arbiter alive timeout (seconds)
- Arbiter connect interval (milliseconds)
- Arbiter connect timeout (seconds)
- Fencing command
- Fencing command timeout (seconds)
- Shutdown detached synchronous standby

When the [Heartbeat error action] is set to "Arbitration", the [Arbitration server configuration] section is displayed with the following items:

- Core file path
- Syslog facility
- Syslog identity
- Fencing command timeout (seconds)
- Heartbeat interval (milliseconds)
- Heartbeat timeout (seconds)
- Heartbeat retry

When the [Heartbeat error action] is set to "Command", the following extra items are available:


- Fencing command timeout (seconds)

- Arbitration command timeout (seconds)
- Shutdown detached synchronous standby

When the [Heartbeat error action] is set to "Message", the following extra items are available:

- Fencing command
- Fencing command timeout (seconds)

In addition, the following configurations are provided:


- DB instance JDBC connection SSL parameters
  - DB instance libpq connection SSL parameters
4. Click  to update the Mirroring Controller configurations.

## 5.4 Stopping Mirroring Controller

---

Mirroring Controller can be stopped either in master instance or in standby instance using WebAdmin.

Perform the following procedure to stop Mirroring Controller.

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance where to stop Mirroring Controller.
2. Click .
3. In the confirmation dialog box, click [Yes].


Mirroring Controller will be stopped on the selected instance. The Mirroring Controller status will be updated, and a confirmation message entry will be displayed in the [Message] section.

## 5.5 Starting Mirroring Controller

---

Mirroring Controller can be started either in master instance or in standby instance using WebAdmin.

Perform the following procedure to start Mirroring Controller.

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance where to start Mirroring Controller.
2. Click .
3. In the confirmation dialog box, select the desired failover mode, and then click [Yes].


Mirroring Controller will be started on the selected instance. The Mirroring Controller status will be updated, and a confirmation message entry will be displayed in the [Message] section.

## 5.6 Disabling Failover Mode

---

Disabling failover mode in Mirroring Controller disables automatic switch/disconnection between master and standby instances.

Perform the following procedure to disable failover mode.

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance.
2. Click .
3. In the confirmation dialog box, click [Yes].


Failover mode will be disabled in Mirroring Controller. The Mirroring Controller status will be updated and a confirmation message entry will be displayed in the [Message] section.

## 5.7 Enabling Failover Mode

---

Enabling failover mode in Mirroring Controller enables automatic switch/disconnection between master and standby instances.

Perform the following procedure to enable failover.


1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance.
2. Click .
3. In the confirmation dialog box, click [Yes].

Failover mode will be enabled in Mirroring Controller. The Mirroring Controller status will be updated and a confirmation message entry will be displayed in the [Message] section.

## 5.8 Deleting Mirroring Controller Setup

---

Deleting Mirroring Controller setup removes its setup from master and standby instances.

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance.
2. Click .
3. In the confirmation dialog box, click [Yes].

Mirroring Controller setup will be removed from the cluster. The cluster status will be updated and a confirmation message entry will be displayed in the [Message] section.


For the instances in FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 12 or later, WebAdmin does not delete the Mirroring Controller management directory and the configuration files.

## 5.9 Status Update after Failover

---

When Mirroring Controller performs a failover, standby instance will be promoted to standalone instance. The Mirroring Controller setup will be removed from both standby and master instances.

The following scenario describes one of the ways in which failover can be triggered, and the results achieved by the use of Mirroring Controller in WebAdmin.

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the master instance "inst1".
2. Click .
3. In the confirmation dialog box, the warning "This instance is being monitored by Mirroring Controller. Stopping the instance may result in cluster failover." is displayed.
4. Choose the stop mode and click [Yes].

In the server, the following takes place:

- a. The master instance is stopped.
  - b. Failover is triggered in Mirroring Controller.
  - c. The Mirroring Controller setup is removed from both master and standby instances
  - d. Standby instance is promoted to standalone.
5. When the instance is refreshed in WebAdmin, the latest status of the instances will be displayed.

### Information

---

When failover is performed, the Mirroring Controller setup is removed from both master and standby instances. Therefore, to manage the Mirroring Controller using WebAdmin again, create the standby instance and set up Mirroring Controller.

Refer to "Creating a Standby Instance" in the Operation Guide for details.

Refer to "[5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup](#)" for details.

---

## 5.10 Action Required when an Error Occurs in the Combined Admin Network and Log Transfer Network

---

Communication errors may temporarily occur in the network used as the admin network and log transfer network due to reasons such as high load on the server or insufficient system resources. Because of this, there is a risk of causing a split-brain situation by mistake even though the server has no issues.

Split brain is a phenomenon in which both servers temporarily operate as primary servers, causing data updates to be performed on both servers.



The admin network is important because Mirroring Controllers use it to confirm the status of each server.

The log transfer network is also important to maintain the data freshness.

Therefore, use network configurations resistant to faults for these networks by using the network redundancy channel bonding feature provided by the operating system or network driver vendor.

---

### How to detect split brain using WebAdmin

If the conditions below are met, split brain may occur. Refer to "[Split-brain detection method](#)" and "[How to recover from a split-brain](#)" in "[Appendix D Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality](#)" and take the actions described.

1. A standby instance is selected in the [Instances] tab, and
2. "Standalone" is displayed in [Instance type], and
3. A master instance is selected in the [Instances] tab, and
4. "Standalone" is displayed in [Instance type].

## 5.11 Performing Automatic Degradation Using the Arbitration Server

---

If database multiplexing is performed using WebAdmin, it is also possible to perform automatic degradation using the arbitration server. In such cases, it is necessary to perform tasks on the database server and the arbitration server after setting up Mirroring Controller in WebAdmin.

### Tasks on the arbitration server

Perform setup of the arbitration server using Mirroring Controller commands.

1. Set up the arbitration server.

Refer to "[2.3 Setting Up the Arbitration Server](#)" in "[Chapter 2 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode](#)" for information on how to set up the arbitration server.

### Tasks on the database server

Change some of the settings after setting up Mirroring Controller in WebAdmin.

1. Set up Mirroring Controller in WebAdmin.  
Refer to "[5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup](#)" for details.
2. Use WebAdmin to stop Mirroring Controller on the master and standby instances.

Refer to "[5.4 Stopping Mirroring Controller](#)" for details.

3. Edit the network configuration file of the master and standby instances, and add the arbitration server information.

The network configuration file is `network.conf`, which exists in the Mirroring Controller management directory specified during Mirroring Controller setup. Refer to "[A.3 Network Configuration File](#)" for details.

A definition example of `network.conf` is shown below.

Example:

The port number of the database server to be used as the arbitration network is set to "27541". The ID of the server of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is set to "arbiter", and its port number is set to "27541".

```
dbsvm27500 192.0.2.100,192.0.3.100 27540,27541 server
dbsvs27500 192.0.2.110,192.0.3.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.3.120 27541 arbiter
```

### Information

Ensure that the port numbers set for the database server and the arbitration server do not conflict with other software. In addition, do not configure the same segment for the admin network and the arbitration network.

### Point

- If the server type is "server", two IP addresses or host names, and two port numbers need to be specified in the following order:
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network
  - Port number of the database server used as the admin network
  - Port number of the database server used as the arbitration network
- If the server type is "arbiter", specify the IP address or host name set for the `my_address` parameter and the port number set for the `port` parameter in `arbitration.conf` of the arbitration server.
- When using the admin network and arbitration network together, the following IP addresses or host names must be assigned the same values.
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network

Example)

Here is an example where the server identifiers for the primary server and standby server are "server1" and "server2", with port numbers "27540" and "27541", and the server identifier for the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is "arbiter", with port number "27541".

```
server1 192.0.2.100,192.0.2.100 27540,27541 server
server2 192.0.2.110,192.0.2.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.2.120 27541 arbiter
```

4. Edit the server configuration file of the master and standby instances, and add the parameters required for automatic degradation using the arbitration server.

The server configuration file is `instanceName.conf` or `instancePort.conf`, which exists in the Mirroring Controller management directory specified during Mirroring Controller setup.

To perform automatic degradation using the arbitration server, set the `heartbeat_error_action` parameter to "arbitration".

Refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)" for information on other parameters.

5. Use WebAdmin to start Mirroring Controller on the master and standby instances.

Refer to "[5.5 Starting Mirroring Controller](#)" for details.

## Common tasks

1. Use the Mirroring Controller command to check the connection status from the database server or the arbitration server.  
Refer to "[2.8 Checking the Connection Status](#)" for information on how to check the connection status.

# Appendix A Parameters

This appendix describes the configuration files and parameters required by the database multiplexing mode.



Refer to "Server Configuration" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the postgresql.conf file.

## A.1 Parameters Set on the Primary Server

The content for the parameters set in the postgresql.conf file of the primary server is shown in the table below.

Table A.1 postgresql.conf file

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
wal_level	replica or logical	Specify the output level for the transaction log. Specify "logical" when logical decoding is also to be used.
max_wal_senders	2 or more	Specify "2" when building a Mirroring Controller cluster system. When additionally connecting asynchronous standby servers to the cluster system, add the number of simultaneous connections from these standby servers.
synchronous_standby_names	'standbyServerName'	Use single quotation marks (') to enclose the name that will identify the standby server. Any name can be specified. Do not change this parameter while Mirroring Controller is running. Do not specify multiple names to this parameter as the Mirroring Controller can manage only one standby server.
synchronized_standby_slots	'physicalReplicationSlotName'	Specify this parameter if the primary server will be a logical replication publication. Setting this parameter ensures that the subscriber is updated after WAL is sent to the standby server. This allows logical replication to continue if the primary server fails and the standby server is promoted. Do not change this parameter while the Mirroring Controller is running. Because the Mirroring Controller can manage only one standby server, do not specify multiple names for this parameter.
hot_standby	on	Specify whether queries can be run on the standby server. Specify "on".
wal_keep_size	WAL save size (megabytes)	If a delay exceeding the value set in this parameter occurs, the WAL segment required later by the primary server may be deleted. Additionally, if you stop a standby server (for maintenance, for example), consider the stop time and set a value that will not cause the WAL segment to be deleted. Refer to "Estimating Transaction Log Space Requirements" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on estimating the WAL save size.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
wal_log_hints	on	When using the <code>pg_rewind</code> command to recover a standby server, specify this parameter or enable checksums when executing the <code>initdb</code> command.
wal_sender_timeout	Timeout (milliseconds)	Specify the time period after which it is determined that the receiver process ( <code>walreceiver</code> ) of the transaction log is in an abnormal state on the primary server.  The specified value must be larger than the value set for the <code>wal_receiver_status_interval</code> parameter set in the <code>postgresql.conf</code> file of the standby server.  By aligning this value with the value for the database process heartbeat monitoring time, you can unify the time after which it is determined that an error has occurred.
wal_receiver_timeout	Timeout (milliseconds)	Specify the time period after which it is determined that an error has occurred when the transaction log was received on the standby server.  By aligning this value with the value for the database process heartbeat monitoring time, you can unify the time after which it is determined that an error has occurred.
archive_mode	on	Specify the archive log mode.
archive_command	<code>'installDir/bin/pgx_walcopy.cmd "%p" "backupDataStorageDestinationDirectory/archived_wal/%f"'</code>	Specify the command and storage destination to save the transaction log.
backup_destination	Backup data storage destination directory	Specify the name of directory where to store the backup data.  Set the permissions so that only the instance administrator user can access the specified directory.  Specify the same full path on all servers, so that the backup data of other servers can be used to perform recovery.
listen_addresses	Primary server IP address, host name, or "*"	Specify the IP address or host name of the primary server. Specify the IP address or corresponding host name that will be used to connect to the log transfer network.  The content specified is also used to allow connections from client applications.  To receive the connection and the transaction log from any client or standby server, specify "*".  Refer to "Connections and Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details.
max_connections	Number of simultaneous client connections to the instance + superuser_reserved_connections value	The value specified is also used to restrict the number of connections from client applications and the number of connections for the management of instances.  Refer to "When an Instance was Created with the <code>initdb</code> Command" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server, and "Connections and Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation, for details.
superuser_reserved_connections	Add the number of simultaneous executions of <code>mc_ctl status (*1) + 2</code>	Specify the number of connections reserved for connections from database superusers.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		Add the number of connections from Mirroring Controller processes. Also reflect the added value in the max_connections parameter.
restart_after_crash	off	If "on" is specified, or the default value is used for this parameter, behavior equivalent to restarting Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, including crash recovery, will be performed when some server processes end abnormally.  However, when database multiplexing monitoring is used, a failover will occur after an error is detected when some server processes end abnormally, and the restart of those server processes is forcibly stopped. Specify "off" to prevent behavior such as this from occurring for no apparent reason.
synchronous_commit	on or remote_apply	Specify up to what position WAL send is to be performed before transaction commit processing returns a normal termination response to a client.  Set "on" or "remote_apply" to prevent data loss caused by operating system or server down immediately after a switch or switch.
recovery_target_timeline	latest	Specify "latest" so that the new standby server (original primary server) will follow the new primary server when a switch occurs.  This parameter is required when the original primary server is incorporated as a new standby server after the primary server is switched.

\*1: Number of simultaneous executions of the mc\_ctl command in the status mode.

## A.2 Parameters Set on the Standby Server

This section explains the content of the file and parameters set on the standby server. After editing postgresql.conf file, start the instance.

The content for the parameters specified in postgresql.conf file is shown in the table below.

Table A.2 postgresql.conf file

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
wal_level	replica or logical	Specify the output level for the transaction log.  Specify "logical" when logical decoding is also to be used.
max_wal_senders	2 or more	Specify "2" when building a Mirroring Controller cluster system.  When additionally connecting asynchronous standby servers to the cluster system, add the number of simultaneous connections from these standby servers.
synchronous_standby_names	'primaryServerName'	Use single quotation marks (') to enclose the name that will identify the primary server. Any name can be specified.  This name will be required to rebuild the original primary server as the new standby server after the primary server was switched.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		Do not change this parameter while Mirroring Controller is running.  Do not specify multiple names to this parameter as the Mirroring Controller can manage only one standby server.
hot_standby	on	Specify whether queries can be run on the standby server.  Specify "on".
wal_keep_size	WAL save size (megabytes)	If a delay exceeding the value set in this parameter occurs, the WAL segment required later by the standby server may be deleted by the primary server.  Additionally, if you stop a standby server (for maintenance, for example), consider the stop time and set a value that will not cause the WAL segment to be deleted.  Refer to "Estimating Transaction Log Space Requirements" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on estimating the WALsave size.
wal_log_hints	on	When using the pg_rewind command to recover a standby server, specify this parameter or enable checksums when executing the initdb command.
wal_sender_timeout	Timeout (milliseconds)	Specify the time period after which it is determined that the receiver process (walreceiver) of the transaction log is in an abnormal state on the primary server.  The specified value must be larger than the value set for the wal_receiver_status_interval parameter set in the postgresql.conf file of the standby server.  By aligning this value with the value for the database process heartbeat monitoring time, you can unify the time after which it is determined that an error has occurred.
wal_receiver_timeout	Timeout (milliseconds)	Specify the time period after which it is determined that an error has occurred when the transaction log was received on the standby server.  By aligning this value with the value for the database process heartbeat monitoring time, you can unify the time after which it is determined that an error has occurred.
backup_destination	Backup data storage destination directory	Specify the name of the backup data storage directory.  Set the permissions so that only the instance administrator user can access the specified directory.  Specify the same full path on all servers so that the backup data of other servers can be used to perform recovery.
archive_mode	on	Specify the archive log mode.
archive_command	<code>'installDir/bin/pgx_walcopy.cmd "%p" "<i>backupDataStorageDestinationDirectory</i>/archived_wal/%f"'</code>	Specify the command and storage destination to save the transaction log.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
listen_addresses	Standby server IP address, host name, or "*"	<p>Specify the IP address or host name of the standby server. Specify the IP address or corresponding host name that will be used to connect to the log transfer network.</p> <p>The content specified is also used to allow connections from client applications.</p> <p>To receive the connection and the transaction log from any client or standby server, specify "*".</p> <p>Refer to "Connections and Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details.</p>
max_connections	Number of simultaneous client connections to the instance + superuser_reserved_connections value	<p>The value specified is also used to restrict the number of connections from client applications and the number of connections for the management of instances.</p> <p>Refer to "When an Instance was Created with the initdb Command" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server, and "Connections and Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation, for details.</p>
superuser_reserved_connections	Add the number of simultaneous executions of mc_ctl status (*1) + 2	<p>Specify the number of connections reserved for connections from database superusers.</p> <p>Add the number of connections from Mirroring Controller processes. Also reflect the added value in the max_connections parameter.</p>
restart_after_crash	off	<p>If "on" is specified, or the default value is used for this parameter, behavior equivalent to restarting Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, including crash recovery, will be performed when some server processes end abnormally.</p> <p>However, when database multiplexing monitoring is used, a failover will occur after an error is detected when some server processes end abnormally, and the restart of those server processes is forcibly stopped. Specify "off" to prevent behavior such as this from occurring for no apparent reason.</p>
synchronous_commit	on or remote_apply	<p>Specify up to what position WAL send is to be performed before transaction commit processing returns a normal termination response to a client.</p> <p>Set "on" or "remote_apply" to prevent data loss caused by operating system or server down immediately after a switch or switch.</p>
primary_conninfo	' <i>streamingReplication ConnectionDestinationInfo</i> '	<p>Use single quotation marks (') to enclose the connection destination information of the streaming replication.</p> <p>The default value of this parameter is automatically set to postgresql.auto.conf in the procedure to run pg_basebackup for instance setup.</p>
recovery_target_timeline	latest	<p>Specify "latest" so that the new standby server (original primary server) will follow the new primary server when a switch occurs.</p> <p>This parameter is required when the original primary server is incorporated as a new standby server after the primary server is switched.</p>

## A.3 Network Configuration File

This section explains the network configuration file (`network.conf`) to be defined individually for the database servers and the arbitration server. Define the same content on the primary server and standby server.

For database multiplexing mode, define the network configuration for the following in `network.conf`.

- Integration between Mirroring Controller processes
- Integration between a Mirroring Controller process and the Mirroring Controller arbitration process

### Items to be defined in `network.conf`

Format :

```
serverIdentifier hostName[,hostName] portNum[,portNum] [serverType]
Or,
serverIdentifier ipAddr[,ipAddr] portNum[,portNum] [serverType]
```

Specify the server identifier, IP address or host name, port number, and server type, using a space as the delimiter.

The items are explained in the table below.

Table A.3 `network.conf` file

Item	Description
<i>serverIdentifier</i>	Specify any identifier for the server. The maximum length is 64 bytes. Use ASCII characters excluding spaces and number signs (#) to specify this parameter.
<i>ipAddrOrHostName</i>	Specify the IP address or its corresponding host name that will connect to the admin network that performs communication between the database servers, and to the arbitration network that performs communication between a database server and the arbitration server.  When specifying two IP addresses or host names delimited by a comma, do not insert a space after the comma.  Use ASCII characters excluding spaces to specify the host name.
<i>portNum</i>	A port number cannot be specified if it exceeds the range 0 to 65535. Ensure that the port number does not conflict with other software. Do not specify an ephemeral port that may temporarily be assigned by another program. Note that the value specified in this parameter must also be set in the services file.  When specifying two port numbers delimited by a comma, do not insert a space after the comma.
<i>serverType</i>	Specify "server" for a database server ("server" can be omitted), or "arbiter" for the arbitration server.

### Content to be defined on the database servers

This section explains the `network.conf` content to be defined on the database servers.

The content to be defined depends on the operation settings at the time a heartbeat abnormality is detected.

When automatic degradation by the arbitration server is selected

- Specify definitions related to the admin network and arbitration network.
- Specify the IP address or host name and port number according to the server type (database server or arbitration server) as shown in the table below.

Server type	IP address or host name		Port number	
	First	Second	First	Second
server	IP address or host name used as the admin network	IP address or host name used as the arbitration network (*1)	Port number used as the admin network	Port number used as the arbitration network (*1)

Server type	IP address or host name		Port number	
	First	Second	First	Second
arbiter	IP address or host name of the arbitration server  Specify the same value as that specified in the my_address parameter of arbitration.conf on the arbitration server.	Not required	Port number on the arbitration server  Specify the same value as that specified in the port parameter of arbitration.conf on the arbitration server.	Not required

\*1: This value can be omitted from definitions not related to the local server. If it is omitted, network.conf must be created on both the primary server and standby server.

#### Example)

IPv4

```
server1 192.0.2.100,192.0.3.100 27540,27541 server
server2 192.0.2.110,192.0.3.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.3.120 27541 arbiter
```

IPv6

```
server1 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea7:559f,2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea8:559f
27540,27541 server
server2 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea7:55a0,2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea8:55a0
27540,27541 server
arbiter 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea8:55a0 27541 arbiter
```

When operation other than automatic degradation by the arbitration server is selected

- Specify definitions related to the admin network.
- Define the same content on the primary server and standby server.
- Define lines for database servers only.
- Specify only one IP address or host name and port number.

IP address or host name		Port number	
First	Second	First	Second
IP address or host name to be used as the admin network	Not required	Port number used as the admin network	Not required

#### Example)

The literal space represents a space.

IPv4

```
server1 192.0.2.100 27540
server2 192.0.2.110 27540
```

IPv6

```
server1 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea7:559f 27540
server2 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea7:55a0 27540
```

### Content to be defined on the arbitration server

This section explains the network.conf content to be defined on the arbitration server.

- Specify definitions related to the arbitration network.
- Define lines for database servers only.
- For the IP address or host name, specify the same value as the second IP address or host name specified in the database server line in network.conf of the database server.
- For the port number, specify the same value as the second port number specified in the database server line in network.conf of the database server.

### Example)

The literal space represents a space.

IPv4

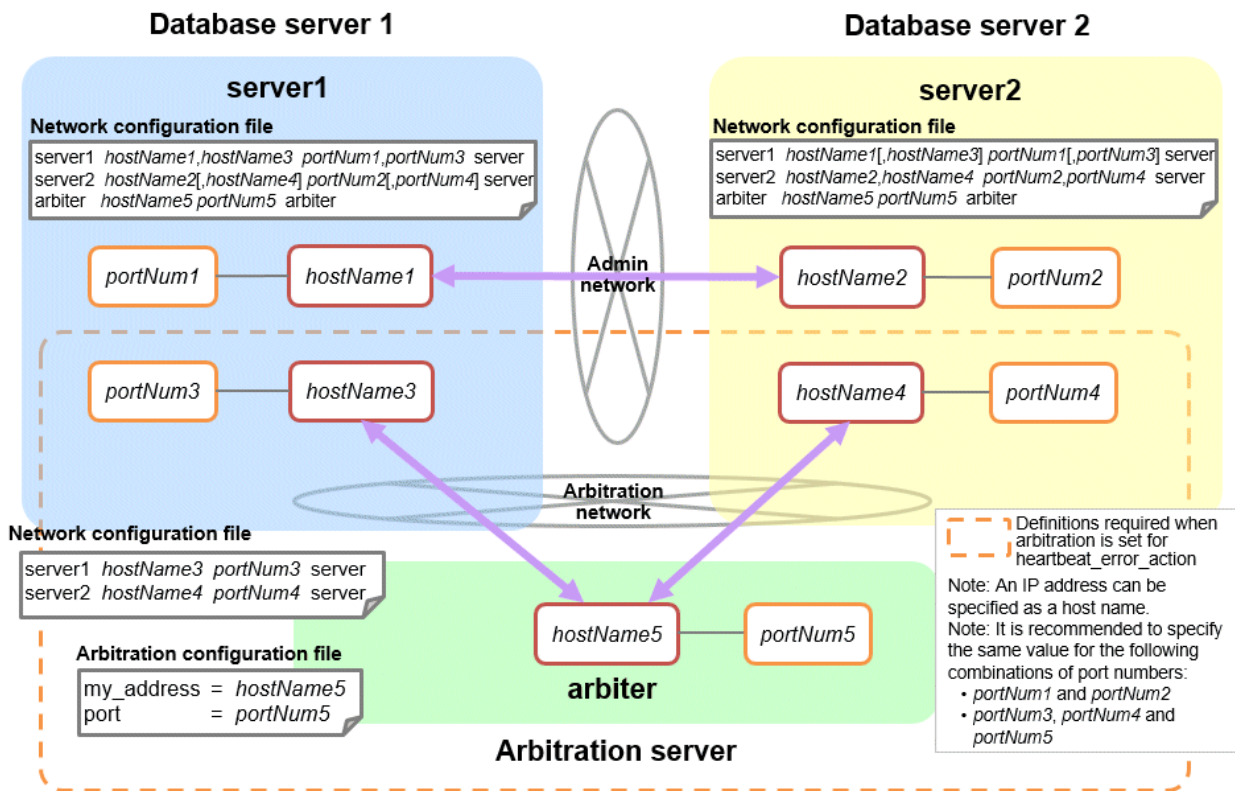
```
server1 192.0.3.100 27541
server2 192.0.3.110 27541
```

IPv6

```
server1 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea8:559f 27541
server2 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea8:55a0 27541
```

### Relationship between network-related definitions

Refer to the diagram below for the relationship between the host names and IP addresses or port numbers specified in the network configuration file (network.conf) and arbitration configuration file (arbitration.conf).



## A.4 Server Configuration File

### A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers

Define the information related to Mirroring Controller monitoring and control in the `serverIdentifier.conf` file. The maximum length of the server identifier is 64 bytes. Use ASCII characters excluding spaces to specify this parameter.

If the primary server and standby server environments are different, define content that is different, according to the environment.

Table A.4 `serverIdentifier.conf` file

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
db_instance	' <i>dataStorageDestinationDir</i> ' [Example] db_instance = 'database1/inst1'	Specify using single quotation marks (') to enclose the data storage destination directory used to identify the monitoring target instance. Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.
target_db	postgres or template1	Specify the name of the database to be connected to the database instance. The default is "postgres".
db_instance_username	' <i>usernameToConnectToDbInstance</i> '	Specify the username to connect to the database instance. Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter. Specify this parameter if the database administrator user is different from the operating system user who starts Mirroring Controller. Enclose the username of the database superuser in single quotation marks ('). The maximum length of the username is 63 bytes.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		The default is the operating system user who starts Mirroring Controller.
db_instance_password	<i>'passwordOfInstanceAdminUser'</i>	Specify the password used when Mirroring Controller connects to a database instance, enclosed in single quotation marks (').  Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.  If password authentication is performed, you must specify this parameter in the settings used when Mirroring Controller connects to a database instance.  If you specify this parameter when password authentication is not performed, the parameter will be ignored.  If the specified value of this parameter includes ' or \, write \' or \\, respectively.
enable_hash_in_password	on or off	Specify on to treat the # in the db_instance_password specification as a password character, or off to treat it as a comment.  The default is "off".
core_file_path	<i>'coreFileOutputDir'</i>	Specify the directory to which the core file is to be output, enclosed in single quotation marks (').  Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.  If this parameter is omitted, it will be assumed that the Mirroring Controller management directory was specified.
syslog_facility	Specify LOCAL0, LOCAL1, LOCAL2, LOCAL3, LOCAL4, LOCAL5, LOCAL6, or LOCAL7.	When the import of logs to the syslog is enabled, the value of this parameter will be used for "facility" of the syslog.  The default is "LOCAL0".
syslog_ident (*1)	<i>'programName'</i>	Specify using single quotation marks (') to enclose the program name used to identify the Mirroring Controller message in the system log.  Use ASCII characters excluding spaces to specify this parameter.  The default is 'MirroringControllerOpen'.
remote_call_timeout	Admin communication timeout	Specify the timeout value (milliseconds) of the Mirroring Controller agent process for communication between servers.  Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647 to be less than the operation system TCP connection timeout (*2).  In addition, when using the Mirroring Controller arbitrage process, fencing commands, and state transition commands, specify a value that is greater than the sum of the timeout values (*3).  The value 0 indicates that there is no timeout limit.  The default is 70000 milliseconds (70 seconds).
agent_alive_timeout	Timeout for Mirroring Controller process heartbeat monitoring (seconds)	If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, the Mirroring Controller process is restarted.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		Specify 0 or a value between 2 and 2147483647. The value 0 indicates that there is no timeout limit.  The default is 0 seconds.
heartbeat_error_action	Operation when a heartbeat abnormality is detected using operating system or server heartbeat monitoring	arbitration: Perform automatic degradation using the arbitration server.  command: Call a user exit to determine degradation, and perform automatic degradation if required.  message: Notify messages.  fallback: Perform automatic degradation unconditionally.  The default is "arbitration".  Set the same value on the primary server and standby server.
heartbeat_interval	Interval time for abnormality monitoring during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (milliseconds)	Abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server is performed at the interval specified in heartbeat_interval.  If an error is detected, operation will conform to the value specified for heartbeat_error_action. If "arbitration" is specified in heartbeat_error_action, the error detection time during monitoring of the operating system or server becomes longer than when the arbitration server is not used, by up to the value specified for arbitration_timeout.  Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.  The specified value is used as the default for db_instance_check_interval and disk_check_interval.  The default is 800 milliseconds.
heartbeat_timeout	Timeout for abnormality monitoring during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (seconds)	If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, it will be assumed that an error has occurred that requires the primary server to be switched, or the standby server to be disconnected.  If an error is detected, operation will conform to the value specified for heartbeat_error_action. If "arbitration" is specified in heartbeat_error_action, the error detection time during monitoring of the operating system or server becomes longer than when the arbitration server is not used, by up to the value specified for arbitration_timeout.  Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.  The specified value is used as the default for db_instance_check_timeout.  The default is 1 second.
heartbeat_retry	Number of retries for abnormality monitoring during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (number of times)	Specify the number of retries to be performed when an error has been detected that requires the primary server to be switched, or the standby server to be disconnected. If an error is detected in succession more than the specified number of times, switch or disconnection will be performed.  If an error is detected, operation will conform to the value specified for heartbeat_error_action. If "arbitration" is specified in heartbeat_error_action, the error detection time during monitoring of the operating system or server

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		<p>becomes longer than when the arbitration server is not used, by up to the value specified for <code>arbitration_timeout</code>.</p> <p>Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The specified value is used as the default for <code>db_instance_check_retry</code> and <code>disk_check_retry</code>.</p> <p>The default is 2 times.</p>
<code>db_instance_check_interval</code>	Database process heartbeat monitoring interval (milliseconds)	<p>Heartbeat monitoring of the database process is performed at the interval specified in <code>db_instance_check_interval</code>.</p> <p>This parameter setting is also used for abnormality monitoring of streaming replication.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is the value set for <code>heartbeat_interval</code>.</p>
<code>db_instance_check_timeout</code>	Database process heartbeat monitoring timeout (seconds)	<p>If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, it will be assumed that an error has occurred that requires the primary server to be switched, or the standby server to be disconnected.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is the value set for <code>heartbeat_timeout</code>.</p>
<code>db_instance_check_retry</code>	Number of retries for database process heartbeat monitoring (number of times)	<p>Specify the number of retries to be performed when an error has been detected that requires the primary server to be switched, or the standby server to be disconnected. If an error is detected in succession more than the specified number of times, switch or disconnection will be performed. However, if it detects that the database process is down, it will immediately switch or disconnect regardless of the setting of this parameter.</p> <p>This parameter setting is also used for abnormality monitoring of streaming replication.</p> <p>Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default number of retries is the value set for <code>heartbeat_retry</code>.</p>
<code>db_instance_timeout_action</code>	none, message, or failover	<p>Specify the behavior for no-response monitoring of the instance.</p> <p>none: Do not perform no-response monitoring.</p> <p>message: Notify messages if an error is detected during no-response monitoring.</p> <p>failover: Perform automatic degradation if an error is detected during no-response monitoring.</p> <p>The default is "failover".</p>
<code>disk_check_interval</code>	Interval time for disk abnormality monitoring (milliseconds)	<p>Abnormality monitoring of disk failure is performed at the interval specified in <code>disk_check_interval</code>. If the file cannot be created, it will be assumed that an error has occurred that requires the primary server to be switched, or the standby server to be disconnected.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647. Set a value larger than the disk access time.</p>

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		The default is the value set for heartbeat_interval.
disk_check_retry	Number of retries for disk abnormality monitoring (number of times)	Specify the number of retries to be performed when an error has been detected that requires the primary server to be switched, or the standby server to be disconnected.  If an error is detected in succession more than the specified number of times, switch or disconnection will be performed.  Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647.  The default number of retries is the value set for heartbeat_retry.
disk_check_timeout	Abnormality monitoring timeout time (seconds)	The time allowed from the start time of the next disk_check_interval after a disk error occurs until the error is determined to be due to timeout.  To disconnect the standby server when a disk error due to this timeout is detected on the standby server, set shutdown_detached_synchronous_standby to on.  The default is 2147483.  Specify an integer between 0 and 2147483.
disk_check_max_threads	Upper limit on the number of threads used for abnormality monitoring	Upper limit on the number of threads for disk monitoring.  The default is the number of processors available to the JVM)  Specify an integer between 1 and 2147483647, but setting a value greater than the threads available on the machine may result in a system error.  When you run the mc_ctl status command separately from the monitoring process, each mc_ctl status temporarily uses the same number of threads as the monitoring process. When setting disk_check_max_threads, consider the machine's thread limit, the number of table spaces you plan to use, and the number of mc_ctl status commands that may be executed at the same time.
tablespace_directory_error_action	message or failover	Specify the behavior to be implemented if an error is detected in the tablespace storage directory.  message: Notify messages.  failover: Perform automatic degradation.  The default is "failover".
arbiter_alive_interval	Interval time for monitoring connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (milliseconds)	A heartbeat is sent to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process at the specified interval.  Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.  The default is 16000 milliseconds.  This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.
arbiter_alive_timeout	Timeout for monitoring connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (seconds)	If the heartbeat does not respond within the specified number of seconds, the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is determined to have been disconnected, a message is output, and reconnection is attempted.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647. The default is 20 seconds. This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.
arbiter_alive_retry	Number of retries for monitoring connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (number of times)	Specify the number of heartbeat retries to be performed if an error is detected in the heartbeat to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process. If the heartbeat does not respond within the specified number of retries, the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is determined to have been disconnected. Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647. The default is 0 times. This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.
arbiter_connect_interval	Attempt interval for connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (milliseconds)	Reconnection is attempted at the specified interval if connection fails at startup of the Mirroring Controller process or if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is disconnected. Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647. The default is 16000 milliseconds. This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.
arbiter_connect_timeout	Timeout for connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (seconds)	If reconnection at startup of the Mirroring Controller process or after disconnection of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process does not succeed within the specified number of seconds, connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is determined to have failed and reconnection is attempted. Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647. The default is 20 seconds. This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.
fencing_command	<i>'fencingCmdFilePath'</i> [Setting example] fencing_command = '/mc/fencing_dir/ execute_fencing.sh'	Specify the full path of the fencing command that fences a database server where an error is determined to have occurred. Enclose the path in single quotation marks ('). Specify the path using less than 1024 bytes. This parameter must be specified when "command" is set for heartbeat_error_action.
fencing_command_timeout	Fencing command timeout (seconds)	If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, fencing is determined to have failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the fencing command execution process. Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647. The default is 20 seconds.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
arbitration_timeout	Arbitration processing timeout in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (seconds)	<p>The specified value must be at least equal to the value of <code>fencing_command_timeout</code> in the arbitration configuration file, which is the heartbeat monitoring time of the operating system or server.</p> <p>If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, the primary server will not be switched and the standby server will not be disconnected. Therefore, perform degradation manually.</p> <p>If the <code>heartbeat_interval</code>, <code>heartbeat_timeout</code>, and <code>heartbeat_retry</code> values are specified in <code>arbitration.conf</code> for the arbitration server, use the arbitration server values to design <code>arbitration_timeout</code>.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is 30 seconds.</p> <p>This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.</p>
arbitration_command	<p><i>'arbitrationCmdFilePath'</i></p> <p>[Setting example]</p> <p><code>arbitration_command = '/mc/ arbitration_dir/ execute_arbitration_command.sh'</code></p>	<p>Specify the full path of the arbitration command to be executed when an abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server. Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').</p> <p>Specify the path using less than 1024 bytes.</p> <p>This parameter must be specified when "command" is set for <code>heartbeat_error_action</code>.</p>
arbitration_command_timeout	Arbitration command timeout (seconds)	<p>If the arbitration command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, it is determined that execution of the arbitration command has failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the arbitration command execution process.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is 30 seconds.</p> <p>This parameter can be specified only when "command" is set for <code>heartbeat_error_action</code>.</p>
shutdown_detached_synchronous_standby	on or off	<p>Specify whether to forcibly stop the instance on the standby server when the standby server is disconnected.</p> <p>on: Stop the instance.</p> <p>off: Do not stop the instance.</p> <p>If "on" is specified and the pre-detach command was created, the pre-detach command is executed and then the instance is stopped.</p> <p>The default is "off".</p>
post_switch_command	<p><i>'postSwitchCmdFilePath'</i></p> <p>[Setting example]</p> <p><code>post_switch_command = '/mc/ status_change/ execute_post_switch.sh'</code></p>	<p>Specify the full path of the command to be called by Mirroring Controller after a new primary server is promoted during a failover of the primary server.</p> <p>Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').</p> <p>Specify the path using less than 1024 bytes.</p>

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
post_attach_command	' <i>postAttachCmdFilePath</i> ' [Setting example] post_attach_command = '/mc/ status_change/ execute_post_attach.sh'	Specify the full path of the command to be called by Mirroring Controller after the standby server is attached to the cluster system.  Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').  Specify the path using less than 1024 bytes.
pre_detach_command	' <i>preDetachCmdFilePath</i> ' [Setting example] pre_detach_command = '/mc/ status_change/execute_pre_detach.sh'	Specify the full path of the command to be called by Mirroring Controller before the standby server is disconnected from the cluster system.  Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').  Specify the path using less than 1024 bytes.
status_change_command_timeout	State transition command timeout (seconds)	Specify the timeout value of the post-switch command, post-attach command, and pre-detach command. If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the execution process of the status change command.  Specify a timeout between 1 and 2147483647.  The default is 20 seconds.
enable_promote_on_os_and_admin_network_error	on or off	If on is specified, if a admin network error occurs and replication is further lost, the system will ask the arbitration server to verify that the primary server and databases are running, and if they are down, promote the standby server.  The default is "off".
startup_process_check_timeout	Timeout period for error monitoring in startup process monitoring (seconds)	If this parameter is not specified, startup process monitoring is disabled.  If this parameter is specified, startup process monitoring is enabled, and a startup process anomaly is considered to occur if pending WAL has not been applied in the specified number of seconds or more.  This parameter takes effect when running as a standby server.  The startup process monitor checks for WAL application at intervals specified by db_instance_check_interval. This delays detection of unresponsive conditions by up to db_instance_check_interval.  Set shutdown_detached_synchronous_standby to on to automatically shutdown and disconnect the standby server when an error is detected.  Note that depending on the server parameter settings, WAL application on the standby server might be delayed, so set the monitoring time.  For example, the max_standby_streaming_delay and recovery_min_apply_delay parameters delay WAL application. Set the monitoring time parameters so that the startup process is not falsely detected as not responding due to the effect of these parameter settings.  Specify a number between 1 and 2147483647.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
check_synchronous_standby_names_validation	on or off	<p>Specify whether Mirroring Controller is to periodically check during operations whether the synchronous_standby_names parameter in postgresql.conf was changed by an incorrect user operation.</p> <p>However, it is not recommended to enable this parameter, because performing this check causes Mirroring Controller to use the CPU of the database server redundantly and execute SQL statements at high frequency.</p> <p>This parameter is compatible with operations in FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 9.6 or earlier.</p> <p>The default is "off".</p>
db_instance_ext_pq_conninfo	<i>'libpqConnectionSSLParmToConnectToDbinstance'</i>	<p>Specify, in key-value form, the connection parameter for libpq that Mirroring Controller adds when connecting to a database. The connection parameters you can specify are those related to SSL. Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.</p> <p>If you want to validate the server certificate using the destination host name, such as specifying sslmode=verify-full as the connection parameter, specify the host name in the Common Name of the server certificate in the sslservercertcn connection parameter. For information about the sslservercertcn connection parameter, refer to "Using the C Library (libpq)" in "Application Connection Switch Feature" in the Application Development Guide.</p> <p>The connection parameter specified in this parameter must also be specified in the db_instance_ext_jdbc_conninfo.</p>
db_instance_ext_jdbc_conninfo	<i>'JDBCCConnectionSSLParmToConnectToDbinstance'</i>	<p>Specify, in URI form, the connection parameter for JDBC that Mirroring Controller adds when connecting to a database. The connection parameters you can specify are those related to SSL. Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.</p> <p>If you want to validate the server certificate using the destination host name, such as specifying sslmode=verify-full as the connection parameter, specify the host name in the Common Name of the server certificate in the sslservercertcn connection parameter. For information about the sslservercertcn connection parameter, refer to "Using the JDBC Driver" in "Application Connection Switch Feature" in the Application Development Guide.</p> <p>The connection parameter specified in this parameter must also be specified in the db_instance_ext_pq_conninfo.</p>

\*1: By specifying the syslog\_ident parameter of the postgresql.conf file, the Mirroring Controller output content can be referenced transparently, so log reference is easy.

\*2: The operating system TCP connection timeout period is determined by the kernel parameter tcp\_syn\_retries. The remote\_call\_timeout parameter must be set to a value that is shorter than the timeout period for the operating system TCP connection timeout, so change either parameter as necessary.

\*3: In management communications, arbitrage processing, fencing commands, and state transition commands may be executed in succession by the Mirroring Controller arbitrage process. Therefore, the value specified for the remote\_call\_timeout parameter must be greater than the sum of these timeout values. Depending on the value specified for the heartbeat\_error\_action parameter, set the remote\_call\_timeout parameter using the following formula:

- arbitration: (arbitration\_timeout + fencing\_command\_timeout + status\_change\_command\_timeout) \* 1000
- command: (fencing\_command\_timeout + status\_change\_command\_timeout) \* 1000
- message: (fencing\_command\_timeout + status\_change\_command\_timeout) \* 1000
- fallback: (status\_change\_command\_timeout) \* 1000

Because other internal processing may be performed in the management communication, set the value obtained by multiplying the calculation result of the above equation by the safety factor (about 1.2).

Also, for the fencing\_command\_timeout parameter, use the value of the parameter in the database server's server definition file, not in the arbitration definition file.

The availability of some parameters depends on the value set for the heartbeat\_error\_action parameter that sets the operation to be performed if heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server detects a heartbeat abnormality.

Table A.5 Parameter availability depending on the value set for the heartbeat\_error\_action parameter

Parameter	Value set			
	arbitration	command	message	fallback
arbiter_alive_interval	Y	N	N	N
arbiter_alive_timeout	Y	N	N	N
arbiter_alive_retry	Y	N	N	N
arbiter_connect_interval	Y	N	N	N
arbiter_connect_timeout	Y	N	N	N
arbitration_timeout	Y	N	N	N
arbitration_command	N	R	N	N
arbitration_command_timeout	N	Y	N	N
fencing_command	Y	R	Y	N
fencing_command_timeout	Y	Y	Y	N
shutdown_detached_synchronous_standby	Y	Y	N	N

R: Required

Y: Can be specified

N: Cannot be specified

## A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File

In arbitration.conf, define the information related to arbitration and control of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

### Linux

Table A.6 arbitration.conf file (Linux)

Parameter	Value set	Description
port	Port number of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process	The specified value must not exceed the range 0 to 65535. Ensure that the port number does not conflict with other software. Do not specify an ephemeral port that may temporarily be assigned by another program.  For the port number of the arbitration server to be specified in network.conf on the database server, specify the same value as the port number specified in this parameter.

Parameter	Value set	Description
my_address	' <i>ipAddrOrHostNameThatAcceptsConnectionFromMirroringControllerProcessesOnDbServer</i> '  [Setting example] my_address = '192.0.3.120'	For the IP address or host name of the arbitration server to be specified in network.conf on the database server, specify the same value as the IP address or host name specified in this parameter.  IPv4 and IPv6 addresses can be specified.  Specify the IP address or host name, enclosed in single quotation marks (').
core_file_path	' <i>coreFileOutputDir</i> '	Specify the directory to which the core file is to be output, enclosed in single quotation marks ('). Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.  If this parameter is omitted, it will be assumed that the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory was specified.
syslog_facility	Specify LOCAL0, LOCAL1, LOCAL2, LOCAL3, LOCAL4, LOCAL5, LOCAL6, or LOCAL7.	When the import of logs to the syslog is enabled, the value of this parameter will be used for "facility" of the syslog.  The default is "LOCAL0".
syslog_ident	' <i>programName</i> '	Specify using single quotation marks (') to enclose the program name used to identify the Mirroring Controller arbitration process message in the system log. Use ASCII characters excluding spaces to specify this parameter.  The default is 'MirroringControllerArbiter'.
fencing_command	' <i>fencingCmdFilePath</i> '  [Setting example] fencing_command = '/arbiter/ fencing_dir/execute_fencing.sh'	Specify the full path of the fencing command that fences a database server where an error is determined to have occurred.  Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').  Specify the path using less than 1024 bytes.
fencing_command_timeout	Fencing command timeout (seconds)	If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, fencing is determined to have failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the fencing command execution process.  Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.  The default is 20 seconds.
heartbeat_interval(*1)	Interval time for heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (milliseconds)	The heartbeat monitoring of the database server is checked at the specified interval and arbitration is performed.  Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.  The default is the value specified in <i>serverIdentifier.conf</i> of the database server.  Specify this parameter to perform optimization taking into account differences in the line load to the admin network and the reduction in the time it takes to degrade.
heartbeat_timeout	Timeout for heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (seconds)	If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, it will be assumed that an error has occurred that requires the primary server or standby server to be fenced.

Parameter	Value set	Description
		Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647. The default is the value specified in <i>serverIdentifier.conf</i> of the database server. Specify this parameter to perform optimization taking into account differences in the line load to the admin network and the reduction in the time it takes to degrade.
heartbeat_retry	Number of retries for heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (number of times)	Specify the number of retries to be performed when an error has been detected that requires the primary server or standby server to be fenced. If an error is detected in succession more than the specified number of times, fencing will be performed. Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647. The default is the value specified in <i>serverIdentifier.conf</i> of the database server. Specify this parameter to perform optimization taking into account differences in the line load to the admin network and the reduction in the time it takes to degrade.

\*1: Refer to "2.11.4 Tuning for Optimization of Degradation Using Abnormality Monitoring" for information on the tuning parameters for operating system or server abnormality monitoring when using an arbitration server.

## Windows

Table A.7 arbitration.conf file (Windows)

Parameter	Value set	Description
port	Port number of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process	The specified value must not exceed the range 0 to 65535. Ensure that the port number does not conflict with other software. Do not specify an ephemeral port that may temporarily be assigned by another program. For the port number of the arbitration server to be specified in <i>network.conf</i> on the database server, specify the same value as the port number specified in this parameter.
my_address	' <i>ipAddrOrHostNameThatAcceptsConnectionFromMirroringControllerProcessesOnDbServer</i> ' [Setting example] my_address = '192.0.3.120'	For the IP address or host name of the arbitration server to be specified in <i>network.conf</i> on the database server, specify the same value as the IP address or host name specified in this parameter. IPv4 and IPv6 addresses can be specified. Specify the IP address or host name, enclosed in single quotation marks (').
core_file_path	' <i>coreFileOutputDir</i> '	Specify the directory to which the core file is to be output, enclosed in single quotation marks ('). Use ASCII characters. Specify \\ as file separator.

Parameter	Value set	Description
		If this parameter is omitted, it will be assumed that the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory was specified.
service_name	<i>'registeredServiceNameOfMirroringControllerArbitrationProcess'</i>	Specify the Mirroring Controller arbitration process service name to be registered as a Windows service, enclosed in single quotation marks ('). Use ASCII characters excluding forward slash (/) and backslash (\) to specify this parameter.  The service name is up to 124 bytes.  The default is 'MirroringControllerArbiter'.
event_source	<i>'eventSourceName'</i>	Specify the event source name to be used to identify the Mirroring Controller arbitration process message in the event log, enclosed in single quotation marks ('). Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.  The maximum length of the event source name is 255 bytes.  The default is 'MirroringControllerArbiter'.
fencing_command	<i>'fencingCmdFilePath'</i> [Setting example] fencing_command = 'c:\\arbiter\\fencing_dir\\execute_fencing.bat'	Specify the full path of the fencing command that fences a database server where an error is determined to have occurred.  Specify \\ as file separator.  Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').  Specify the path using less than 260 bytes.  Any multibyte characters must use the same encoding as the operating system.
fencing_command_timeout	Fencing command timeout (seconds)	If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, fencing is determined to have failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the fencing command execution process.  Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.  The default is 20 seconds.
heartbeat_interval(*1)	Interval time for heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (milliseconds)	The heartbeat monitoring of the database server is checked at the specified interval and arbitration is performed.  Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.  The default is the value specified in <i>serverIdentifier.conf</i> of the database server.  Specify this parameter to perform optimization taking into account differences in the line load to the admin network and the reduction in the time it takes to degrade.
heartbeat_timeout	Timeout for heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (seconds)	If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, it will be assumed that an error has occurred that requires the primary server or standby server to be fenced.  Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.

Parameter	Value set	Description
		<p>The default is the value specified in <i>serverIdentifier.conf</i> of the database server.</p> <p>Specify this parameter to perform optimization taking into account differences in the line load to the admin network and the reduction in the time it takes to degrade.</p>
heartbeat_retry	Number of retries for heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (number of times)	<p>Specify the number of retries to be performed when an error has been detected that requires the primary server or standby server to be fenced.</p> <p>If an error is detected in succession more than the specified number of times, fencing will be performed.</p> <p>Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is the value specified in <i>serverIdentifier.conf</i> of the database server.</p> <p>Specify this parameter to perform optimization taking into account differences in the line load to the admin network and the reduction in the time it takes to degrade.</p>

\*1:Refer to "[2.11.4 Tuning for Optimization of Degradation Using Abnormality Monitoring](#)" for information on the tuning parameters for operating system or server abnormality monitoring when using an arbitration server.

## Appendix B Supplementary Information on Building the Primary Server and Standby Server on the Same Server

The primary server and standby server can be pseudo-configured on the same server for system testing, for example. Out of consideration for performance and reliability, do not use this type of configuration for any other purposes. For this reason, do not use this type of configuration in a production environment.

Note that the setup and operations is the same as if the primary and standby servers are built on different servers.

This appendix provides supplementary information explaining how to configure the primary server and standby server on the same server.

### Information

Even if automatic degradation by an arbitration server is set when the primary server and standby server are configured on the same server, there will be no effect of it.

## B.1 Backup Data Storage Destination Directory

It is not a problem if the same backup data storage destination directory is used on the primary server and standby server.

## B.2 How to Execute the mc\_ctl Command

When executing the mc\_ctl command, specify the server identifier in the --local-server option in order to identify the operation destination server.

Below is an example of starting Mirroring Controller of the server "server1" defined in the network.conf file. For mc\_ctl command operations using another mode, also specify the --local-server option.

Define two server identifiers for the same IP address with different port numbers in the network.conf file.

Example)

```
server1 192.0.2.100 27540
server2 192.0.2.100 27541
```

Ensure that the port numbers of both primary server and standby server do not conflict with any other software.

### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

Start Mirroring Controller of the server "server1":

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1 --local-server server1
```

Stop Mirroring Controller of the server "server1":

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mcdir/inst1 --local-server server1
```

### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

Start Mirroring Controller of the server "server1":

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl start -M /mcdir/inst1 -F --local-server server1
```

Stop Mirroring Controller of the server "server1":

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -M /mcdir/inst1 --local-server server1
```

 **Point**

.....  
Add the --local-server option to the mc\_ctl option specification for ExecStart and ExecStop of the unit file for systemd.

Refer to "[2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances](#)" for details.  
.....

# Appendix C User Commands

This appendix describes three categories of commands:

- Fencing command
- Arbitration command
- State transition commands

This appendix describes each category of user command.

## C.1 Fencing Command

### Format

The syntax for calling the fencing command from the Mirroring Controller process or the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is described below.

Fencing command of the database server

```
fencingCmd executionMode mcDegradationOper cmdServerId targetServerId primarycenter
```

Fencing command of the arbitration server

```
fencingCmd executionMode mcDegradationOper targetServerId
```

### Input

Fencing command of the database server

Execution mode

monitor: Detect issues via automatic monitoring of the Mirroring Controller process

command: Mirroring Controller command execution (switch mode or detach mode of the mc\_ctl command)

Degradation operation to be performed by Mirroring Controller

switch: Switch

detach: Disconnect

*cmdServerId*

ID of the database server that called the command

*targetServerId*

ID of the database server to be fenced

primarycenter

Fixed value

Fencing command of the arbitration server

Execution mode

monitor: Detect issues via automatic monitoring of the Mirroring Controller process

command: Mirroring Controller command execution (switch mode or detach mode of the mc\_ctl command)

Degradation operation to be performed by Mirroring Controller

switch: Switch

detach: Disconnect

*targetServerId*

ID of the database server to be fenced

## Output

Return value

0: Mirroring Controller will continue the degradation process.

Other than 0: Mirroring Controller will cancel the degradation process.

## Description

Identifies the database server targeted for fencing based on the input server identifier, and implements the process that isolates it from the cluster system.

## Notes

- The command is executed by the operating system user who started Mirroring Controller or the Mirroring Controller arbitration process. Therefore, if the command is to be executed by a specific operating system user, change the executing user of the command accordingly.
- The operating system user who started Mirroring Controller or the Mirroring Controller arbitration process must have execution privileges to the command. Otherwise, the degradation process will be canceled.
- From a security point of view, set the access privileges as necessary so that the fencing command is not overwritten and unauthorized operations are not performed by unintended operating system users.
- If the fencing command returns a value other than 0, Mirroring Controller will cancel the degradation process, so it is necessary for the user to check the status of the server, and switch or disconnect it manually.
- Before executing the fencing command, check if the server is already fenced, to avoid the command terminating abnormally.
- If the command times out, Mirroring Controller will stop the command, output an error message, and cancel the degradation process.

## Information

The fencing command can be implemented by simply stopping the operating system or server. For example, if stopping the power for the database server, it is possible to use a utility to control the hardware control board in environments equipped with boards compatible with IPMI hardware standard.

If power operations via IPMI are not available in a cloud environment, check and manage the state of the VM using CLI commands or APIs provided by the cloud service. For details on the cloud service's CLI commands or APIs, refer to the manual of each cloud service.

### Linux

Below is a sample script of a fencing command that powers off the database server using the IPMI tool.

Sample shell script

```
/installDir/share/mcarb_execute_fencing.sh.sample
```

Below is a sample script of a fencing command to stop the power of the database server using the CLI command of the cloud service.

Sample shell script for Amazon Web Services

```
/installDir/share/mcarb_execute_fencing.sh.aws.sample
```

Sample shell script for Microsoft Azure

```
/installDir/share/mcarb_execute_fencing.sh.az.sample
```

### Windows

Below is a sample script of a fencing command that powers off the database server using IPMIUTIL.

Sample shell script

```
installDir\share\mcarb_execute_fencing.bat.sample
```

Below is a sample script of a fencing command to stop the power of the database server using the CLI command of the cloud service.

Sample shell script for Amazon Web Services

```
installDir\share\mcarb_execute_fencing.bat.aws.sample
```

Sample shell script for Microsoft Azure

```
installDir\share\mcarb_execute_fencing.bat.az.sample
```

## C.2 Arbitration Command

### Format

The syntax for calling the arbitration command from the Mirroring Controller process is described below.

```
arbitrationCmd cmdServerId targetServerId primarycenter
```

### Input

*cmdServerId*

ID of the database server that called the command

*targetServerId*

ID of the database server to arbitrate

*primarycenter*

Fixed value

### Output

Return value

0: The database server to arbitrate has an issue, and Mirroring Controller will continue the degradation process.

Other than 0: The database server to arbitrate is normal, and Mirroring Controller will cancel the degradation process.

### Description

Identifies the database server to arbitrate based on the input server identifier, and checks the status of the server.

### Notes

- The command is executed by the operating system user who started Mirroring Controller.
- The operating system user who started Mirroring Controller must have execution privileges to the command. Otherwise, the command will not be called, and the degradation process will be canceled.
- If the command times out, Mirroring Controller will stop the command, output an error message, and cancel the degradation process.

### Information

One way to implement an arbitration command is to check the server status using the OS's ping command. It is recommended to execute the ping command on a network separate from the admin network to accurately check the server status. Adjust the following parameters of the sample script according to your environment, considering factors such as business load, network line load, and reduction of degradation time.

Parameter	Description
HEARTBEAT_TIMEOUT	Timeout duration for OS/server health monitoring (seconds) If there is no response for more than the specified number of seconds, it is considered that an abnormality has occurred that requires fencing of the primary server or standby server.

Parameter	Description
	Consider the time during which continuous load is applied to the server or arbitration network capabilities. For example, when executing high-load batch operations or when high-concurrency online operations occur continuously.
RETRY_COUNT	Retry count for monitoring the life and death of OS/servers (count) Specify the number of retries when an anomaly is detected. Fencing will be performed if an anomaly is detected consecutively for the specified number of times + 1 or more.
RETRY_INTERVAL	Interval time for monitoring the life and death of OS/servers (seconds) Monitoring the life and death of the database server at the specified interval.

#### Linux

Below is a sample script for the arbitration command.

Sample shell script

```
/installDir/share/mc_execute_arbitration_command.sh.sample
```

#### Windows

Below is a sample script for the arbitration command.

Sample shell script

```
installDir\share\mc_execute_arbitration_command.bat.sample
```

## C.3 State Transition Commands

State transition commands include the three types of user commands below. Any of the commands can be implemented by Mirroring Controller in conjunction with database server status transitions.

- Post-switch command
- Pre-detach command
- Post-attach command

### C.3.1 Post-switch Command

#### Format

The syntax for calling the post-switch command from the Mirroring Controller process is described below.

```
postswitchCmd serverIdentifier primarycenter
```

#### Input

*serverIdentifier*

ID of the database server (new primary server) that was switched

*primarycenter*

Fixed value

#### Output

Return value

None

## Notes

- The command is executed by the operating system user who started Mirroring Controller.
- The operating system user who started Mirroring Controller must have execution privileges to the command. Otherwise, the command will not be called.
- If the command times out, Mirroring Controller will stop the command, output an error message, and cancel the process.

## C.3.2 Pre-detach Command

---

### Format

The syntax for calling the pre-detach command from the Mirroring Controller process is described below.

```
predetachCmd cmdServerId serverRole targetServerId primarycenter
```

### Input

*cmdServerId*

ID of the database server that called the command

Server role

Role of the database server that called the command

primary: Primary

standby: Standby

*targetServerId*

ID of the standby server to be disconnected from the cluster system

primarycenter

Fixed value

### Output

Return value

None

## Notes

- The command is executed by the operating system user who started Mirroring Controller.
- The operating system user who started Mirroring Controller must have execution privileges to the command. Otherwise, the command will not be called, however, Mirroring Controller will output an error message and continue the process.
- If the command times out, Mirroring Controller will stop the command, output an error message, and cancel the process.

## C.3.3 Post-attach Command

---

### Format

The syntax for calling the post-attach command from the Mirroring Controller process is described below.

```
postattachCmd cmdServerId serverRole targetServerId primarycenter
```

### Input

*cmdServerId*

ID of the database server that called the command

### Server role

Role of the database server that called the command

primary: Primary

standby: Standby

### *targetServerId*

ID of the standby server to be attached to the cluster system

### primarycenter

Fixed value

### Output

Return value

None

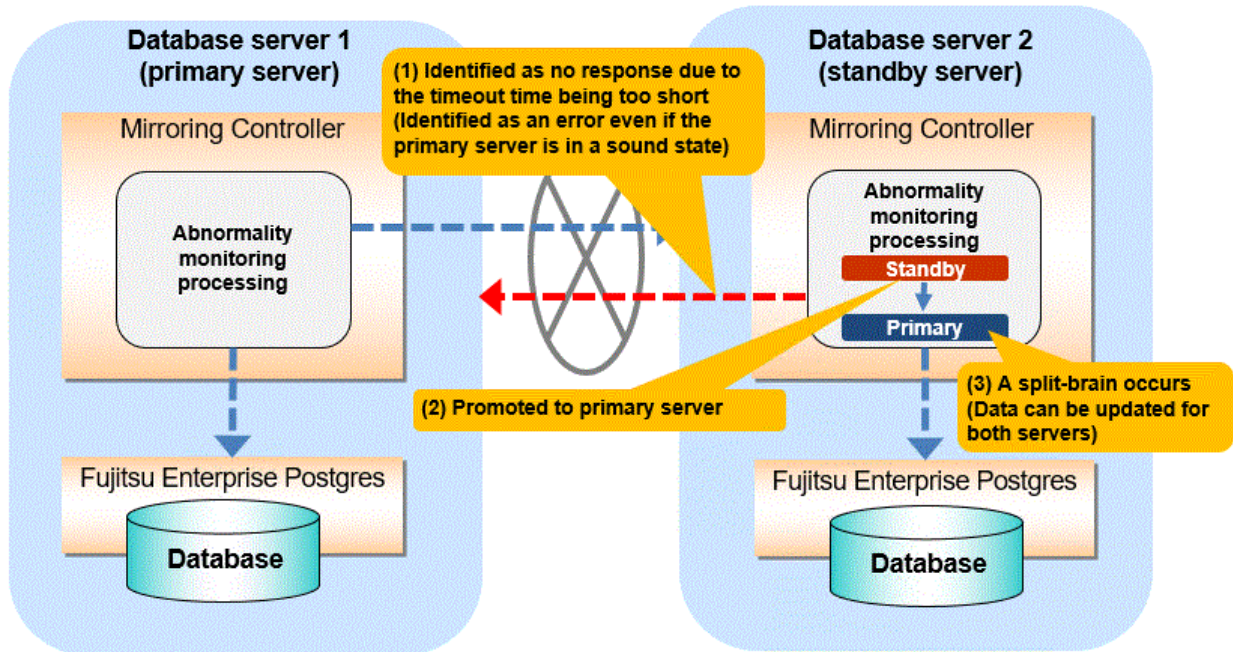
### Notes

- The command is executed by the operating system user who started Mirroring Controller.
- The operating system user who started Mirroring Controller must have execution privileges to the command. Otherwise, the command will not be called.
- If the command times out, Mirroring Controller will stop the command, output an error message, and cancel the process.

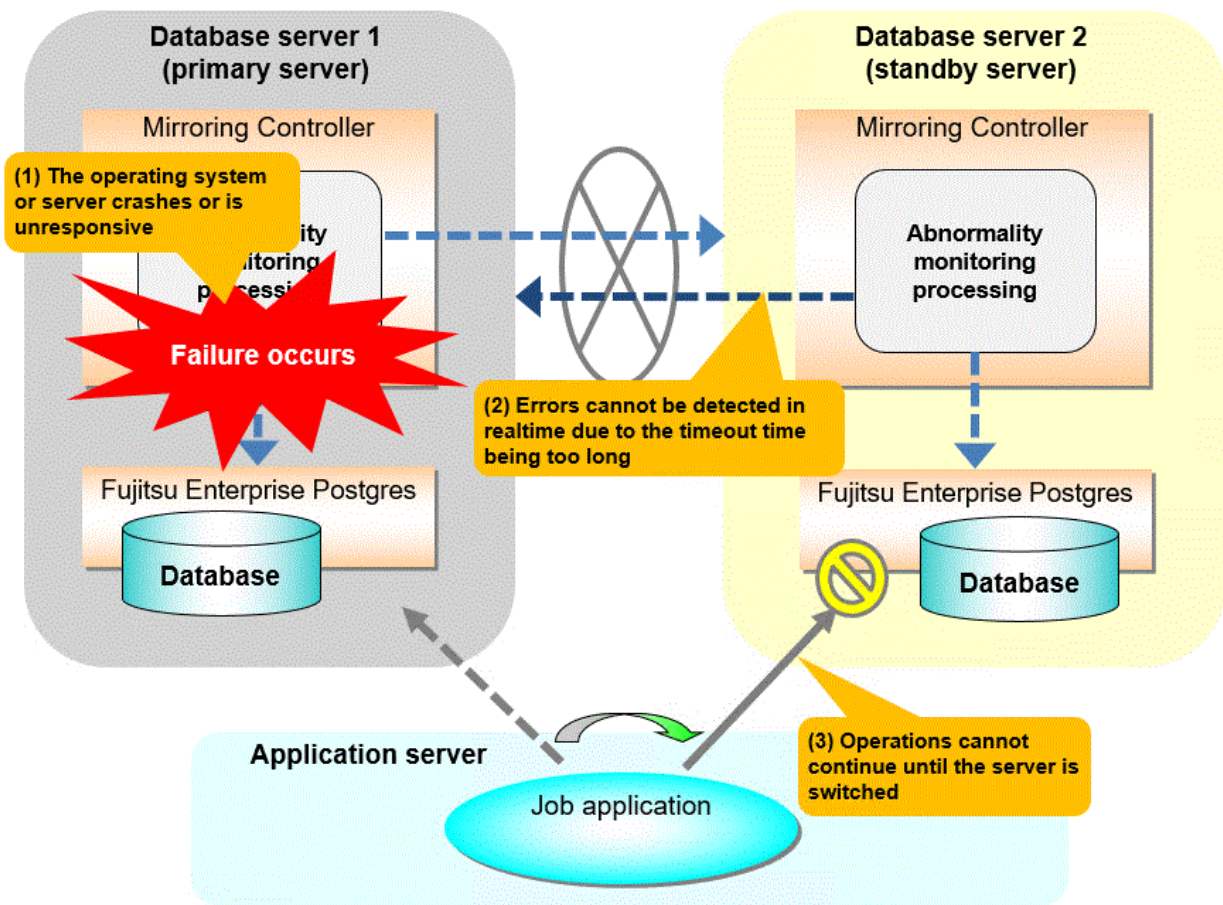
# Appendix D Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality

The type of issue below occurs if automatic degradation is performed unconditionally after an issue is detected during heartbeat monitoring of an operating system or server, and heartbeat monitoring was not properly tuned.

- If the timeout time is too short



● If the timeout time is too long



**Notes on monitoring when the operating system or server crashes or is unresponsive**

As illustrated in the diagram above, timeout is used to monitor whether the operating system or server crashes or is unresponsive. Therefore, if tuning has not been performed correctly, there is a risk of a split-brain mistakenly occurring even if the server is in a sound state.

Split-brain is a phenomenon in which both servers temporarily operate as primary servers, causing data updates to be performed on both servers.

**Split-brain detection method**

It can be confirmed that split-brain occurs under the following conditions:

1. When the mc\_ctl command is executed in status mode on both servers, the "host\_role" of both servers is output as "primary", and
2. The following message is output to the system log of one of the servers:

```
promotion processing completed (MCA00062)
```

**How to recover from a split-brain**

Use the procedure described below. Note that the new primary server is the server that was confirmed in step 2 of the aforementioned detection method.

1. Stop all applications that are running on the old and new primary servers.
2. Investigate and recover the database.  
Investigate the update results that have not been reflected to the new primary server from the database of the old primary server, and apply to the new primary server as necessary.
3. Stop the old primary server instance and the Mirroring Controller.
4. Resume the applications that were stopped in step 1.

5. Recover the old primary server.

While referring to "[2.5 Setting Up the Standby Server](#)", build (set up) the old primary server as the new standby server, from the new primary server.

### **Notes on monitoring by restarting the OS**

The heartbeat monitoring of the database server uses the OS ping command. Therefore, if the timeout period is too long and the OS restarts, an error might not be detected. This can result in a business shutdown without automatic switchover even though the primary server is down. There are several ways to avoid this situation:

- Refer to "[Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server](#)" and perform tuning so that the timeout time is shorter than the time required to restart the OS.
- Refer to "[2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances](#)" to set automatic startup of Mirroring Controller.

# Appendix E Supplementary Procedure on Configuring for Operation in Database Multiplexing Mode

This appendix explains a supplementary procedure on the configuration required for operation in database multiplexing mode.

## E.1 Security Policy Settings

---

This section explains how to configure the security settings to enable an operating system user account designated as an instance administrator user to log on as a service.

### 1. Displaying the [Local Security Policy] window

In Windows, select [Administrative Tools], and then click [Local Security Policy].

### 2. Setting up security

1. In the [Local Security Policy] window, select [Security Settings], select [Local Policies], and then click [User Rights Assignment].
2. Under [Policy] in the [User Rights Assignment] window, double-click [Log on as a service].
3. In the [Log on as a service Properties] window, set the following:
  - a. Select the [Local Security Setting] tab.
  - b. On the [Local Security Setting] tab, click [Add User or Group].
  - c. In the [Select Users or Groups] window, enter the operating system user account of the instance administrator user in [Enter the object names to select].
  - d. Click [OK].
4. In the [Log on as a service Properties] window, click [OK].
5. From the [Local Security Policy] tree, click [Local Policies], and then double-click [Security Options].
6. Scroll down and double-click [User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for administrators in Admin Approval Mode].
7. From the drop-down menu, select the "Elevate without prompting" in the [Local Security Setting] tab.
8. Click [OK].

## E.2 Windows Firewall Settings

---

This section explains how to enable the port number used by Mirroring Controller, if the Windows firewall feature is enabled.

### Windows Server(R) 2016:

1. In the [Windows Firewall] window, click [Advanced settings] on the left side of the window.
2. In the [Windows Firewall with Advanced Security] window, click [Inbound Rules] on the left side of the window.
3. Click [New Rule] on the right side of the window.
4. In the [New Inbound Rule Wizard] window, select [Port], and then click [Next].
5. Select [TCP] and [Specific local ports], then specify the port number defined in the network definition file, and then click [Next].
6. Select [Allow the connection], and then click [Next].
7. Select the profiles for which this rule applies, and then click [Next].
8. In [Name], specify the desired name, and then click [Finish].
9. In the [Windows Firewall with Advanced Security] window, check if the added rule is enabled under [Inbound Rules] in the center of the window.

**Other than above:**

1. In the [Windows Defender Firewall] window, click [Advanced settings] on the left side of the window.
2. In the [Windows Defender Firewall with Advanced Security] window, click [Inbound Rules] on the left side of the window.
3. Click [New Rule] on the right side of the window.
4. In the [New Inbound Rule Wizard] window, select [Port], and then click [Next].
5. Select [TCP] and [Specific local ports], then specify the port number defined in the network definition file, and then click [Next].
6. Select [Allow the connection], and then click [Next].
7. Select the profiles for which this rule applies, and then click [Next].
8. In [Name], specify the desired name, and then click [Finish].
9. In the [Windows Defender Firewall with Advanced Security] window, check if the added rule is enabled under [Inbound Rules] in the center of the window.

## Appendix F WebAdmin Disallow User Inputs Containing Hazardous Characters

WebAdmin considers the following as hazardous characters, which are not allowed in user inputs.

- | (pipe sign)
- & (ampersand sign)
- ; (semicolon sign)
- \$ (dollar sign)
- % (percent sign)
- @ (at sign)
- ' (single apostrophe)
- " (quotation mark)
- \ ' (backslash-escaped apostrophe)
- \ " (backslash-escaped quotation mark)
- <> (triangular parenthesis)
- () (parenthesis)
- + (plus sign)
- CR (Carriage return, ASCII 0x0d)
- LF (Line feed, ASCII 0x0a)
- ,
- \ (backslash)

## **Appendix G Collecting Failure Investigation Data**

For information on collecting failure investigation data, refer to the following.

Using a database server to collect data

"Collecting Failure Investigation Data" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server

Using an arbitration server to collect data

"Collecting Failure Investigation Data" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server Assistant

# Index

[A]	[E]
Action Required when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected..... 69	Encryption of Transaction Logs Transferred to the Standby Server..... 16
Action Required when All Database Servers or Instances Stopped ..... 97	
Action Required when an Error Occurs in the Database	[F]
Multiplexing Mode..... 86	Failback of the Primary Server..... 91
Action Required when Automatic Disconnection Fails..... 96	Fencing Command..... 136
Action Required when Automatic Switch Fails..... 96	
Action Required when Server Degradation Occurs..... 86	[H]
Addressing Errors During Degrading Operation..... 95	How to Execute the mc_ctl Command..... 134
Application Connection Server Settings..... 42	
arbitration.conf file (Linux)..... 129	[I]
arbitration.conf file (Windows)..... 131	Identify cause of error and perform recovery..... 89,95
Arbitration Command..... 138	Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server..... 88
Arbitration Configuration File..... 129	Identify Cause of Error and Restructure the Standby Server..... 94
Arbitration Server Maintenance..... 78	If Performing the Referencing Job on the Synchronous Standby Server..... 6
Arbitration Server Process..... 11	If Prioritizing the Main Job on the Primary Server..... 6
Arbitration Server Resources..... 11	Installation..... 18
Authentication of the Standby Server..... 15	
	[J]
[B]	JAVA_HOME Setting (SLES)..... 19,20
Backing up Database Multiplexing Mode Information..... 62	
Backup Data Storage Destination Directory..... 134	[M]
Backup Operation..... 62	Manually Disconnecting the Standby Server..... 69
	Manually Switching the Primary Server..... 68
[C]	Matching the system times..... 17
Changes in Operation..... 79	Mirroring Controller Resources..... 10
Changes Required when the Standby Server is Stopped..... 79	Monitoring Mirroring Controller Messages..... 70
Changing from Database Multiplexing Mode to Single Server Mode..... 80	Monitoring Using Database Multiplexing Mode..... 4
Changing from Single Server Mode to Database Multiplexing Mode..... 79	
Changing Parameters..... 84	[N]
Changing to Database Multiplexing Mode when the Arbitration Server is Used for Automatic Degradation..... 83	network.conf file..... 117
Checking the Behavior..... 42	Network Configuration File..... 117
Checking the Connection Status..... 41	Notes on CPU Architecture and Products..... 12
Checking the Connection Status on a Database Server..... 41	Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality..... 142
Checking the Connection Status on the Arbitration Server..... 42	
Checking the Database Multiplexing Mode Status..... 67	[O]
Checking the Status of the Arbitration Server..... 68	Operations in Database Multiplexing Mode..... 64
Checking the Status of the Database Server..... 67	Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Disconnection has Occurred..... 93
Configuring ICMP..... 17	Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Switch has Occurred..... 86
Configuring the Arbitration Server..... 20	Overview of Database Multiplexing Mode..... 1
Confirming the Streaming Replication Status..... 40	
Creating, Setting, and Registering the Primary Server Instance ..... 30	[P]
Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance ..... 36	Parameters..... 112
Creating Applications..... 42	Parameters Set on the Primary Server..... 112
	Parameters Set on the Standby Server..... 114
[D]	Post-attach Command..... 140
Database Backup Operation..... 62	Post-switch Command..... 139
Database Server Processes..... 11	postgres.conf file..... 112,114
Deciding on Operation when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected..... 12	Pre-detach Command..... 140
	Preparing for Setup..... 19
	Preparing the Arbitration Server..... 19
	Preparing the Backup Disk..... 19

Preparing the Database Server.....	19
Preparing to Output Error Logs to the Event Log (Windows) .....	19

[R]

Rebuild the Standby Server.....	90,95
Recovering from an Incorrect User Operation.....	101
Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory .....	89,95
Redundancy of the Admin and Log Transfer Networks.....	12
Referencing on the Standby Server.....	6
Rolling Updates.....	72

[S]

Security in Database Multiplexing.....	13
Security Policy Settings.....	145
Security Policy Settings (Windows).....	20
ServerConfiguration File.....	120
Server Configuration File for the Database Servers.....	120
serverIdentifier.conf file.....	120
Server Maintenance.....	72
Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances.....	58
Setting Automatic Start and Stop of the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	60
Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode.....	17
Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Primary Server .....	26
Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Standby Server .....	35
Setting Up the Arbitration Server.....	20
Setting Up the Primary Server.....	26
Setting Up the Standby Server.....	35
Setup.....	17
Starting and Stopping Mirroring Controller.....	65
Starting and Stopping the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	64
Starting Mirroring Controller on the Primary Server.....	34
Starting Mirroring Controller on the Standby Server.....	38
Starting the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	26,64
State Transition Commands.....	139
Stop Mirroring Controller.....	88,94
Stopping for Maintenance.....	77
Stopping the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	64
Supplementary Information on Building the Primary Server and Standby Server on the Same Server.....	134
Supplementary Procedure on Configuring for Operation in Database Multiplexing Mode.....	145
System Configuration for Database Multiplexing Mode.....	6

[T]

Tuning.....	43
Tuning for Optimization of Degrading Operation Using Abnormality Monitoring.....	44
Tuning to Stabilize Queries on the Standby Server.....	43
Tuning to Stabilize Queries on the Standby Server (when Performing Frequent Updates on the Primary Server).....	43
Tuning to Stabilize the Database Multiplexing Mode.....	43

[U]

Uninstalling in Database Multiplexing Mode.....	85
Users who perform setup and operations on the arbitration server .....	17
Users who perform setup and operations on the database server .....	17

[W]

What is Database Multiplexing Mode.....	1
Windows Firewall Settings.....	145

# Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres 18 SP2

## Cluster Operation Guide (Database Multiplexing)

Windows

B1WS-1494-03ENZ0(00)  
June 2026

# Preface

---

## Purpose of this document

This document describes the tasks required for using the database multiplexing feature of Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.

## Intended readers

This document is intended for those who set up and use the database multiplexing feature.

Readers of this document are also assumed to have general knowledge of:

- PostgreSQL
- SQL
- Windows

## Structure of this document

This document is structured as follows:

### [Chapter 1 Overview of Database Multiplexing Mode](#)

Provides an overview of database multiplexing mode.

### [Chapter 2 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode](#)

Describes how to set up database multiplexing mode.

### [Chapter 3 Operations in Database Multiplexing Mode](#)

Explains periodic database multiplexing mode.

### [Chapter 4 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Database Multiplexing Mode](#)

Explains the action required when an error occurs during a database multiplexing mode.

### [Chapter 5 Managing Mirroring Controller Using WebAdmin](#)

Explains how to set up and manage Mirroring Controller in a streaming replication cluster using WebAdmin.

### [Appendix A Parameters](#)

Explains the configuration files and parameters required for database multiplexing mode.

### [Appendix B Supplementary Information on Building the Primary Server and Standby Server on the Same Server](#)

Explains supplementary information on building the primary server and standby server on the same server.

### [Appendix C User Commands](#)

Explains the user commands.

### [Appendix D Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality](#)

Provides notes when performing automatic degradation unconditionally after a heartbeat abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of an operating system or server.

### [Appendix E Supplementary Procedure on Configuring for Operation in Database Multiplexing Mode](#)

Explains supplementary procedure on the configuration required for operation in database multiplexing mode.

### [Appendix F WebAdmin Disallow User Inputs Containing Hazardous Characters](#)

Explains characters not allowed in WebAdmin.

### [Appendix G Collecting Failure Investigation Data](#)

Explains how to collect data for initial investigation.

**Export restrictions**

Exportation/release of this document may require necessary procedures in accordance with the regulations of your resident country and/or US export control laws.

**Issue date and version**

Edition 3.0: June 2026
Edition 2.0: March 2026
Edition 1.0: December 2025

**Copyright**

Copyright 2016-2026 Fujitsu Limited

# Contents

---

Chapter 1 Overview of Database Multiplexing Mode.....	1
1.1 What is Database Multiplexing Mode.....	1
1.1.1 Monitoring Using Database Multiplexing Mode.....	4
1.1.2 Referencing on the Standby Server.....	6
1.1.2.1 If Prioritizing the Main Job on the Primary Server.....	6
1.1.2.2 If Performing the Referencing Job on the Synchronous Standby Server.....	6
1.2 System Configuration for Database Multiplexing Mode.....	6
1.2.1 Mirroring Controller Resources.....	10
1.2.1.1 Database Server Resources.....	10
1.2.1.2 Arbitration Server Resources.....	11
1.2.2 Mirroring Controller Processes.....	11
1.2.2.1 Database Server Processes.....	11
1.2.2.2 Arbitration Server Process.....	11
1.2.3 Redundancy of the Admin and Log Transfer Networks.....	12
1.2.4 Notes on CPU Architecture and Products.....	12
1.2.5 When There are not Enough Networks Available.....	12
1.3 Deciding on Operation when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected.....	13
1.4 Security in Database Multiplexing.....	13
1.4.1 Authentication of the Standby Server.....	15
1.4.2 Encryption of Transaction Logs Transferred to the Standby Server.....	16
Chapter 2 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode.....	17
2.1 Installation.....	18
2.2 Preparing for Setup.....	19
2.2.1 Preparing the Database Server.....	19
2.2.1.1 Preparing the Backup Disk.....	19
2.2.1.2 Preparatory Tasks for the Output of Error Logs to the Event Log.....	19
2.2.1.3 Security Policy Settings.....	20
2.2.2 Preparing the Arbitration Server.....	20
2.2.2.1 Preparing to Output Error Logs to the Event Log (Windows).....	20
2.2.2.2 Security Policy Settings (Windows).....	20
2.2.2.3 JAVA_HOME Setting (SLES).....	21
2.3 Setting Up the Arbitration Server.....	21
2.3.1 Configuring the Arbitration Server.....	21
2.3.2 Creating a User Exit for the Arbitration Server.....	26
2.3.3 Starting the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	26
2.4 Setting Up the Primary Server.....	27
2.4.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Primary Server.....	27
2.4.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Primary Server Instance.....	32
2.4.3 Starting Mirroring Controller on the Primary Server.....	36
2.5 Setting Up the Standby Server.....	37
2.5.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Standby Server.....	37
2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance.....	39
2.5.3 Starting Mirroring Controller on the Standby Server.....	41
2.6 Creating a User Exit for a Database Server.....	42
2.7 Confirming the Streaming Replication Status.....	44
2.8 Checking the Connection Status.....	45
2.8.1 Checking the Connection Status on a Database Server.....	45
2.8.2 Checking the Connection Status on the Arbitration Server.....	45
2.9 Creating Applications.....	46
2.9.1 Application Connection Server Settings.....	46
2.10 Checking the Behavior.....	46
2.11 Tuning.....	46
2.11.1 Tuning to Stabilize the Database Multiplexing Mode.....	46
2.11.2 Tuning to Stabilize Queries on the Standby Server.....	47

2.11.3 Tuning to Stabilize Queries on the Standby Server (when Performing Frequent Updates on the Primary Server).....	47
2.11.4 Tuning for Optimization of Degradation Using Abnormality Monitoring.....	47
2.11.4.1 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of the Operating System or Server.....	47
2.11.4.1.1 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Use an Arbitration Server for Automatic Degradation.....	48
2.11.4.1.2 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Perform Automatic Degradation by Calling a User Exit that Determines Degradation.....	53
2.11.4.1.3 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Notify Messages.....	55
2.11.4.1.4 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Perform Automatic Degenerate Unconditionally due to Heartbeat Abnormality.....	55
2.11.4.2 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of Database Processes.....	55
2.11.4.3 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of Streaming Replication.....	57
2.11.4.4 Tuning for Disk Abnormality Monitoring.....	58
2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances.....	61
2.13 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	62
2.14 Backup Operation.....	64
2.14.1 Backing up Database Multiplexing Mode Information.....	64
2.14.2 Database Backup Operation.....	64
<b>Chapter 3 Operations in Database Multiplexing Mode.....</b>	<b>66</b>
3.1 Starting and Stopping the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	66
3.1.1 Starting the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	66
3.1.2 Stopping the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	66
3.2 Starting and Stopping Mirroring Controller.....	67
3.2.1 Starting Mirroring Controller.....	67
3.2.2 Stopping Mirroring Controller.....	68
3.3 Checking the Database Multiplexing Mode Status.....	69
3.3.1 Checking the Status of the Database Server.....	69
3.3.2 Checking the Status of the Arbitration Server.....	71
3.4 Manually Switching the Primary Server.....	71
3.5 Manually Disconnecting the Standby Server.....	72
3.6 Action Required when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected.....	72
3.7 Monitoring Mirroring Controller Messages.....	73
3.8 Server Maintenance.....	75
3.8.1 Rolling Updates.....	75
3.8.2 Stopping for Maintenance.....	80
3.8.3 Arbitration Server Maintenance.....	81
3.9 Changes in Operation.....	82
3.9.1 Changes Required when the Standby Server is Stopped.....	82
3.9.2 Changing from Single Server Mode to Database Multiplexing Mode.....	83
3.9.3 Changing from Database Multiplexing Mode to Single Server Mode.....	84
3.9.4 Changing to Database Multiplexing Mode when the Arbitration Server is Used for Automatic Degradation.....	87
3.9.5 Changing Parameters.....	88
3.9.6 Uninstalling in Database Multiplexing Mode.....	89
<b>Chapter 4 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Database Multiplexing Mode.....</b>	<b>90</b>
4.1 Action Required when Server Degradation Occurs.....	90
4.1.1 Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Switch has Occurred.....	90
4.1.1.1 Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server.....	92
4.1.1.1.1 Stop Mirroring Controller.....	92
4.1.1.1.2 Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory.....	93
4.1.1.1.3 Identify cause of error and perform recovery.....	93
4.1.1.2 Rebuild the Standby Server.....	94
4.1.1.3 Failback of the Primary Server.....	95
4.1.2 Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Disconnection has Occurred.....	97
4.1.2.1 Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server.....	98
4.1.2.1.1 Stop Mirroring Controller.....	98
4.1.2.1.2 Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory.....	99
4.1.2.1.3 Identify cause of error and perform recovery.....	99

4.1.2.2 Rebuild the Standby Server.....	99
4.1.3 Addressing Errors During Degrading Operation.....	99
4.2 Action Required when Automatic Switch Fails.....	100
4.3 Action Required when Automatic Disconnection Fails.....	100
4.4 Action Required when All Database Servers or Instances Stopped.....	101
4.5 Recovering from an Incorrect User Operation.....	104
<b>Chapter 5 Managing Mirroring Controller Using WebAdmin.....</b>	<b>106</b>
5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup.....	106
5.2 Edit Mirroring Controller Setup.....	108
5.3 Mirroring Controller Configuration.....	108
5.4 Stopping Mirroring Controller.....	110
5.5 Starting Mirroring Controller.....	110
5.6 Disabling Failover Mode.....	110
5.7 Enabling Failover Mode.....	110
5.8 Deleting Mirroring Controller Setup.....	111
5.9 Status Update after Failover.....	111
5.10 Action Required when an Error Occurs in the Combined Admin Network and Log Transfer Network.....	112
5.11 Performing Automatic Degradation Using the Arbitration Server.....	112
<b>Appendix A Parameters.....</b>	<b>115</b>
A.1 Parameters Set on the Primary Server.....	115
A.2 Parameters Set on the Standby Server.....	117
A.3 Network Configuration File.....	120
A.4 Server Configuration File.....	123
A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers.....	123
A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File.....	133
<b>Appendix B Supplementary Information on Building the Primary Server and Standby Server on the Same Server.....</b>	<b>137</b>
B.1 Backup Data Storage Destination Directory.....	137
B.2 Registering Service Names and Event Source Names in the Windows Service.....	137
B.3 How to Execute the mc_ctl Command.....	137
<b>Appendix C User Commands.....</b>	<b>139</b>
C.1 Fencing Command.....	139
C.2 Arbitration Command.....	141
C.3 State Transition Commands.....	142
C.3.1 Post-switch Command.....	142
C.3.2 Pre-detach Command.....	143
C.3.3 Post-attach Command.....	143
<b>Appendix D Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality.....</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Appendix E Supplementary Procedure on Configuring for Operation in Database Multiplexing Mode.....</b>	<b>148</b>
E.1 Security Policy Settings.....	148
E.2 Windows Firewall Settings.....	148
<b>Appendix F WebAdmin Disallow User Inputs Containing Hazardous Characters.....</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Appendix G Collecting Failure Investigation Data.....</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Index.....</b>	<b>152</b>

# Chapter 1 Overview of Database Multiplexing Mode

This chapter provides an overview of database multiplexing mode.

## Point

.....  
In this and subsequent chapters, the word "Mirroring Controller" may be used in the process or management directory name or explanation.  
.....

## 1.1 What is Database Multiplexing Mode

Database multiplexing mode is an operation mode (log shipping mode) based on PostgreSQL streaming replication. Other software such as cluster software is not required.

This mode replicates the database on all servers that comprise the cluster system. It achieves this by transferring the updated transaction logs of the database from the server that receives the updates (primary server) to another server (standby server), and then reflecting them on the standby server. The client driver automatically distinguishes between the primary and standby servers, so applications can be connected transparently regardless of the physical server.

It consists of a feature that detects faults in the elements that are essential for the continuity of the database operation (such as the database process, disk, and network), as well as simplified switchover and standby server disconnection features. Furthermore, referencing can be performed on the standby server. The database will be copied in synchronous mode.

## Information

.....  
If using WebAdmin or Mirroring Controller, Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres supports cluster systems comprising one primary server and one standby server.

- Although it is possible to connect an asynchronous standby server to the cluster system as an additional server, the standby server is not targeted for monitoring by Mirroring Controller.
  - A synchronous standby server cannot be connected to the cluster system as an additional server.
- .....

## See

.....  
The streaming replication feature is not described in this manual.

Refer to "High Availability, Load Balancing, and Replication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the streaming replication feature.  
.....

Figure 1.1 Failover from the primary server to the standby server

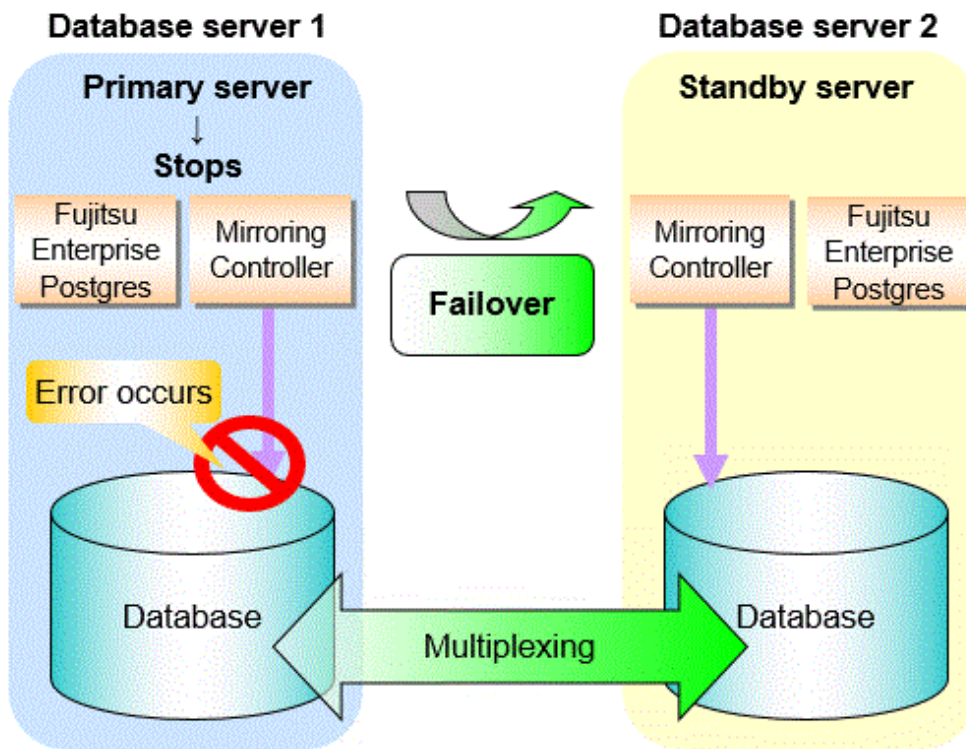
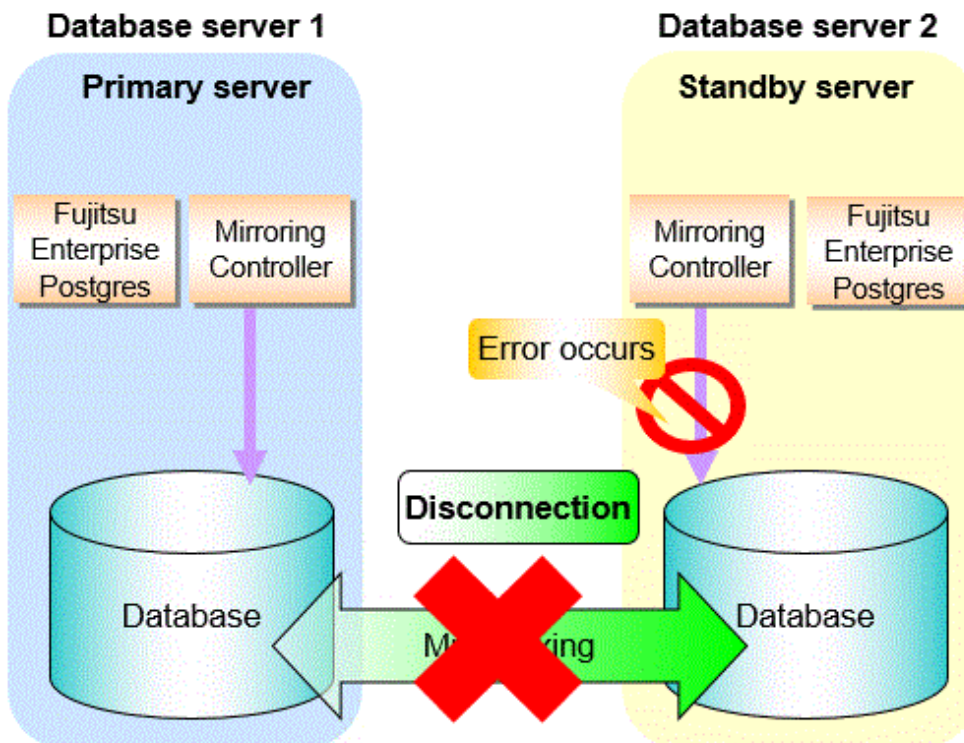


Figure 1.2 Standby server disconnection



**Database degradation using the arbitration server**

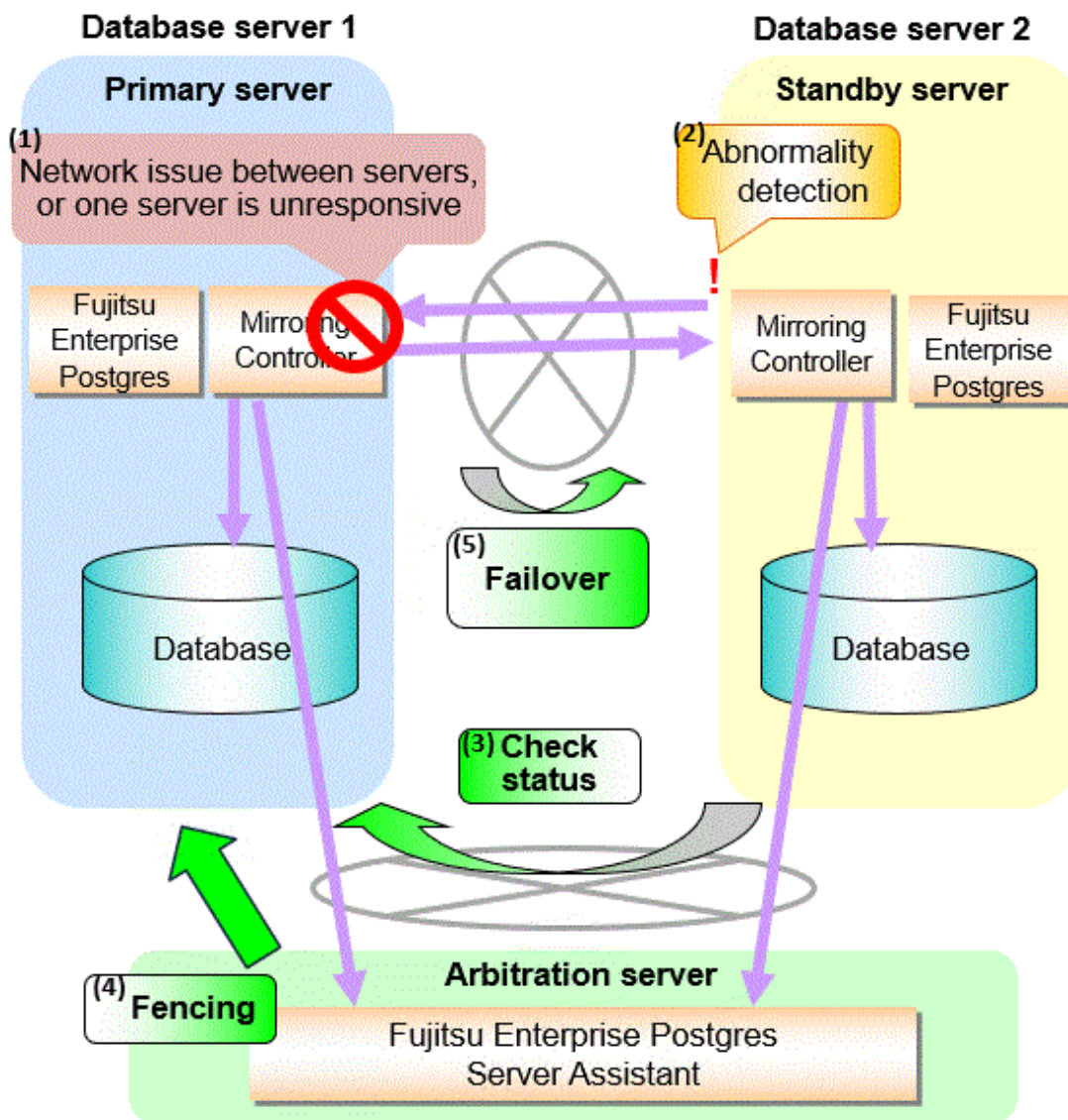
Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres provides the Server Assistant that objectively determines the status of database servers as a third party, and if necessary, isolates affected databases if the database servers are unable to accurately ascertain their mutual statuses in database multiplexing

mode, such as due to a network error between database servers, or server instability. Database degradation can be performed by using the server (arbitration server) on which the Server Assistant is installed. Install the arbitration server on a different physical server to that of the database server. Refer to "1.2 System Configuration for Database Multiplexing Mode" for information on the system configuration when using the arbitration server.

For database degradation using the arbitration server, if the database servers are unable to check their mutual statuses (due to a network error between database servers or server instability), then the database server queries the arbitration server for the status of the other database server. If it is determined based on the heartbeat result that the status is unstable, the applicable database server will be isolated from the cluster system (fencing). The arbitration server periodically heartbeats the database server so that it can respond immediately to queries from the database server. The fencing process can be customized according to the environment where Mirroring Controller is used.

Additionally, the database servers are always performing their heartbeats for the arbitration server so that it can perform check requests any time.

Figure 1.3 Database degradation using the arbitration server



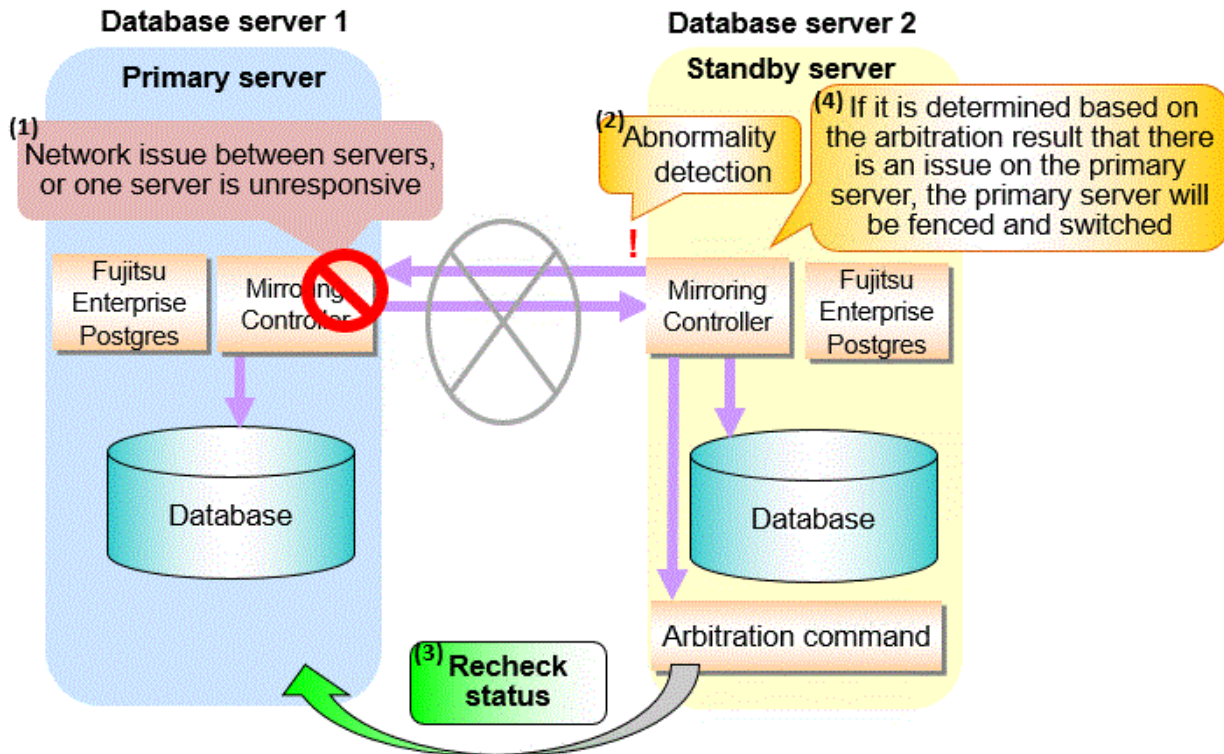
 See

Refer to "2.3.2 Creating a User Exit for the Arbitration Server" or "Appendix C User Commands" for information on fencing commands.

## Database degradation using the arbitration command

The arbitration command is a user command that performs arbitration processing in lieu of the arbitration server. If an arbitration server cannot be deployed, arbitration of the database server can be performed using the arbitration command.

Figure 1.4 Database degradation using the arbitration command



 See

Refer to "2.6 Creating a User Exit for a Database Server" or "Appendix C User Commands" for information on user commands.

### 1.1.1 Monitoring Using Database Multiplexing Mode

In database multiplexing mode, perform the monitoring below.

- Operating system or server failures, and no-response state

By generating a heartbeat between Mirroring Controller on each server, operating system or server errors are detected and acknowledged between the relevant servers.

The optimal operating method for environments where database multiplexing mode is performed can be selected from the following:

- Use the arbitration server to perform automatic degradation (switch/disconnect)

This is the default method.

The arbitration server objectively determines the status of database servers, then isolates and degrades from the cluster system the ones with an unstable status.

Refer to "[Database degradation using the arbitration server](#)" for details.

- Call the user exit (user command) that will perform the degradation decision, and perform automatic degradation

If the arbitration server cannot be installed, select if arbitration processing can be performed by the user instead.

Mirroring Controller queries the user exit on whether to degrade. The user exit determines the status of the database server, and notifies Mirroring Controller whether to perform degradation.

Refer to "[Database degradation using the arbitration command](#)" for details.

- Notification messages

Use this method if using a two-database server configuration.

Mirroring Controller outputs messages to the event log when an abnormality is detected. This ensures that a split brain will not occur due to a heartbeat abnormality - however, automatic switching will not be performed if the primary server operating system or server fails or becomes unresponsive.

- Perform automatic degradation unconditionally after a heartbeat abnormality

This method is handled as in FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 9.6 or earlier versions.

This method is not recommended, because Mirroring Controller unconditionally will perform automatic degradation after heartbeat abnormalities.

- Database process failures, and no-response state

Mirroring Controller periodically accesses the database processes and checks the status. A process error is detected by monitoring whether an access timeout occurs.

- Disk failure

Mirroring Controller periodically creates files on the data storage destination disk below. A disk error is detected when an I/O error occurs.

- Data storage destination disk
- Transaction log storage destination disk
- Tablespace storage destination disk

Failures that can be detected are those that physically affect the entire system, such as disk header or device power failures.

- Streaming replication issue

Mirroring Controller detects streaming replication issues (log transfer network and WAL send/receive processes) by periodically accessing the PostgreSQL system views.

- Mirroring Controller process failure and no response

In order to continue the monitoring process on Mirroring Controller, Mirroring Controller process failures and no responses are also monitored.

The Mirroring Controller monitoring process detects Mirroring Controller process failures and no responses by periodically querying the Mirroring Controller process. If an issue is detected, Mirroring Controller is automatically restarted by the Mirroring Controller monitoring process.

## Information

.....

If the role of primary server was switched to another server and then starts degrading, the original primary server will not become the standby server automatically. Remove the cause of the error, and then change the role of the original primary server to the server currently acting as standby server. Refer to "[4.1 Action Required when Server Degradation Occurs](#)" for details.

.....

## Point

- If output of messages is selected as the operation to be performed when a heartbeat abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server, automatic degradation will not be performed. However, if an issue in the WAL send process is detected on the primary server, then the standby server will be disconnected, and as a result an automatic disconnection may be performed even if the standby server operating system or server fails or becomes unresponsive.
- You can select in the parameters if the primary server will be switched if a database process is unresponsive or if tablespace storage destination disk failure is detected. Refer to "[Appendix A Parameters](#)" for details.

- If the standby server was disconnected, Mirroring Controller will automatically comment out the `synchronous_standby_names` parameter and `synchronized_standby_slots` parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file of the primary server. Accordingly, you can prevent the application processing for the primary server being stopped.

## 1.1.2 Referencing on the Standby Server

### 1.1.2.1 If Prioritizing the Main Job on the Primary Server

If a reference job is performed on the standby server and the primary server is switched, this may impact the main job from the point of view of load and conflict. This is because, on the new primary server (that is, the original standby server), both the main job that was being executed on the original primary server and the reference job that was being continued on the original standby server will be processed.

Therefore, to degrade the reference job (so that the impact on the main job is reduced), you can select the user exit below to disconnect the reference job that was performed on the original standby server.

- Post-switch command

If continuing with the referencing job after switching the primary server, give careful consideration to the server resource estimates, and the likely impact on performance.

### 1.1.2.2 If Performing the Referencing Job on the Synchronous Standby Server

If an issue such as a log transfer network failure obstructs the continuation of a job on the primary server, the standby server may be automatically disconnected from the cluster system.

Therefore, if operating the reference job on the assumption that the connection destination is the synchronous standby server, you can select to temporarily stop the job by using the user exit or the feature below, so that unexpected referencing of past data does not occur as a result of the disconnection.

- Pre-detach command
- Forced stoppage of the standby server instance on disconnection (specify in the parameter of the server configuration file)

Additionally, if the standby server is incorporated into the cluster system, reference jobs can be started or resumed by using the user exit below.

- Post-attach command



See

- Refer to "[2.6 Creating a User Exit for a Database Server](#)" or "[Appendix C User Commands](#)" for information on each user exit.
- Refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)" for information on the server configuration file of the database server.



Point

Mirroring Controller will continue processing regardless of the processing result of the above user exits and features.

## 1.2 System Configuration for Database Multiplexing Mode

This section explains the system configuration for database multiplexing mode, as well as the products, features, and network that make up the system. The system for database multiplexing mode uses the following network.

Network type	Description
Job network	Network between the application that accesses the database, and the database server.

Network type	Description
Arbitration network	Network used by the arbitration server to check the status of the primary server and standby server, and communicate with Mirroring Controller of the database servers. Additionally, if the job network is disconnected from outside, it can also be used as the arbitration network. Refer to " <a href="#">1.4 Security in Database Multiplexing</a> " for details on network security.
Admin network	Network used by the primary server and the standby server to monitor each other using Mirroring Controller, and to control Mirroring Controller of other servers.
Log transfer network	Network used to transfer the transaction logs of the database, which is part of database multiplexing.

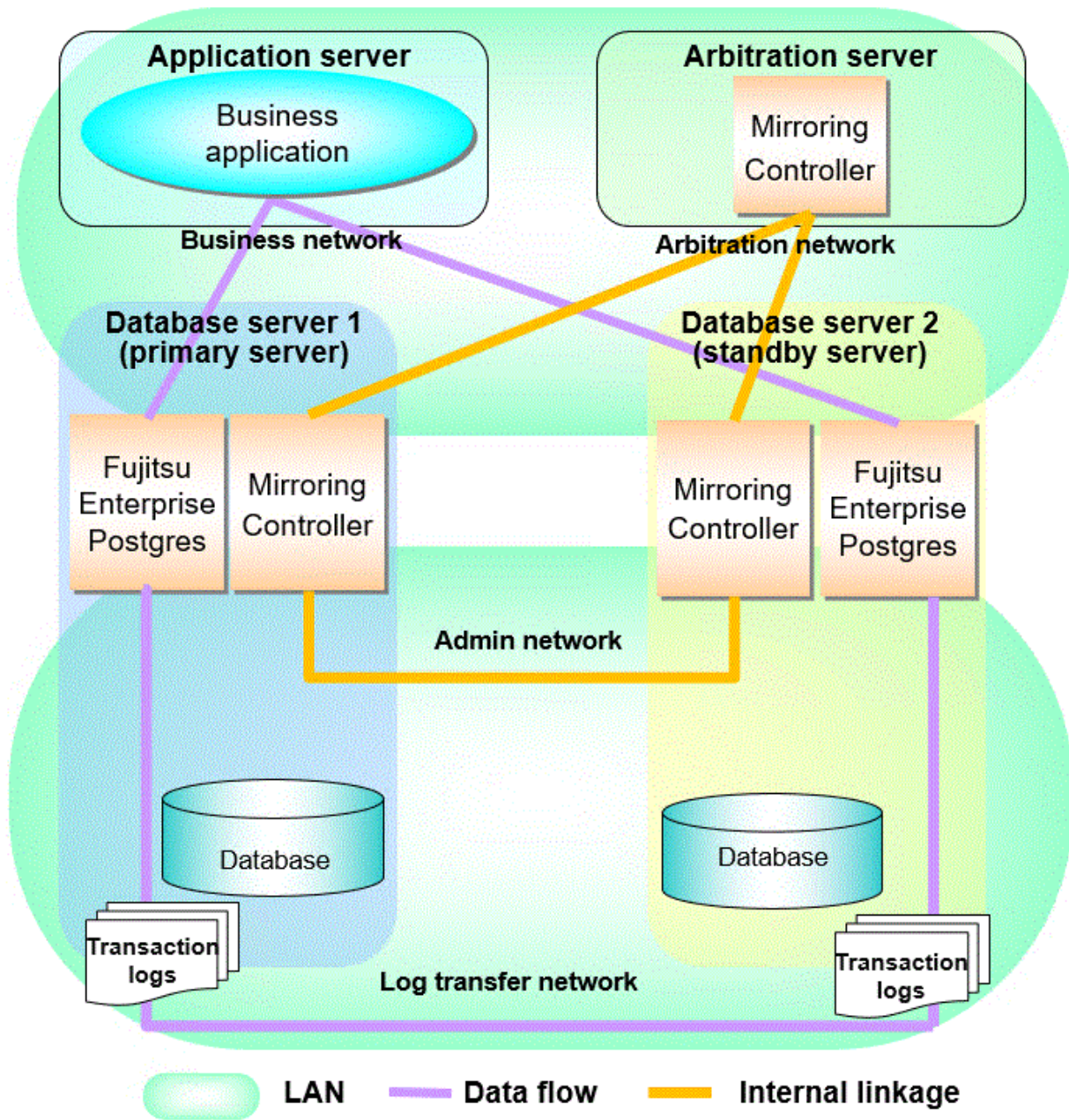
 **Information**

Because the ping command of the operating system is used for heartbeat monitoring of the database server, configure the network so that ICMP can be used on the admin network and the arbitration network.

 **Point**

- The arbitration server can also be used as an application server. However, consider the server load.
- It is recommended to link the arbitration server with other cluster systems, in order to provide redundancy.
- Use the arbitration server in combination with the same version of Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres as that of the primary server and standby server.
- The arbitration server can be built on a different platform to that of the database server.

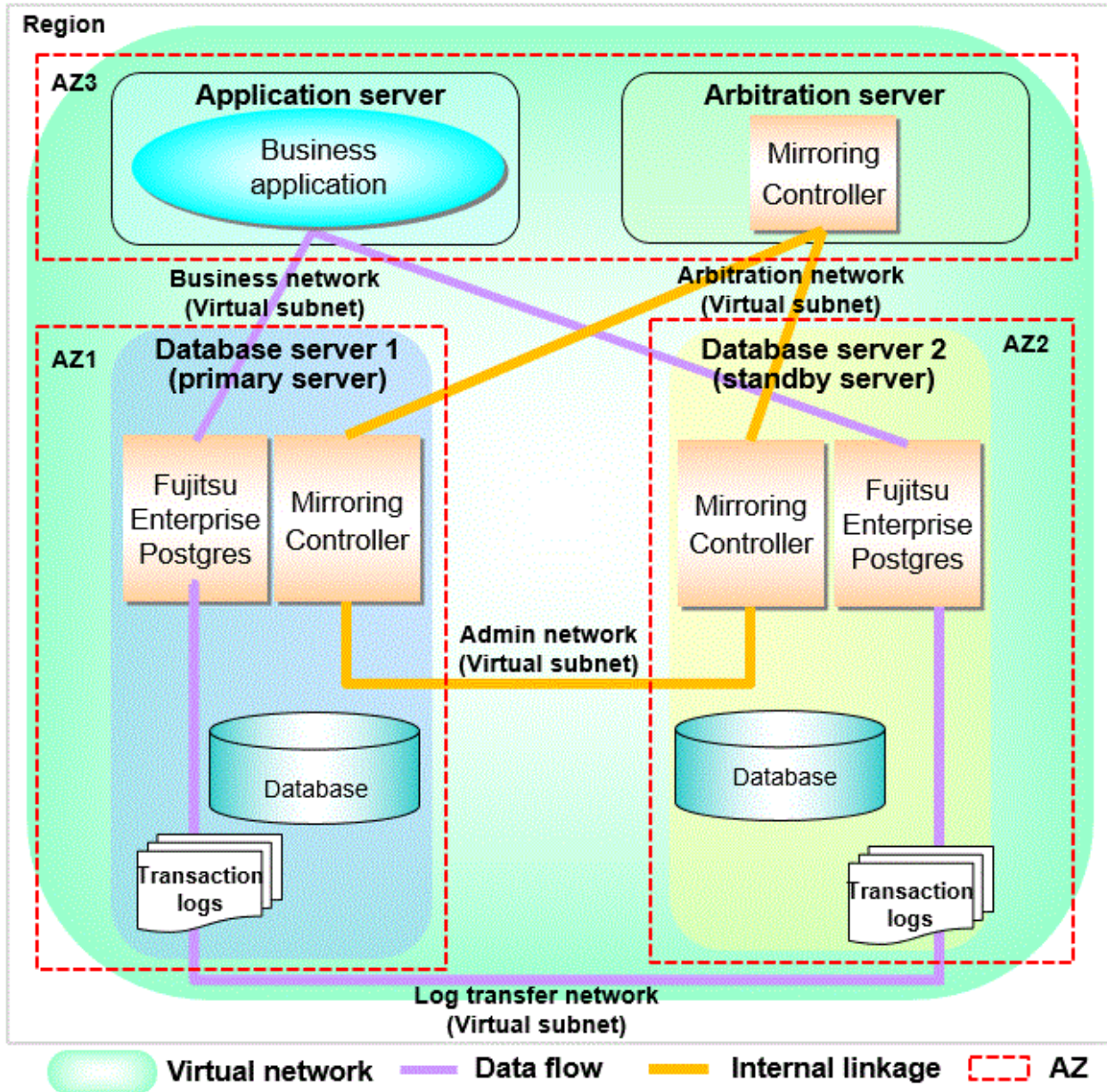
Figure 1.5 System configuration for database multiplexing mode



The arbitration server is installed to check the database server status as a third party, and to perform fencing. Therefore, to obtain the intended benefits, consider the following.

- Install the arbitration server on a different server to that of the database server.
- Recommend that the arbitration network be a network that is not affected by line failures or loads on the admin and log transfer networks, so that any abnormalities in the admin and log transfer networks can be correctly identified.

Figure 1.6 System configuration for database multiplexing mode in a cloud environment



In a cloud environment, to prepare for cloud-specific failures such as AZ failures, we recommend the following configuration:

- Install each database server and arbitration server in different AZs.
- Prepare each network (business network, arbitration network, admin network, and log transfer network) using the subnet function of the cloud service. In this manual, read each network as each subnet created by the cloud service.
- If you cannot prepare four networks, or if you cannot add network interface cards to the server, it is possible to adopt a configuration that shares some networks. For details, refer to "[1.2.5 When There are not Enough Networks Available](#)".
- If a virtual network failure occurs, you cannot use the database multiplexing mode feature. Wait for the cloud service to recover, and after recovery, check the redundancy of the database.
- If a temporary failure of the cloud service occurs, there is a possibility of split-brain occurring, where both database servers operate as primary servers simultaneously due to unintended server reboots or network recovery. To prevent split brain, ensure reliable fencing processing. For details on fencing processing, refer to "[C.1 Fencing Command](#)".

## 1.2.1 Mirroring Controller Resources

---

This section describes the database server and arbitration server resources of Mirroring Controller.

### 1.2.1.1 Database Server Resources

The only Mirroring Controller resource is the Mirroring Controller management directory, which stores the files that define the Mirroring Controller behavior, and the temporary files that are created when Mirroring Controller is active.

#### Information

---

Do not create the Mirroring Controller management directory in a directory managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, otherwise it may be deleted by mistake or may cause unexpected problems when Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres recovery is performed (such as old version of files being restored).

Refer to "Preparing Directories for Resource Deployment" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on the directories managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.

---

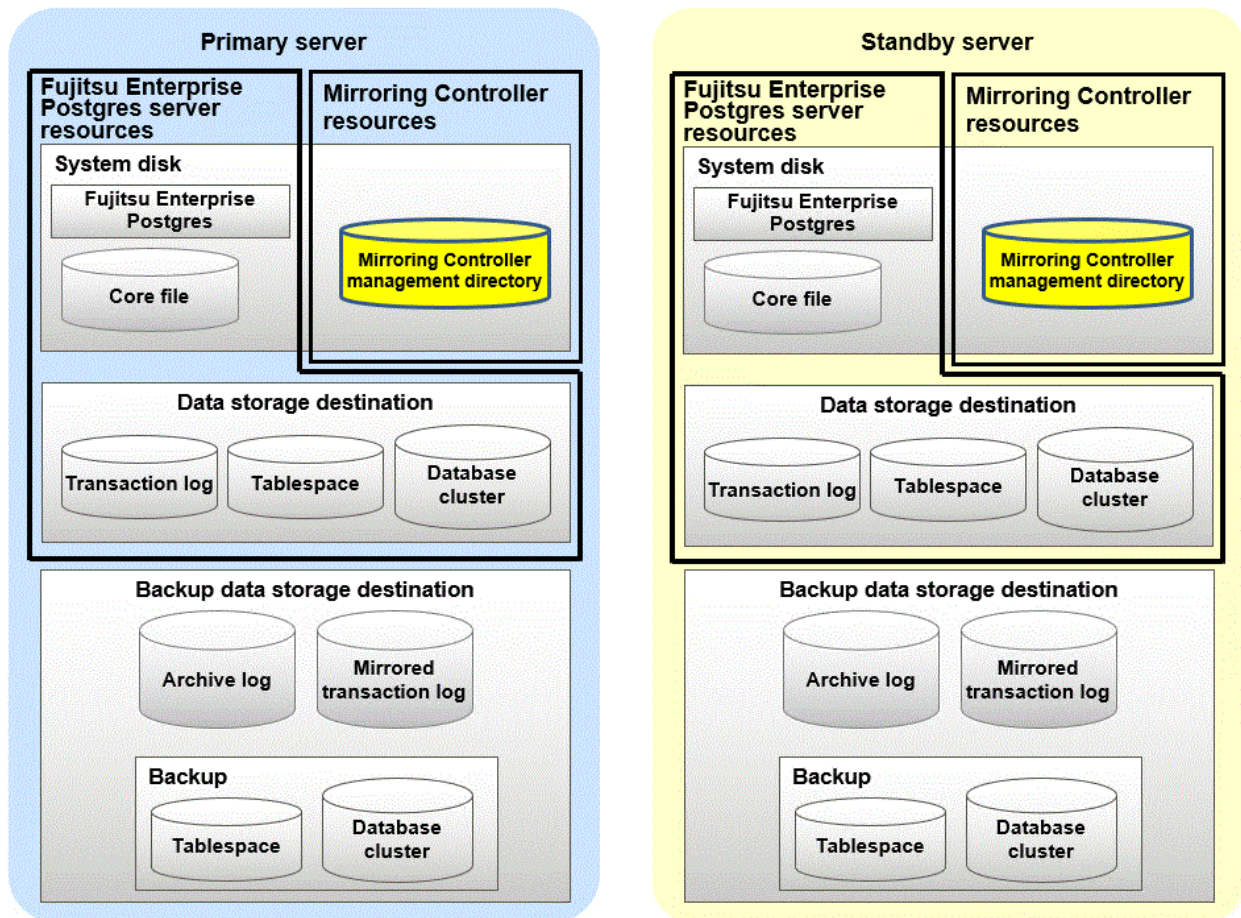
#### Point

---

- The backup methods described in "Backing Up the Database" in the Operation Guide cannot be used to back up the Mirroring Controller resources. Therefore, users must obtain their own backup of Mirroring Controller resources, in addition to Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres server resources. Retrieve backups after stopping Mirroring Controller.
  - If you are building on a virtual machine or cloud, make sure the virtual machines are on different physical servers. Refer to your virtual machine software and cloud vendor documentation for instructions on how to deploy virtual machines.
- 

The content on the primary server will be backed up. You cannot tell which server is the primary server to be backed up, because switching and failback may be performed between the servers. It is also impossible to tell which server is to be restored using the backed up data. Accordingly, ensure that you create a backup of each server when it is working as the primary server.

Figure 1.7 Configuration when backing up Mirroring Controller resources



### 1.2.1.2 Arbitration Server Resources

The only arbitration server resource is the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory. This directory stores the files that define the Mirroring Controller arbitration process behavior and the temporary files created when Mirroring Controller is active.

## 1.2.2 Mirroring Controller Processes

This section describes the database server and arbitration server processes of Mirroring Controller.

### 1.2.2.1 Database Server Processes

The database server processes comprise the Mirroring Controller process and Mirroring Controller monitoring process.

Process type	Description
Mirroring Controller process	Performs operating system/server and process heartbeat monitoring and disk abnormality monitoring between database servers. Additionally, it issues arbitration requests to the arbitration server.
Mirroring Controller monitoring process	Performs heartbeat monitoring of the Mirroring Controller process. If the Mirroring Controller process returns no response or is down, the monitoring process is restarted automatically.

### 1.2.2.2 Arbitration Server Process

The only arbitration process is the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Process type	Description
Mirroring Controller arbitration process	Performs rechecks for issues detected on the primary server or the standby server. Additionally, this process performs fencing if it determines that there is an issue on the primary server or the standby server.

### 1.2.3 Redundancy of the Admin and Log Transfer Networks

The admin network is an important one, because it is used by Mirroring Controller to check the status of each server.

Additionally, the log transfer network is an important one, because it is necessary to ensure data freshness.

Accordingly, configure a failure-resistant network by implementing network redundancy via the NIC teaming feature provided by the operating system or network driver vendor.



#### Information

NIC teaming feature is provided by the operating system by default.

### 1.2.4 Notes on CPU Architecture and Products

Use the same CPU architecture (endian) for the primary server, standby server, and the arbitration server.

A server using only PostgreSQL streaming replication cannot be specified as the database multiplexing system log transfer destination.

### 1.2.5 When There are not Enough Networks Available

In Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, it is recommended to use four networks (business network, arbitration network, admin network, and log transfer network) for database multiplexing mode.

However, if you cannot prepare four networks in environments such as public cloud, or cannot add network interface cards to the server, the following configurations that share some networks are possible:

- Share all networks
- Share business network, arbitration network, and admin network

When sharing networks, there are no impacts other than increased load due to network sharing during regular operations. However, there are impacts such as restrictions on features for multiplexed modes and the need for special designs for operations in response to network abnormality.

When sharing networks, the following measures are necessary.

- Network definition changes

You need to configure the network definition file according to the configuration of the shared network.

If you select automatic degradation by the arbitration server, set the same value for "IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network" and "IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network" in the network definition file. For details, refer to "[When automatic degradation by the arbitration server is selected](#)" under "[2.4.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Primary Server](#)"

- Operational design for network abnormalities

If the network is shared, it is necessary to design measures to address network abnormalities.

In the event of a network abnormality, check the status of streaming replication after the network is restored. If the data is not synchronized, refer to "[Chapter 4 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Database Multiplexing Mode](#)" and restore to database multiplexing mode.

## 1.3 Deciding on Operation when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected

The operation to be performed when a heartbeat abnormality is detected using operating system/server heartbeat monitoring is decided on according to the environment where database multiplexing mode is performed or the operating method.

It is possible to select from the four operations below, and specify this in the parameters of Mirroring Controller:

- Use the arbitration server to perform automatic degradation (switch/disconnect)
- Call the user exit (user command) that will perform the degradation decision, and perform automatic degradation
- Notification messages
- Perform automatic degradation unconditionally (switch/disconnect)

The table below shows if jobs can be continued on the primary server when an issue is detected during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system/server.

### Continuation of jobs on the primary server when an issue is detected during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system/server

Operation	Abnormal event				
	Server/operating system failures or no responses		Admin network issue	Log transfer network issue	Issue on a network for both admin and log transfer
	Primary server	Standby server			
Automatic degradation using the arbitration server	Y (switch)	Y (disconnect)	Y	Y (disconnect)	Y (disconnect)
Call a user exit and perform automatic degradation	Y (switch)	Y (disconnect)	Y	Y (disconnect)	Y (disconnect)
Notification messages	N (message notification only)	N (message notification only)	Y	Y (disconnect)	Y (disconnect)
Unconditional automatic degradation	Y (switch)	Y (disconnect)	N (split brain occurs)	Y (disconnect)	N (split brain occurs)

Y: Job can be continued

N: Job cannot be continued

## 1.4 Security in Database Multiplexing

The database server replicates the database on all servers that comprise the cluster system. It achieves this by transferring and reflecting the updated transaction logs of the database from the primary server to the standby server.

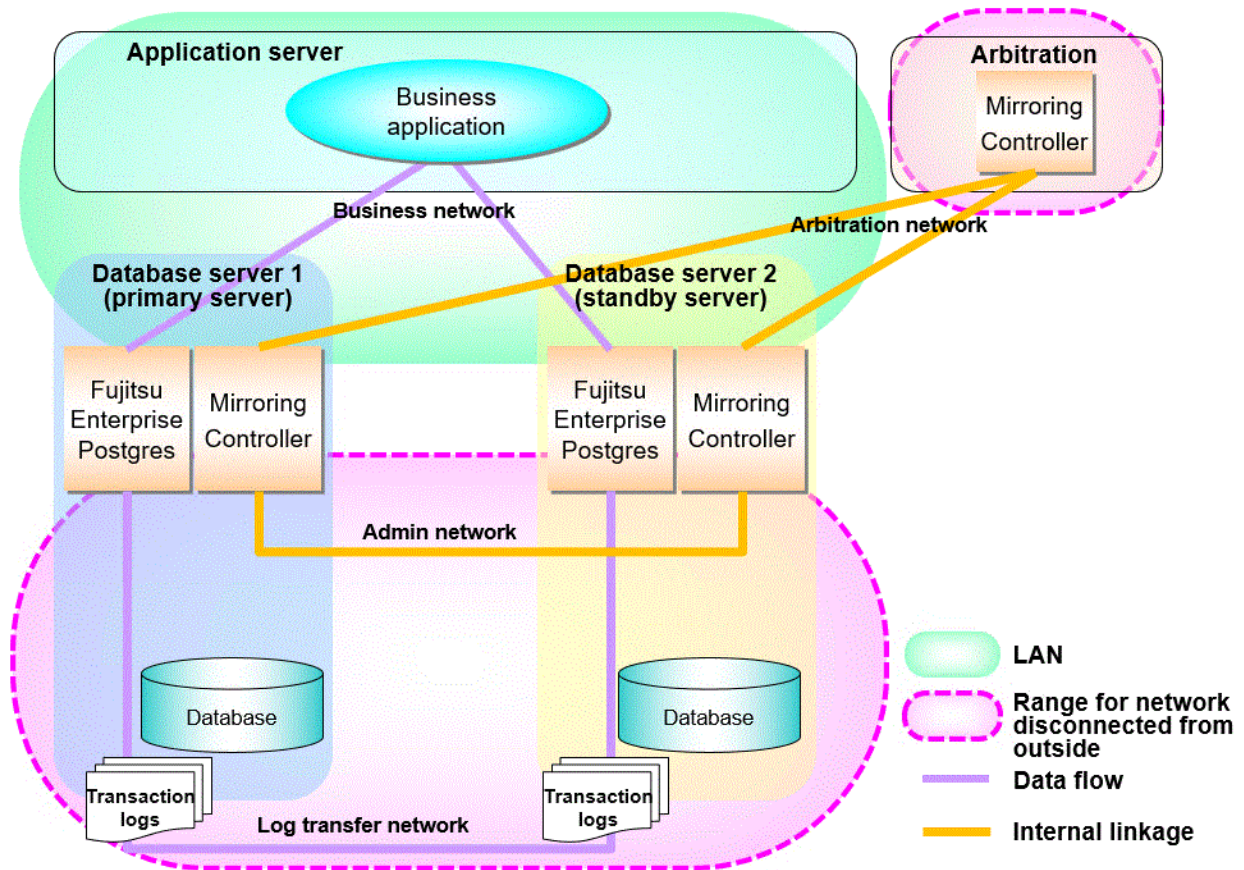
To safeguard the database against unauthorized access and preserve data confidentiality in transaction log transfers, carefully consider security and take note of the following when performing database multiplexing:

- Do not use trust authentication when using replication connection.
- Configure the admin network and the log transfer network so that they cannot be connected from the outside, as shown in [Figure 1.8 Security](#).

Additionally, for the line on which Mirroring Controller connects from the database server to the arbitration server, take note of the following points and consider security carefully.

- Build a network with the arbitration server disconnected from outside, as shown in [Figure 1.8 Security](#).

Figure 1.8 Security



However, it may not always be possible to adopt the configuration mentioned above. For example, you may want to place the servers in a nearby/neighboring office to minimize network delays.

In this case, combine the following features to enhance security:

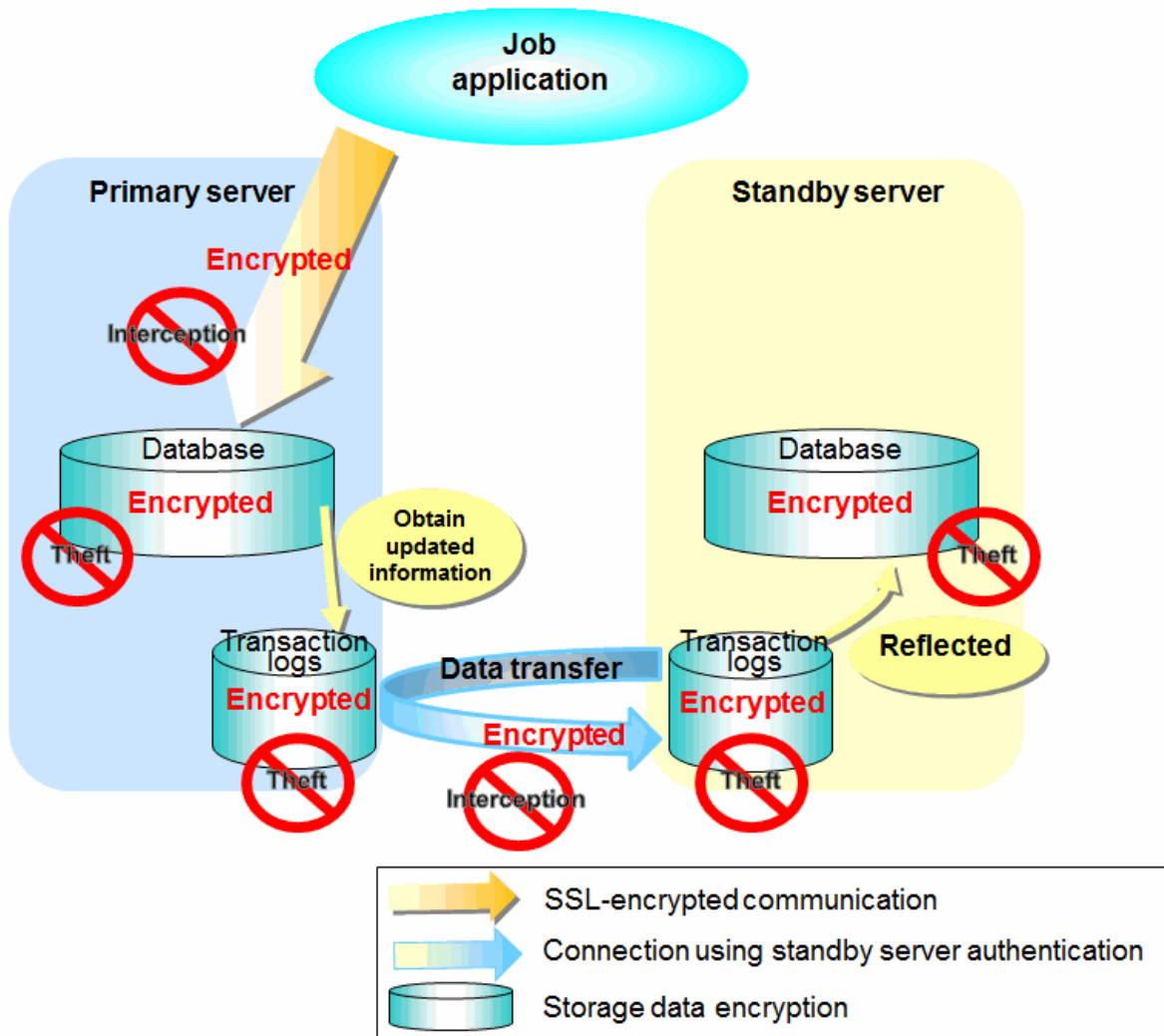
- Authentication of the Standby Server
- Encryption of Transaction Logs Transferred to the Standby Server

When these features are combined, security will be achieved as shown below.

**Point**

- If the job network is disconnected from outside, it can be used as the arbitration network. However, if a network is to be used as both a job network and arbitration network, consider the load on the network.
- If a port is blocked (access permission has not been granted) by a firewall, etc., enable use of the target port by granting access. Refer to the vendor document for information on how to open (grant access permission to) a port. Consider the security risks carefully when opening ports.

Figure 1.9 Security achieved when standby server authentication is combined with transaction log encryption



See

Refer to "Performing Database Multiplexing" under "Configuring Secure Communication Using Secure Sockets Layer" in the Operation Guide for information on encrypting SSL communications.

### 1.4.1 Authentication of the Standby Server

You can prevent spoofing connections from an external server purporting to be the standby server by using authentication with a user name and password.

Configure the setting in the primary server `pg_hba.conf` file so that authentication is performed for connections from the standby server in the same way as for connections from the client.

See

Refer to "Client Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on content that can be configured in `pg_hba.conf`.

Refer to "Policy-based Login Security" in the Operation Guide for information about security policy-based passwords operations for database multiplexing operations.

## 1.4.2 Encryption of Transaction Logs Transferred to the Standby Server

---

In case the authentication of the standby server is breached so that a malicious user purporting to be the standby server can spoof data, the transaction log data can be encrypted to prevent it from being deciphered. The transparent data encryption feature is used to encrypt the data.



See

.....  
Refer to "Protecting Storage Data Using Transparent Data Encryption" in the Operation Guide for details.  
.....

## Chapter 2 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode

This chapter describes how to set up database multiplexing mode, and how to check it.

### Users who perform setup and operations on the database server

Setup and operations of the database server must be performed by the instance administrator user with administrator privileges (operating system user ID belonging to the Administrators group). The instance administrator user must be assigned the "Log on as a service" user right.

### Users who perform setup and operations on the arbitration server

The following users may perform setup and operations on the arbitration server when it is used for automatic degradation.

#### Linux

Any operating system user.

#### Windows

Any user with administrator privileges. This user must be assigned the "Log on as a service" user right.

### Point

- Mirroring Controller selects a database superuser as the user who will connect to the database instance. This enables instance administrator users and database superusers who operate the Mirroring Controller commands to run database multiplexing mode in different environments.
- The application name for connecting to the database instance is "mc\_agent".

### Matching the system times

Before starting the setup, ensure that the times in the primary server, standby server and arbitration server match, by using the operating system time synchronization feature, for example.

The tolerated difference is approximately one second.

If the system times are not synchronized (because the tolerated difference is exceeded, for example), problem investigation may be affected.

### Configuring ICMP

Because the ping command of the operating system is used for heartbeat monitoring of the database server, configure the network so that ICMP can be used on the admin network and the arbitration network. Refer to the relevant operating system procedure for details.

### Setup

The setup procedure is shown in the table below. However, the procedure on the arbitration server should be performed only when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation. A distinction is made between the procedures on the primary server and standby server according to whether the arbitration server is used.

Step	Task			Refer to
	Primary server	Standby server	Arbitration server	
1	Installation			<a href="#">2.1 Installation</a>
2	Preparing the database server		Preparing the arbitration server	<a href="#">2.2 Preparing for Setup</a>
3			Configuring the arbitration server	<a href="#">2.3.1 Configuring the Arbitration Server</a>
4			Creating a user exit	<a href="#">2.3.2 Creating a User Exit for the Arbitration Server</a>

Step	Task			Refer to
	Primary server	Standby server	Arbitration server	
5			Starting the arbitration process	<a href="#">2.3.3 Starting the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process</a>
6	Setting up database multiplexing mode			<a href="#">2.4.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Primary Server</a>
7	Creating, setting, and registering the instance			<a href="#">2.4.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Primary Server Instance</a>
8	Creating a user exit			<a href="#">2.6 Creating a User Exit for a Database Server</a>
9	Starting Mirroring Controller			<a href="#">2.4.3 Starting Mirroring Controller on the Primary Server</a>
10		Setting up database multiplexing mode		<a href="#">2.5.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Standby Server</a>
11		Creating, setting, and registering the instance		<a href="#">2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance</a>
12		Creating a user exit		<a href="#">2.6 Creating a User Exit for a Database Server</a>
13		Starting Mirroring Controller		<a href="#">2.5.3 Starting Mirroring Controller on the Standby Server</a>
14	Confirming the streaming replication status			<a href="#">2.7 Confirming the Streaming Replication Status</a>
15	Checking the connection status			<a href="#">2.8.1 Checking the Connection Status on a Database Server</a>
16		Checking the connection status		<a href="#">2.8.1 Checking the Connection Status on a Database Server</a>
17			Checking the connection status	<a href="#">2.8.2 Checking the Connection Status on the Arbitration Server</a>
18	Creating applications			<a href="#">2.9 Creating Applications</a>
19	Checking the behavior			<a href="#">2.10 Checking the Behavior</a>

Explanations for each step are provided below.

### Information

- The setup procedure is also the same when changing the mode on a single server to database multiplexing mode. In this case, omit the installation of Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres and the creation of the instance.

Refer to "[3.9.2 Changing from Single Server Mode to Database Multiplexing Mode](#)" for details.

- The primary and standby server can be pseudo-configured on the same server for system testing, for example. In this case, the setup can be performed using the same procedure, however there will be some supplementary steps.

Before performing the setup, refer to "[Appendix B Supplementary Information on Building the Primary Server and Standby Server on the Same Server](#)".

## 2.1 Installation

Refer to the manuals below, and then install the product.



See

- Refer to the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for details on how to install Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.
- Refer to the Installation and Setup Guide for Server Assistant for information on installing the Server Assistant on the arbitration server.



Information

Do not use the arbitration server also as a database server. The arbitration server is installed to check the database server status as a third party, and to perform fencing. Using the arbitration server also as a database server nullifies the effectiveness of the arbitration server.

## 2.2 Preparing for Setup

This section describes the preparation required before setting up Mirroring Controller.

### 2.2.1 Preparing the Database Server

#### 2.2.1.1 Preparing the Backup Disk

In Mirroring Controller, by performing a backup, recovery is possible even if all server disks are corrupted.

The content on the primary server should be backed up. However, through switching and failback, the standby server may also become the primary server. Accordingly, prepare each of the backup disk devices for the primary and standby servers. Perform backup on the primary server used at the time of the backup.

#### 2.2.1.2 Preparatory Tasks for the Output of Error Logs to the Event Log

This section explains the preparatory tasks required to output error logs to the event log.

If you do not register an event source name, the message content output to the event log may be incomplete.

#### Setting each server

You should register this default event source name beforehand because the default event source name "MirroringControllerOpen" may be output to the event log when Mirroring Controller commands on the database server are used.

Example)

The following is an example in which the DLL of a 64-bit product is registered under the default event source name. Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

```
> regsvr32 "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fsepv<x>server64\lib\mcevent.dll"
```

#### Setting each instance

You can output messages to any event source named by the user, so that messages output to the event log can be identified by each instance.

Example)

The following is an example in which the DLL of a 64-bit product is registered under the event source name "Mirroring Controller inst1". Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

```
> regsvr32 /n /i:"Mirroring Controller inst1" "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fsepv<x>server64\lib\ncevent.dll"
```

The parameter must be edited for each instance. Refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)" to set the event\_source parameter.

## If installing multiple versions

If Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres is already installed on the same machine, search for the key below in a registry editor, and make a note of the path of the registered DLL. Afterwards, register a new DLL using the default event source name.

Use the DLL path that you made a note of in the above step when re-registering the default event source name during uninstallation.

```
MirroringControllerOpen
```

### 2.2.1.3 Security Policy Settings

Security settings that allow logon as a service are required in Mirroring Controller for the operating system user account of the instance administrator user in order to start and stop Mirroring Controller and an instance using a Windows service.

If the security settings have not been configured, refer to "[E.1 Security Policy Settings](#)" for information on configuring the settings.

## 2.2.2 Preparing the Arbitration Server

---

### 2.2.2.1 Preparing to Output Error Logs to the Event Log (Windows)

This section explains the preparatory tasks for outputting error logs to the event log.

If no event source name is registered, messages output to the event log may be incomplete.

#### Configuring each server

Event logs for the Mirroring Controller commands on the arbitration server may be output with the default event source name "MirroringControllerArbiter". Therefore, register this default event source name beforehand.

Example)

The following is an example in which the DLL of a 64-bit product is registered under the default event source name. Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

```
> regsvr32 "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fsepv<x>assistant64\lib\mcarbevent.dll"
```

#### Setting each instance

You can output messages to any event source named by the user, so that messages output to the event log can be identified by each instance.

Example)

The following is an example in which the DLL of a 64-bit product is registered under the event source name "Mirroring Controller arbiter1". Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

```
> regsvr32 /n /i:"Mirroring Controller arbiter1" "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fsepv<x>assistant64\lib\mcarbevent.dll"
```

The parameter must be edited for each instance. Refer to "[A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File](#)" and set the event\_source parameter.

## If installing multiple versions

If Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres is already installed on the same machine, search for the key below in Registry Editor, and make a note of the path of the registered DLL. Afterwards, register a new DLL using the default event source name.

Use the DLL path that you made a note of in the above step when re-registering the default event source name during uninstallation.

```
MirroringControllerArbiter
```

### 2.2.2.2 Security Policy Settings (Windows)

On the arbitration server, operating system user accounts that operate the Mirroring Controller arbitration process must be assigned the "Log on as a service" user right in order to use Windows Services to start and stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

If the security settings to enable this have not been configured, refer to "[E.1 Security Policy Settings](#)" and configure the settings.

### 2.2.2.3 JAVA\_HOME Setting (SLES)

Specify the installation location of JRE 8 in the environment variable JAVA\_HOME, and set it in the Server Assistant installation environment using the mc\_update\_jre\_env command.

This procedure must be executed by the superuser.

Example)

/opt/fsepv<x>assistant/bin is the installation directory where the Server Assistant feature is installed.

```
$ su -
Password:*****
# export JAVA_HOME="Jre8InstallDir"
# /opt/fsepv<x>assistant/bin/mc_update_jre_env
```

## 2.3 Setting Up the Arbitration Server

This section explains how to set up the arbitration server.

### 2.3.1 Configuring the Arbitration Server

This section explains how to set up database multiplexing mode on the arbitration server.

In database multiplexing mode, the files that are required for operations are managed in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory.

There is one Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory for each arbitration process.

#### Point

The arbitration process for each database multiplexing system can be started on a single arbitration server.

#### See

- Refer to the Reference for information on the mc\_arb command.
- Refer to "[Appendix A Parameters](#)" for information on the parameters to be edited for the setup.

Perform the following procedure:

Linux

1. On the arbitration server, log in as any operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process.
2. Configure the environment variables.

Set the following environment variables:

- PATH  
Add the installation directory "/bin".
- MANPATH  
Add the installation directory "/share/man".

Example

The following example configures environment variables when the installation directory is "/opt/fsepv<x>assistant".

Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

**sh, bash**

```
$ PATH=/opt/fsepv<x>assistant/bin:$PATH ; export PATH
$ MANPATH=/opt/fsepv<x>assistant/share/man:$MANPATH ; export MANPATH
```

**csch, tcsh**

```
$ setenv PATH /opt/fsepv<x>assistant/bin:$PATH
$ setenv MANPATH /opt/fsepv<x>assistant/share/man:$MANPATH
```

3. Create the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory that will store the files required by the arbitration server. Use ASCII characters in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory.

4. In the network configuration file (network.conf), define the Mirroring Controller network configuration that will be managed by the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Create network.conf in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory, based on the sample file. For network.conf, set read and write permissions only for the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1.

If users other than this are granted access permissions, the mc\_arb command will not work. Accordingly, users other than the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1 are prevented from operating the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Sample file

```
/installDir/share/mcarb_network.conf.sample
```

In network.conf, specify the IP address or host name and port number of the primary server and standby server, and define the Mirroring Controller network configuration that will be managed by the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Refer to "[A.3 Network Configuration File](#)" for details.

A definition example is shown below.

Example)

The IDs of the servers are set to "server1" and "server2", and their port numbers are set to "27541".

```
server1 192.0.3.100 27541
server2 192.0.3.110 27541
```

5. In the arbitration configuration file (arbitration.conf), define the information related to control of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Create arbitration.conf in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory, based on the sample file. For arbitration.conf, set read and write permissions only for the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1. If users other than this are granted access permissions, the mc\_arb command will not work.

Sample file

```
/installDir/share/mcarb_arbitration.conf.sample
```

Set the parameters shown in the table below in arbitration.conf.

Refer to "[A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File](#)" for information on the parameters and for other parameters.

**Table 2.1 Parameters**

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
port	Port number of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process	The port number must be 0 to 65535. Ensure that the port number does not conflict with other software. Do not specify an ephemeral port that may temporarily be assigned by another program.

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
my_address	'ipAddrOrHostNameThatAcceptsConnectionFromMirroringControllerProcessOnDbServer' [Setting example] my_address = '192.0.3.120'	IPv4 and IPv6 addresses can be specified. Specify the IP address, enclosed in single quotation marks (').
syslog_ident	'programName'	Specify using single quotation marks (') to enclose the program name used to identify the Mirroring Controller arbitration process message in the system log. Use ASCII characters excluding spaces to specify this parameter.  The default is 'MirroringControllerArbiter'.
fencing_command	'fencingCmdFilePath' [Setting example] fencing_command = '/arbiter/fencing_dir/execute_fencing.sh'	Specify the full path of the fencing command that fences a database server where it is determined that an error has occurred.  Enclose the path in single quotation marks ('). Specify the path using less than 1024 bytes.
fencing_command_timeout	Timeout for fencing command (seconds)	If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, it is determined that fencing has failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the fencing command execution process.  Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.  The default is 20 seconds.

## Windows

1. On the arbitration server, log in as any operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process.
2. Configure the environment variables.

Set the following environment variable:

- PATH

Add the installation folders "\bin" and "\lib".

### Example

The following example configures environment variables when the installation folder is "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fssepv<x>assistant64".

Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

```
> SET PATH=c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fssepv<x>assistant64\bin;c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fssepv<x>assistant64\lib;%PATH%
```

3. Create the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory that will store the files required by the arbitration server.  
Use ASCII characters in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory.
4. In the network configuration file (network.conf), define the Mirroring Controller network configuration that will be managed by the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Create network.conf in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory, based on the sample file.

Sample file

```
installDir\share\mcarb_network.conf.sample
```

In network.conf, specify the IP address or host name and port number of the primary server and standby server, and define the Mirroring Controller network configuration that will be managed by the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Refer to "A.3 Network Configuration File" for details.

A definition example is shown below.

Example)

The IDs of the servers are set to "server1" and "server2", and their port numbers are set to "27541".

```
server1 192.0.3.100 27541
server2 192.0.3.110 27541
```

#### 5. Change the access permissions for network.conf.

For network.conf, set read and write permissions only for the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1. If users other than this are granted access permissions, the mc\_arb command will not work. Accordingly, users other than the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1 are prevented from operating the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

The following is an execution example, in which the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1 is granted full access permissions as the owner when the user is "fsepuser". The following procedure applies when the user is logged in to the Windows server as "fsepuser".

```
> takeown /f network.conf
> icacls network.conf /reset
> icacls network.conf /inheritance:r
> icacls network.conf /grant fsepuser:F
```

#### 6. In the arbitration configuration file (arbitration.conf), define the information related to control of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Create arbitration.conf in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory, based on the sample file.

Sample file

```
installDir\share\mcarb_arbitration.conf.sample
```

Set the parameters shown in the table below in arbitration.conf.

Refer to "A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File" for information on the parameters and for other parameters.

Table 2.2 Parameters

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
port	Port number of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process	The port number must be 0 to 65535. Ensure that the port number does not conflict with other software. Do not specify an ephemeral port that may temporarily be assigned by another program.
my_address	<i>'ipAddrOrHostNameThatAcceptsConnectionFromMirroringControllerProcessOnDbServer'</i>  [Setting example] my_address = '192.0.3.120'	IPv4 and IPv6 addresses can be specified.  Enclose the parameter value in single quotation marks (').
service_name	<i>'registeredServiceNameOfArbitrationProcessInWindowsServices'</i>	Use ASCII characters excluding forward slash (/) and backslash (\) to specify this parameter.

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
		Enclose the parameter value in single quotation marks ('). The maximum length of the service name is 124 bytes.
event_source	<i>'eventSourceNameUsedToIdentifyArbitrationProcessMsgInEventLog'</i>	Use ASCII characters excluding spaces to specify this parameter. Enclose the parameter value in single quotation marks ('). The maximum length of the event source name is 255 bytes.
fencing_command	<i>'fencingCmdFilePath'</i> [Setting example] fencing_command = 'c:\\arbiter\\fencing_dir\\execute_fencing.bat'	Specify the full path of the fencing command that fences a database server where it is determined that an error has occurred. Specify "\\" as the delimiter. Enclose the path in single quotation marks ('). Specify the path using less than 260 bytes. Any multibyte characters must use the same encoding as the operating system.
fencing_command_timeout	Timeout for fencing command (seconds)	If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, it is determined that fencing has failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the fencing command execution process. Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647. The default is 20 seconds.

7. Change the access permissions for arbitration.conf.

For arbitration.conf, set read and write permissions only for the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1. If users other than this are granted access permissions, the mc\_arb command will not work.

Example)

The following is an execution example, in which the operating system user who starts and stops the arbitration process in step 1 is granted full access permissions as the owner when the user is "fsepuser". The following procedure applies when the user is logged in to the Windows server as "fsepuser".

```
> takeown /f arbitration.conf
> icacls arbitration.conf /reset
> icacls arbitration.conf /inheritance:r
> icacls arbitration.conf /grant fsepuser:F
```

8. Configure Windows Firewall.

If Windows Firewall is used, enable the port number of Mirroring Controller specified in the network configuration file in step 3. Refer to "E.2 Windows Firewall Settings" for details.

9. Register the Mirroring Controller arbitration process as a Windows service.

Execute the mc\_arb command in register mode.

For the -P option of the mc\_arb command, specify the password of the operating system user who executes the command.

Example)

```
> mc_arb register -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1 -P *****
```

### Note

When specifying the password in the -P option of the mc\_arb command, for security reasons, you should be careful not to allow other users to access it.

### Information

Use the mc\_arb command with the -S option to specify automatic start and stop of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process. Refer to "2.13 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process" for details.

The Mirroring Controller arbitration process is registered as a Windows service using the service name specified in the service\_name parameter of arbitration.conf in step 6.

You can execute the sc qc command to check the registration status.

## 2.3.2 Creating a User Exit for the Arbitration Server

---

The only user exit for the arbitration server is the fencing command.

The fencing command is a user command that is called by the Mirroring Controller arbitration process if Mirroring Controller performs arbitration processing and determines that a database server is unstable.

In the fencing command, the user implements a process that isolates a database server from a cluster system by, for example, stopping the target operating system or server. The fencing command that was created is to be specified for the parameter in the arbitration configuration file. Refer to "A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File" for information on the parameters.

- Fencing the primary server during the switch
  - Prevent the Mirroring Controller management process on the primary server from communicating with the Mirroring Controller management process on the other server.
  - Prevent applications from connecting to the primary server instance.
- Fencing the standby server during disconnection
  - Prevent the Mirroring Controller management process on the standby server from communicating with the Mirroring Controller management process on the other server.
  - Prevent applications from connecting to the standby server instance.
  - Prevent the standby server from continuing streaming replication.

### See

Refer to "Appendix C User Commands" for information on user exits.

## 2.3.3 Starting the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process

---

This section explains how to start the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

An operating system user who has logged in to the arbitration server can start the Mirroring Controller arbitration process by executing the mc\_arb command in start mode.

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb start -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb start -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

## 2.4 Setting Up the Primary Server

---

This section explains how to set up the primary server.

### 2.4.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Primary Server

---

This section explains how to set up database multiplexing mode on the primary server.

In database multiplexing, the files that are required for operations are managed in the Mirroring Controller management directory.

There is one Mirroring Controller management directory for each instance.

#### Information

Do not place the Mirroring Controller management directory in a directory managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, otherwise it may be deleted by mistake with the directories managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, and an old version of files may be restored.

#### See

- Refer to "Preparing Directories for Resource Deployment" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for details on the directories that are managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.
- Refer to "mc\_ctl" in Reference for information on the command.
- Refer to "[Appendix A Parameters](#)" for details on each parameter to be edited for the setup.

Perform the following procedure:

1. Log in to the primary server.
2. Create the Mirroring Controller management directory that will store the files required by database multiplexing.  
Use ASCII characters in the Mirroring Controller management directory.  
Additionally, grant "Write" permission to the instance administrator user for the Mirroring Controller management directory.
3. In the network configuration file (network.conf), define the network configuration that will link between the Mirroring Controller processes.

Create the network.conf file in the Mirroring Controller management directory, based on the sample file.

Sample file

```
installDir\share\mc_network.conf.sample
```

In network.conf, specify the IP address or host name and port number of the primary server and standby server, and define the network configuration that will link between the Mirroring Controller processes, and between Mirroring Controller processes and the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Refer to "[A.3 Network Configuration File](#)" for details.

A definition example is shown below.

The content to be defined depends on the operation settings at the time a heartbeat abnormality is detected.

## When automatic degradation by the arbitration server is selected

Example)

The IDs of the primary server and standby server are set to "server1" and "server2", and their port numbers are set to "27540" and "27541". The ID of the server of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is set to "arbiter", and its port number is set to "27541".

```
server1 192.0.2.100,192.0.3.100 27540,27541 server
server2 192.0.2.110,192.0.3.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.3.120 27541 arbiter
```

Ensure that the port numbers set for the primary server, standby server, and arbitration server do not conflict with other software. In addition, when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, use a network in which the arbitration network is not affected by a line failure in the admin network.

When the server type is "server", two IP addresses or host names, and two port numbers need to be specified in the following order:

- IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network
- IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network
- Port number of the database server used as the admin network
- Port number of the database server used as the arbitration network

If the server type is "arbiter", specify the IP address or host name set for the my\_address parameter and the port number set for the port parameter in arbitration.conf of the arbitration server.

When using the admin network and arbitration network together, the following IP addresses or host names must be assigned the same values.

- IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network
- IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network

Example)

Here is an example where the server identifiers for the primary server and standby server are "server1" and "server2", with port numbers "27540" and "27541", and the server identifier for the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is "arbiter", with port number "27541".

```
server1 192.0.2.100,192.0.2.100 27540,27541 server
server2 192.0.2.110,192.0.2.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.2.120 27541 arbiter
```

## When operation other than automatic degradation by the arbitration server is selected

Example)

The IDs of the servers are set to "server1" and "server2", and their port numbers are set to "27540".

```
server1 192.0.2.100 27540
server2 192.0.2.110 27540
```

Ensure that the port numbers for the primary and standby server do not conflict with other software.

Register the port number of the primary server in the services file, because there are programs, such as WebAdmin, that search an available port number using the services file.

Register any name as the service name.

### 4. Change the access permissions for the network.conf file.

For network.conf, set read and write permissions for the instance administrator user only.

If users other than the instance administrator user are granted access permissions, the mc\_ctl command will not work. Accordingly, users other than the instance administrator user are prevented from operating Mirroring Controller.

Example)

The following is an execution example, in which the instance administrator user is granted full

access permissions as the owner when the operating system user name of the instance administrator user is "fsepuser". The following procedure applies when the user is logged in to the Windows server as "fsepuser":

```
> takeown /f network.conf
> icacls network.conf /reset
> icacls network.conf /inheritance:r
> icacls network.conf /grant fsepuser:F
```

5. Define the information related to Mirroring Controller monitoring and control in the *serverIdentifier.conf* file.

Create the *serverIdentifier.conf* file in the Mirroring Controller management directory, based on the sample file.

As the file name for the *serverIdentifier.conf* file, use the server identifier name that was specified in the network.conf file in step 3.

Sample file

```
installDir\share\mc_server.conf.sample
```

Set the parameters shown in the table below in the *serverIdentifier.conf* file.

Refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)" for information on the parameters and for other parameters.

Table 2.3 Parameters

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
db_instance	<i>'dataStorageDestinationDir'</i>	Use ASCII characters, and specify "\\" as the path delimiter. Enclose the parameter value in single quotation marks (').
db_instance_service_name	<i>'registeredServiceNameOfFujitsuEnterprisePostgresInstance'</i>	Specify the registered service name of the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres instance in the Windows service. Use ASCII characters, enclosed in single quotation marks (').
db_instance_password	<i>'passwordOfInstanceAdminUser'</i>	If password authentication is performed, specify this parameter in the settings used when Mirroring Controller connects to a database instance. Use ASCII characters, enclosed in single quotation marks ('). If the specified value of this parameter includes ' or \, write \' or \\, respectively.
enable_hash_in_password	on or off	Specify on to treat the # in the db_instance_password specification as a password character, or off to treat it as a comment. The default is "off".
mc_service_name	<i>'registeredServiceNameOfMirroringController'</i>	Specify the Mirroring Controller service name registered in the Windows service. Use ASCII characters excluding forward slash (/) and backslash (\) to specify this parameter. The service name is up to 124 bytes.
event_source	<i>'eventSourceName'</i>	Specify the event source name to be used to identify the Mirroring Controller message in the event log. Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
		<p>The maximum length of the event source name is 255 bytes.</p> <p>By using a similar event source name as the postgresql.conf file parameter, the Mirroring Controller output content can be referenced transparently, so log reference is easy.</p>
remote_call_timeout	Admin communication timeout	<p>Specify the timeout value (milliseconds) of the Mirroring Controller agent process for communication between servers.</p> <p>Specify a value that is less than the operation system TCP connection timeout.</p> <p>Also, when using the Mirroring Controller arbitrage process for arbitrage, fencing, and state transition commands, specify a value that is greater than the sum of the timeout values.</p>
heartbeat_error_action	Operation when a heartbeat abnormality is detected using operating system or server heartbeat monitoring	<p>arbitration: Perform automatic degradation using the arbitration server.</p> <p>command: Call a user exit to determine degradation, and perform automatic degradation if required.</p> <p>message: Notify messages.</p> <p>fallback: Perform automatic degradation unconditionally.</p> <p>Set the same value on the primary server and standby server.</p>
heartbeat_interval	Interval time for abnormality monitoring during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (milliseconds)	<p>Abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server is performed at the interval (milliseconds) specified in heartbeat_interval.</p> <p>This parameter setting is used as the default for database process heartbeat monitoring, streaming replication abnormality monitoring, and disk abnormality monitoring.</p> <p>When setting the monitoring time, there are some considerations to take into account to optimize degradation using abnormality monitoring. Refer to <a href="#">"2.11.4.1 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of the Operating System or Server"</a> for details.</p>
heartbeat_timeout	Timeout for abnormality monitoring during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (seconds)	
heartbeat_retry	Number of retries for abnormality monitoring during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (number of times)	
fencing_command	<p><i>'fencingCmdFilePath'</i></p> <p>[Setting example]</p> <p>fencing_command = 'c:\mc\fencing_dir\execute_fencing.bat'</p>	<p>Specify the full path of the fencing command that fences a database server where an error is determined to have occurred.</p> <p>Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').</p> <p>Any multibyte characters must use the same encoding as the operating system.</p> <p>This parameter must be specified when "command" is set for heartbeat_error_action.</p>

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
		Specify the path using less than 260 bytes.
fencing_command_timeout	Fencing command timeout (seconds)	<p>If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, fencing is determined to have failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the fencing command execution process.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is 20 seconds.</p>
arbitration_timeout	Timeout for arbitration processing in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (seconds)	<p>The specified value must be at least equal to the heartbeat monitoring time of the operating system or server + fencing_command_timeout in the arbitration configuration file.</p> <p>If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, the primary server will not be switched and the standby server will not be disconnected. Therefore, perform degradation manually.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.</p>
arbitration_command	<p><i>'ArbitrationCmdFilePath'</i></p> <p>[Setting example]</p> <p>arbitration_command = 'c:\\mc\\arbitration_dir\\execute_arbitration_command.bat'</p>	<p>Specify the full path of the arbitration command to be executed when an abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server.</p> <p>Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').</p> <p>Any multibyte characters must use the same encoding as the operating system.</p> <p>This parameter must be specified when "command" is set for heartbeat_error_action.</p> <p>Specify the path using less than 260 bytes.</p>
arbitration_command_timeout	Timeout for arbitration command (seconds)	<p>If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, it is determined that execution of the arbitration command has failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the arbitration command execution process.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>This parameter can be specified only when "command" is set for heartbeat_error_action.</p>

6. Change the access permissions for the *serverIdentifier.conf* file.

For *serverIdentifier.conf*, set read and write permissions for the instance administrator user only. If users other than the instance administrator user are granted access permissions, the mc\_ctl command will not work.

Example)

The following is an execution example, in which the instance administrator user is granted full access permissions when the operating system user name of the instance administrator user is "fsepuser". The following procedure applies when the user is logged in to the Windows server as "fsepuser":

```
> takeown /f serverIdentifier.conf
> icacls serverIdentifier.conf /reset
> icacls serverIdentifier.conf /inheritance:r
> icacls serverIdentifier.conf /grant fsepuser:F
```

7. Configure the Windows firewall.

If the Windows firewall feature is to be enabled, you should enable the port number of Mirroring Controller that you specified in the network definition file in step 3. Refer to "[E.2 Windows Firewall Settings](#)" for details.

8. Register Mirroring Controller to the Windows service.

Execute the mc\_ctl command in the register mode.

For the -P option of the mc\_ctl command, specify the password of the operating system user who executes the command.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl register -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -P *****
```

### Note

When specifying the password in the -P option of the mc\_ctl command, for security reasons, you should be careful not to allow other users to access it.

### Information

You can use the mc\_ctl command with the -S option to specify automatic start and stop of Mirroring Controller. Refer to "[2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances](#)" for details.

Using the service name specified in the mc\_service\_name parameter of *serverIdentifier.conf* in step 5, Mirroring Controller is registered to the Windows service.

You can execute the sc qc command to check the registration status.

## 2.4.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Primary Server Instance

This section explains how to create, set, and register the primary server instance.

Mirroring Controller supports instances that are registered in the Windows service.

### See

- Refer to "Client Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the pg\_hba.conf file.
- Refer to "[A.1 Parameters Set on the Primary Server](#)" for information on the postgresql.conf file.
- Refer to "mc\_ctl" in Reference for information on the command.

Perform the following procedure:

1. Refer to "Setup" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server, and then perform the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres setup and create the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres instance.
  - Use ASCII characters in the data storage destination directory.
  - When registering an instance to the Windows service, perform the settings required to enable Mirroring Controller to start and stop the instance. Execute the pg\_ctl command with the following specified for the register mode:
    - For the service name of the -N option, specify the name set for the db\_instance\_service\_name parameter in the server definition file

- Specify "demand" for the -S option, so that the service does not start automatically on startup of the system
- Do not configure the Windows service of a multiplexed instance to perform automatic start, as it is started by Mirroring Controller.

## Point

If degradation starts occurring due to an error during operations in database multiplexing mode, recovery is required for the standby server. There are some conditions to execute the `pg_rewind` command to recover the standby server. One of the conditions can be satisfied by enabling checksums when executing the `initdb` command. This is not mandatory. Refer to "4.1.1.1.3 Identify cause of error and perform recovery" for details.

2. When using transparent data encryption, configure the encryption settings for the storage data.

If you want to use the key management system as a keystore, set the connection information for the key management system and declare the master encryption key.

Refer to "Protecting Storage Data Using Transparent Data Encryption" or "Using Transparent Data Encryption with Key Management Systems as Keystores" in the Operation Guide for details, and then configure the settings.

3. Add the following entry to the `pg_hba.conf` file to authenticate connections from the standby server.

Copy the file to the standby server later.

#	TYPE	DATABASE	USER	ADDRESS	METHOD
	host	replication	fsep	<i>standbyServerAddress</i>	<i>authenticationMethod</i>
	host	replication	fsep	<i>primaryServerAddress</i>	<i>authenticationMethod</i>

For the primary and standby server addresses, specify the IP address that will connect to the log transfer network.

Additionally, all servers can be used as the primary server or the standby server, so add entries for the addresses of all servers that comprise the database multiplexing system.

## Point

### Setting an authentication method other than trust authentication

If the primary server becomes the standby server, to perform automatic authentication of connections to the primary server, create a password file (`%APPDATA%\postgresql\pgpass.conf`), and then specify a password for the replication database. Accordingly, the instance administrator operating system user and the user registered in the database will be the same, so you can verify that the connection was not made by an unspecified user. Additionally, the password that was set beforehand will be used in the authentication, so that the connection will be automatic.

## Information

If trust authentication is set, all OS users who can log in to the primary server will be able to connect, and if one of these is a malicious user, then that user can corrupt the standby server data, or cause the job system to fail, by sending an erroneous transaction log. Therefore, decide on the authentication method according to the security requirements of the system using database multiplexing mode.

Refer to "Authentication Methods" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on the authentication methods that can be set.

4. Configure this setting to enable the instance administrator user of the primary server to connect as a database application.

This setting enables the connection to the instance using the user name of the instance administrator user, so that Mirroring Controller can monitor instance errors. Configure this setting to enable the connection to the postgres database.

- If password authentication is used

In the `db_instance_password` parameter of the `serverIdentifier.conf` file, specify the password for the instance administrator user. This password is used to connect to the database instance. If a password is not specified in the `db_instance_password` parameter,

the connection to the database instance from Mirroring Controller will fail, and it will not be possible to perform the process monitoring of the instance.

- If password authentication is not used

There is no need to specify the password in the `db_instance_password` parameter.

Even if the password for the instance administrator user is specified in the `db_instance_password` parameter, it will be ignored.

- If certificate authentication using SSL is used

Specify connection parameters for SSL in the `db_instance_ext_pq_conninfo` parameter and `db_instance_ext_jdbc_conninfo` parameter in the `serverIdentifier.conf` file. If the parameters are not specified, the connection to the database instance from Mirroring Controller will fail, and it will not be possible to perform the process monitoring of the instance. If certificate authentication using SSL is not performed, the parameters specification is not required.

For information about the `db_instance_ext_pq_conninfo` and `db_instance_ext_jdbc_conninfo` parameters, refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)".

An example of setting the authentication method is shown below.

#	TYPE	DATABASE	USER	ADDRESS	METHOD
	host	postgres	fsep	127.0.0.1/32	<code>authenticationMethod</code>

### Information

Mirroring Controller uses the PostgreSQL JDBC 4.2 driver to connect to the database instance. Therefore, for the authentication method, specify a method supported by the JDBC driver. If an authentication method not supported by the JDBC driver is specified, Mirroring Controller will fail to start. Refer to the PostgreSQL JDBC Driver Documentation for information on authentication methods supported by the JDBC driver.

5. To use database multiplexing mode, specify the parameters shown in the table below in the `postgresql.conf` file.

The `postgresql.conf` file is copied when the standby server instance is created. Accordingly, set the required parameters in the standby server.

To use database multiplexing mode, specify the parameters shown in the table below in the `postgresql.conf` file. After editing the `postgresql.conf` file, restart the instance.

Table 2.4 Parameters

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
<code>wal_level</code>	replica or logical	Specify "logical" when logical decoding is also to be used.
<code>max_wal_senders</code>	2 or more	Specify "2" when building a Mirroring Controller cluster system.  When additionally connecting asynchronous standby servers to the cluster system, add the number of simultaneous connections from these standby servers.
<code>synchronous_standby_names</code>	<i>'standbyServerName'</i>	Specify the name that will identify the standby server.  Enclose the name in single quotation marks (').  Do not change this parameter while Mirroring Controller is running.  Do not specify multiple names to this parameter as the Mirroring Controller can manage only one standby server.
<code>synchronized_standby_slots</code>	<i>'physicalReplicationSlotName'</i>	Specify this parameter if the primary server will be a logical replication publication. Setting this parameter ensures that the subscriber is updated after WAL is sent to the standby server. This allows logical replication to continue if the primary server fails and the standby server is promoted.

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
		Do not change this parameter while the Mirroring Controller is running.  Because the Mirroring Controller can manage only one standby server, do not specify multiple names for this parameter.
hot_standby	on	Specify whether queries can be run on the standby server.
wal_keep_size	WAL save size (megabytes)	If a delay exceeding the value set in this parameter occurs, the WAL segment required later by the primary server may be deleted.  Additionally, if you stop a standby server (for maintenance, for example), consider the stop time and set a value that will not cause the WAL segment to be deleted.  Refer to "Estimating Transaction Log Space Requirements" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on estimating the WAL save size.
wal_log_hints	on	When using the pg_rewind command to recover a standby server, specify this parameter or enable checksums when executing the initdb command.
wal_sender_timeout	Timeout (milliseconds)	Specify the time period after which it is determined that an error has occurred in the transaction log transfer on the primary server.  By aligning this value with the value for the database process heartbeat monitoring time, you can unify the time after which it is determined that an error has occurred.
archive_mode	on	Specify the archive log mode.
archive_command	'cmd /c ""installDir\bin\ \pgx_walcopy.cmd" "%p" "backupDataStorageDestin ationDir\archived_wal\ %f""'	Specify the command and storage destination to save the transaction log.
backup_destination	Backup data storage destination directory	Specify the name of directory where to store the backup data.  Set the permissions so that only the instance administrator user can access the specified directory.  Specify the same full path on all servers, so that the backup data of other servers can be used to perform recovery.
max_connections	Number of simultaneous client connections to the instance + superuser_reserved_connections	The value specified is also used to restrict the number of connections from client applications and the number of connections for the management of instances.  Refer to "When an Instance was Created with the initdb Command" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server, and "Connections and Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation, for details.
superuser_reserved_connections	Add the number of simultaneous executions of mc_ctl status (*1) + 2	Specify the number of connections reserved for connections from database superusers.  Add the number of connections from Mirroring Controller processes. Also reflect the added value in the max_connections parameter.

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
wal_receiver_timeout	Timeout (milliseconds)	Specify the time period after which it is determined that an error has occurred when the transaction log was received on the standby server.  By aligning this value with the value for the heartbeat monitoring time of the database process, you can unify the time after which it is determined that an error has occurred.
restart_after_crash	off	If "on" is specified, or the default value is used for this parameter, behavior equivalent to restarting Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, including crash recovery, will be performed when some server processes end abnormally.  However, when database multiplexing monitoring is used, a failover will occur after an error is detected when some server processes end abnormally, and the restart of those server processes is forcibly stopped. Specify "off" to prevent behavior such as this from occurring for no apparent reason.
synchronous_commit	on or remote_apply	Specify up to what position WAL send is to be performed before transaction commit processing returns a normal termination response to a client.  Set "on" or "remote_apply" to prevent data loss caused by operating system or server down immediately after a switch or switch.
recovery_target_timeline	latest	Specify "latest" so that the new standby server (original primary server) will follow the new primary server when a switch occurs.  This parameter is required when the original primary server is incorporated as a new standby server after the primary server is switched.

\*1: Number of simultaneous executions of the mc\_ctl command in the status mode.

### 2.4.3 Starting Mirroring Controller on the Primary Server

This section explains how to start Mirroring Controller on the primary server.

When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, start the Mirroring Controller arbitration process on the arbitration server in advance.

1. Start the Mirroring Controller process.

#### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

#### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode with the -F option specified.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -F
```

## Information

- When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, the database server must connect to the arbitration server, and as a result, Mirroring Controller startup may take longer than when the arbitration server is not used.
- If the parameter for heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers set by the arbitration server is greater than parameter for heartbeat monitoring of operating systems and servers of the Mirroring Controller, the Mirroring Controller may fail to start. In this case, check the contents of the message notification and review the parameters for heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers for the arbitration server or Mirroring Controller.
- If the `heartbeat_error_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "message", even if automatic switch/disconnection is enabled and Mirroring Controller is started, only message output is performed when a heartbeat abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of operating systems and servers - switch/disconnection is not performed.
- Mirroring Controller startup usually fails if the standby server is mistakenly started as the primary server or if the old primary server is not recovered after the switch and is then mistakenly started as the primary server. However, if the admin network is disconnected, then startup does not fail, and both servers may become primary servers. Therefore ensure that the admin network is connected before starting Mirroring Controller.
- If the automatic switch/disconnection is enabled, do not edit `synchronous_standby_names` parameter and `synchronized_standby_slots` parameter for the Mirroring Controller monitoring target instance. If Mirroring Controller is switched after editing, data may be lost or SQL access may stop.

## Point

- The `mc_ctl` command fails if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process has not been started on the arbitration server when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation. However, if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process cannot be started in advance, it can be started by specifying the `--async-connect-arbiter` option in the `mc_ctl` command.
- After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

### 2. Obtain the backup.

Use the `pgx_dmpall` command to collect the backup.

## 2.5 Setting Up the Standby Server

---

This section explains how to set up the standby server.

### 2.5.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Standby Server

---

This section explains how to set up database multiplexing mode on the standby server.

In database multiplexing, the files that are required for operations are managed in the Mirroring Controller management directory.

There is one Mirroring Controller management directory for each instance.

## Information

- Do not place the Mirroring Controller management directory in a directory managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, otherwise it may be deleted by mistake with the directories managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, and an old version of files may be restored.
- When creating a standby server for a large database, stop job system operations, specify a large value for the `wal_keep_size` parameter, or use replication slots.  
This is because WALs generated after the standby server is built using the `pg_basebackup` command, but before it is started, need to be retained. However, the number of WAL segments that can be retained is constrained by the `wal_keep_size` parameter.

Additionally, setting the `wal_keep_size` parameter requires consideration regarding stabilization of the database multiplexing mode (refer to "2.11.1 Tuning to Stabilize the Database Multiplexing Mode" for details).

## See

- Refer to "Preparing Directories for Resource Deployment" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for details on the directories that are managed by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.
- Refer to "pg\_basebackup" in "Reference" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the `pg_basebackup` command.
- Refer to "mc\_ctl" in Reference for information on the command.
- Refer to "Appendix A Parameters" for details on each parameter to be edited for the setup.
- Refer to "Replication Slots" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on replication slots.

Perform the following procedure:

1. Log in to the standby server.
2. Create the Mirroring Controller management directory that will store the files required by database multiplexing.  
Use ASCII characters in the Mirroring Controller management directory.  
Additionally, grant "Write" permission to the instance administrator user for the Mirroring Controller management directory.
3. Copy, and then deploy, the `network.conf` file of the primary server.  
Copy the `network.conf` file that was defined in the primary server setup, and deploy it to the Mirroring Controller management directory of the standby server.  
Register the port number of the standby server that was specified in the `network.conf` file in the services file, because there are programs, such as WebAdmin, that search an available port number using the services file.  
Register any name as the service name.
4. Change the access permissions for the `network.conf` file.  
Set read and write permissions for the instance administrator user only. If users other than the instance administrator user are granted access permissions, the `mc_ctl` command will not work. Accordingly, users other than the instance administrator user are prevented from operating Mirroring Controller.

Example)

The following is an execution example, in which the instance administrator user is granted full access permissions as the owner when the operating system user name of the instance administrator user is "fsepuser". The following procedure applies when the user is logged in to the Windows server as "fsepuser".

```
> takeown /f network.conf
> icacls network.conf /reset
> icacls network.conf /inheritance:r
> icacls network.conf /grant fsepuser:F
```

5. Copy, and then deploy, the `serverIdentifier.conf` file of the primary server.  
Copy the `serverIdentifier.conf` file that was defined in the primary server setup, and deploy it to the Mirroring Controller management directory of the standby server.

## Point

If the primary server and standby server are to be built within the same server, change the following parameters in the `serverIdentifier.conf` file, ensuring that the names are not duplicated with those on the primary server:

- `db_instance_service_name` (registered service name of the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres instance)

- mc\_service\_name (registered service name of Mirroring Controller)
- event\_source (event source name)

6. Change the access permissions for the *serverIdentifier.conf* file.

Set read and write permissions for the instance administrator user only. If users other than the instance administrator user are granted access permissions, the mc\_ctl command will not work.

Example)

The following is an execution example, in which the instance administrator user is granted full access permissions as the owner when the operating system user name of the instance administrator user is "fsepuser". The following procedure applies when the user is logged in to the Windows server as "fsepuser":

```
> takeown /f serverIdentifier.conf
> icacls serverIdentifier.conf /reset
> icacls serverIdentifier.conf /inheritance:r
> icacls serverIdentifier.conf /grant fsepuser:F
```

7. Configure the Windows firewall.

If the Windows firewall feature is to be enabled, you should enable the port number of Mirroring Controller that you specified in the network definition file in step 3. Refer to "E.2 Windows Firewall Settings" for details.

8. Register Mirroring Controller to the Windows service.

Execute the mc\_ctl command in the register mode.

For the -P option of the mc\_ctl command, specify the password of the operating system user who executes the command.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl register -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -P *****
```

 Note

When specifying the password in the -P option of the mc\_ctl command, for security reasons, you should be careful not to allow other users to access it.

 Point

You can use the mc\_ctl command with the -S option to specify automatic start and stop of Mirroring Controller. Refer to "2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances" for details.

Using the service name specified in the mc\_service\_name parameter of *serverIdentifier.conf* in step 5, Mirroring Controller is registered to the Windows service.

You can execute the sc qc command to check the registration status.

## 2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance

This section explains how to create, set, and register the standby server instance.

Mirroring Controller supports instances that are registered in the Windows service.

 See

- Refer to "Appendix A Parameters" for details on each parameter.

- Refer to "mc\_ctl" in Reference for information on the command.

Perform the following procedure:

1. Prepare for setup.

Refer to "Preparations for Setup" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on the preparatory tasks to be performed before creating an instance on the standby server.

### Point

If the primary server and standby server are to be built within the same server, perform preparation to ensure that the event source names of Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres are not duplicated with that of the primary server.

2. When using transparent data encryption, configure the encryption settings for the storage data.

Refer to "Protecting Storage Data Using Transparent Data Encryption" or "Using Transparent Data Encryption with Key Management Systems as Keystores" in the Operation Guide for details, and then configure the settings.

3. Execute the `pg_basebackup` command to create a copy of the primary server instance on the standby server.

Example)

```
> pg_basebackup -D D:\database\inst1 -X fetch --waldir=E:\transaction\inst1 --progress --verbose  
-R --dbname="application_name=standbyServerName" -h primaryServerIpAddress -p  
primaryServerPortNumber
```

### Point

- Use the `pg_basebackup` command with the `-R` option to create a `standby.signal` file. If you do not create the `standby.signal` file, the Mirroring Controller cannot be started as a standby server.

- If using a method that requires password authentication for connections to the primary server, you will need to ensure that authentication is performed automatically. If the `-R` option is specified for the `pg_basebackup` command and the password parameter is specified for the `--dbname` option, the `pg_basebackup` command will set the password in the `primary_conninfo` parameter in `postgresql.auto.conf` file, enabling connections to be performed automatically.

If a password is not set in the `primary_conninfo` parameter in `postgresql.auto.conf` file, it will be necessary to create a password file (`%APPDATA%\postgresql\pgpass.conf`), and then specify a password for the replication database.

- The `primary_conninfo` parameter should not be set in the `postgresql.conf` file, but only in the `postgresql.auto.conf` file using the `pg_basebackup` command.

- When executing the `pg_basebackup` command, consider the following for collection of transaction logs.

- When "fetch" is specified for the `-X` option of the command

Transaction logs are collected at the end of the backup, so it is necessary to ensure that transaction logs that occur during backup are not deleted from the primary server. Therefore, allow for a sufficient value for the `wal_keep_size` parameter in `postgresql.conf`.

- When the `-X` option is omitted or "stream" is specified for the `-X` option of the command

Transaction logs are streamed, so when Mirroring Controller is running on the primary server, the connection is changed to a synchronous standby server on detection of a streaming replication connection using this command. Therefore, if a job has started on the primary server, the primary server will be impacted, therefore execute this command after stopping only the Mirroring Controller process on the primary server.

### See

Refer to "Hot Standby" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the `standby.signal` file.

- Set the parameters shown in the table below in the postgresql.conf file.

Table 2.5 Parameters

Parameter	Content specified	Remarks
synchronous_standby_names	<i>'primaryServerName'</i>	<p>Required after switching the primary server and then changing the original primary server to the new standby server.</p> <p>Enclose the name in single quotation marks (').</p> <p>Do not change this parameter while Mirroring Controller is running.</p> <p>Do not specify multiple names to this parameter as the Mirroring Controller can manage only one standby server.</p>

- Register an instance to the Windows service.

Refer to "Creating an Instance" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on how to register an instance to the Windows service. Do not configure the Windows service of a multiplexed instance to perform automatic start, as it is started by Mirroring Controller. Note that you should execute the pg\_ctl command with the following specified for the register mode to enable Mirroring Controller to start and stop an instance:

- For the service name of the -N option, specify the name set for the db\_instance\_service\_name parameter in the server definition file
- Specify "demand" for the -S option, so that the service does not start automatically on startup of the system

### Point

If the primary server and standby server are to be built within the same server, ensure that the registered service name of the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres instance is not duplicated with that of the primary server.

## 2.5.3 Starting Mirroring Controller on the Standby Server

This section explains how to start Mirroring Controller on the standby server.

When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, start the Mirroring Controller arbitration process on the arbitration server in advance.

- After ensuring that the Mirroring Controller process of the primary server has started, start Mirroring Controller on the standby server.

### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode with the -f option specified. This action enables automatic switch/disconnection.

If you start Mirroring Controller and the instance without specifying the -f option, automatic switch/disconnection will not be enabled. To enable both, start Mirroring Controller and then execute the mc\_ctl command in enable-failover mode or restart Mirroring Controller with the -f option specified.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode with the -F option specified.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -F
```

- Check the status of the Mirroring Controller process.

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in status mode. Ensure that "mirroring status" is switchable.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl status -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

## Information

- When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, the time required for the database server to connect to the arbitration server is added on. Therefore, Mirroring Controller startup may take longer than when the arbitration server is not used.
- If the parameter for heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers set by the arbitration server is greater than parameter for heartbeat monitoring of operating systems and servers of the Mirroring Controller, the Mirroring Controller may fail to start. In this case, check the contents of the message notification and review the parameters for heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers for the arbitration server or Mirroring Controller.
- If the heartbeat\_error\_action parameter in *serverIdentifier.conf* is set to "message", even if automatic switch/disconnection is enabled and Mirroring Controller is started, only message output is performed when a heartbeat abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of operating systems and servers - switch/disconnection is not performed.
- Mirroring Controller startup usually fails if the standby server is mistakenly started as the primary server or if the old primary server is not recovered after the switch and is then mistakenly started as the primary server. However, if the admin network is disconnected, then startup does not fail, and both servers may become primary servers. Therefore, ensure that the admin network is connected before starting Mirroring Controller.
- If the automatic switch/disconnection is enabled, do not edit synchronous\_standby\_names parameter and synchronized\_standby\_slots parameter for the Mirroring Controller monitoring target instance. If Mirroring Controller is switched after editing, data may be lost or SQL access may stop.

## Point

- The mc\_ctl command fails if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process has not been started on the arbitration server when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation. However, if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process cannot be started in advance, it can be started by specifying the --async-connect-arbiter option in the mc\_ctl command.
- After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the enable-failover or disable-failover mode of the mc\_ctl command.

## 2.6 Creating a User Exit for a Database Server

---

This section explains how to create a user exit for a database server.

The user command types explained below can be used as user exits. These commands are called by Mirroring Controller management processes.

The user can create user exits as required.

Specify the user commands that were created for the parameters in the server configuration file of the database server. Refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)" for information on these parameters.

### User command types

- Fencing command

This user command performs fencing if Mirroring Controller performs arbitration processing and determines that a database server is unstable.

- Arbitration command

This user command performs arbitration processing in lieu of the arbitration server when there is no arbitration server.

- State transition commands

These user commands are called when Mirroring Controller performs state transition of a database server. It includes the following types:

- Post-switch command

This user command is called after a promotion from standby server to primary server.

- Pre-detach command

This user command is called before the standby server is disconnected from a cluster system.

If the pre-detach command is specified on both the primary server and standby server, it is called first on the standby server and then on the primary server.

If the settings are configured to forcibly stop the instance on the standby server when the standby server is disconnected, the pre-detach command is called on the standby server and then the instance on the standby server is stopped.

- Post-attach command

This user command is called after the standby server has been attached to a cluster system.

If the post-attach command is specified on both the primary server and standby server, it is called first on the primary server and then on the standby server.



When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation and the requirements can be satisfied using the fencing command on the arbitration server only, the fencing command on the database server is not required. In addition, if the requirements can be satisfied using the fencing command on the database server only, create a fencing command on the arbitration server for termination processing only (without implementation).

Table 2.6 Availability of user commands, and database server calling the command

User command	Operation when a heartbeat abnormality is detected using operating system or server heartbeat monitoring				Database server calling the command	
	Message output	Automatic degradation by arbitration server	Automatic degradation by arbitration command	Unconditional automatic degradation	Primary server	Standby server
Fencing command	Y (*1)	Y (*2)	R	N	Y	Y
Arbitration command	N	N	R	N	Y	Y
Post-switch command	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Pre-detach command	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (*3)
Post-attach command	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (*3)

R: Required

Y: Can be used

N: Cannot be used

\*1: Called only when the mc\_ctl command is used to execute forced switching or forced disconnection.

\*2: Creation of a fencing command on a database server is optional, but it must be created on the arbitration server.

\*3: If message output or unconditional automatic degradation is selected, this command is called only from the primary server.



See

Refer to "[Appendix C User Commands](#)" for information on the interface for each user command.

## 2.7 Confirming the Streaming Replication Status

Before performing the setup of the database multiplexing mode, ensure that the prerequisite streaming replication feature has been set up correctly.

Perform the following procedure:

1. On the primary server, ensure that single-row searches can be performed using the `pg_stat_replication` statistics view.

An example output of the `psql` command is shown below.

Example)

```

postgres=# select * from pg_stat_replication;
-[ RECORD 1 ]-----+-----
pid                | 10651
usesysid           | 10
username           | fsep
application_name   | standby
client_addr        | 192.0.2.210
client_hostname    |
client_port        | 55098
backend_start      | 2022-03-23 11:17:49.628793+09
backend_xmin       |
state              | streaming
sent_lsn           | 0/3000060
write_lsn          | 0/3000060
flush_lsn          | 0/3000060
replay_lsn         | 0/3000060
write_lag          |
flush_lag          |
replay_lag         |
sync_priority      | 1
sync_state         | sync
reply_time         | 2022-03-23 11:23:27.703366+09

```

2. Confirm the search results of step 1.

Ensure that the connection established with the intended standby server is in synchronous mode.

Table 2.7 Items to be checked

Item	Required value
<code>application_name</code>	Value specified for <code>synchronous_standby_names</code> parameter in the <code>postgresql.conf</code> file of the primary server.
<code>client_addr</code>	IP address of the standby server.
<code>state</code>	"streaming".
<code>sync_state</code>	"sync".



See

- Refer to "The Statistics Collector" in "Server Administration" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the `pg_stat_replication` statistics view.
- Note that the `pg_stat_replication` statistics view may change in the future.

## 2.8 Checking the Connection Status

---

This section explains how to check the connection status from a database server or the arbitration server.

### 2.8.1 Checking the Connection Status on a Database Server

---

This section explains how to use a database server to check the connection status of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process and the Mirroring Controller process on the primary server and standby server.

Perform the following procedure:

1. On the primary server and standby server, execute the `mc_ctl` command in status mode with the `--arbiter` option specified.

Example)

The `mc_ctl` command is executed with the `--arbiter` option specified, and the status is output.

```
> mc_ctl status --arbiter -M D:\mcdire\inst1

arbiter_id  host          status
-----
arbiter     192.0.3.120  online
```

2. On the primary server and standby server, check the result displayed by executing the `mc_ctl` command in status mode in step 1.

Items to be checked

Check that the output status" is "online".



See

.....  
Refer to the Reference for information on the `mc_ctl` command.  
.....

### 2.8.2 Checking the Connection Status on the Arbitration Server

---

This section explains how to use the arbitration server to check the connection status of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process and the Mirroring Controller process on the primary server and standby server.

Perform the following procedure:

1. Execute the `mc_arb` command in status mode on the arbitration server.

The example below executes the `mc_arb` command, and shows the status.

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb status -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1

server_id  host          status
-----
server1    192.0.3.100  online
server2    192.0.3.110  online
```

Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb status -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1

server_id  host          status
-----
```

```
server1      192.0.3.100    online
server2      192.0.3.110    online
```

2. Check the result displayed by executing the mc\_arb command in step 1.

#### Items to be checked

Check that the output status is "online" on both lines.



See

Refer to the Reference for information on the mc\_arb command.

## 2.9 Creating Applications

This section explains how to create applications using database multiplexing, and points that should be noted when you create the applications.

### 2.9.1 Application Connection Server Settings

If database multiplexing is used and a failover occurs, it will be necessary to switch the application connection server. Accordingly, use the application connection switch feature to create applications.



See

Refer to "Application Connection Switch Feature" in the Application Development Guide for details.

## 2.10 Checking the Behavior

To check if the environment setup was performed correctly, start the application and then check the behavior of the switch and rebuild.

## 2.11 Tuning

This section explains how to tune database multiplexing mode.

### 2.11.1 Tuning to Stabilize the Database Multiplexing Mode

When large amounts of data are updated, the write-to load for the database will become great, and the multiplexing state may become unstable.

Accordingly, by editing the parameters below in the postgresql.conf file, a stable multiplexing state can be maintained. Refer to "Estimating Transaction Log Space Requirements" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on transaction log space requirements.

Table 2.8 Parameters

Parameter	Content
wal_keep_size	Refer to "2.4.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Primary Server Instance" for details.
max_wal_size	<p>The transaction log is written out according to the checkpoint trigger.</p> <p>If a transaction log with the capacity of the value specified in this parameter is generated, the checkpoint will be executed.</p> <p>If a large value is specified in this parameter, the time required for crash recovery will increase.</p> <p>If a small value is specified in this parameter, many checkpoints will be generated, which will affect the performance of the applications that connect to the primary server.</p>

## 2.11.2 Tuning to Stabilize Queries on the Standby Server

Queries made using reference jobs on the standby server may be canceled by jobs executed on the primary server.

To reduce the possibility of a job being canceled, specify as large a value as possible for the `max_standby_archive_delay` parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file.



- Refer to "Handling Query Conflicts" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details.
- Refer to "Standby Servers" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on the `max_standby_archive_delay` parameter.

## 2.11.3 Tuning to Stabilize Queries on the Standby Server (when Performing Frequent Updates on the Primary Server)

If jobs are updated on the primary server regularly and frequently, it will be easy for the query made by the reference job on the standby server to be canceled. In this case, edit the `postgresql.conf` file parameters shown in the table below.

Table 2.9 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>hot_standby_feedback</code>	When "on" is set, the deletion (vacuum) of the data area that was deleted or updated on the primary server is suppressed. Accordingly, the query on the standby server will not be canceled. (*1)

\*1: Because the vacuum is delayed, the data storage destination disk space of the primary server comes under pressure.

Additionally, if there is conflict between accesses and queries executed on the standby server, transaction logs indicating this conflict will be transferred.

Accordingly, specify as large a value as possible for the `max_standby_archive_delay` parameter so that access conflicts do not occur.



Refer to "Standby Servers" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on the `hot_standby_feedback` parameter.

## 2.11.4 Tuning for Optimization of Degradation Using Abnormality Monitoring

Mirroring Controller uses a monitoring method that outputs an error if the timeout or number of retries is exceeded when accessing resources targeted for monitoring. Setting inappropriate values in these settings may lead to misdetection or a delay in automatic degradation, so you must design these values appropriately.

For example, the following type of issue occurs if the tuning related to abnormality monitoring is not performed appropriately.

- If the timeout is too short  
Results in redundant degradation and availability falls.
- If the timeout is too long  
It takes longer for automatic degradation to be performed even when an error affecting operational continuity occurs, potentially causing downtime.

You can optimize degrading operation by editing the values for the parameters in the server configuration file described below in accordance with the system. Refer to "[A.4 Server Configuration File](#)" for information on how to edit these parameters.

### 2.11.4.1 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of the Operating System or Server

Tuning for abnormal monitoring of the operating system or server depends on the operation when heartbeat abnormality is detected by the heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers.



See

.....

Refer to "1.1.1 Monitoring Using Database Multiplexing Mode" for the operation when heartbeat abnormality is detected in the the heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers.

.....

### 2.11.4.1.1 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Use an Arbitration Server for Automatic Degradation

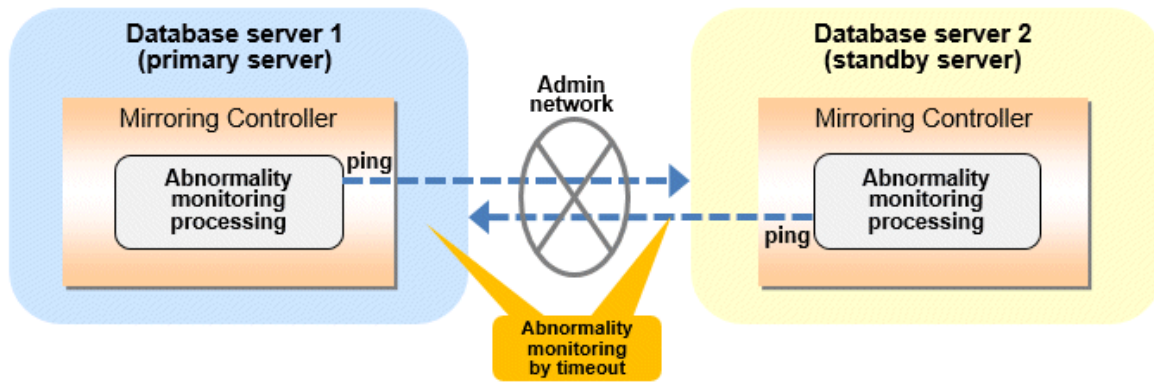
In an operation that use an arbitration server for automatic degradation, the database server is periodically monitored for abnormalities so that the Mirroring Controller arbitration process can immediately respond to an arbitration request from the Mirroring Controller. The automatic degradation using the arbitration server can optimize the time from error detection to automatic degradation of the operating systems or servers by editing the following parameters.

- Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server
- Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the arbitration configuration file
- Parameters for the arbitration processing and fencing

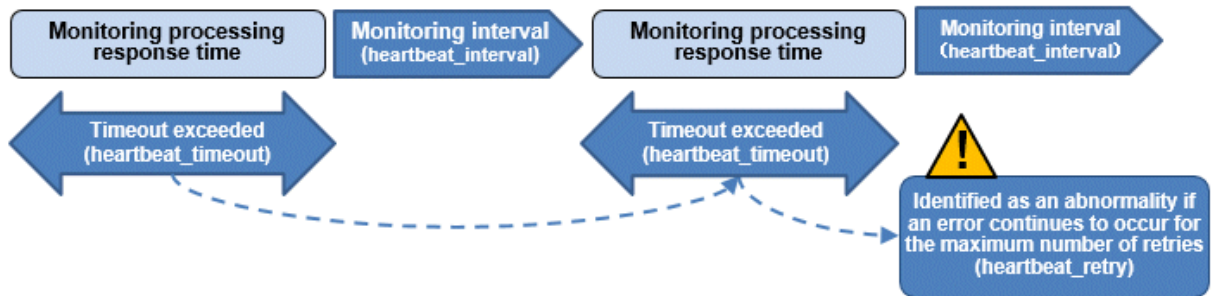
#### Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server

Table 2.10 Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server

Parameter	Description
Abnormality monitoring interval (heartbeat_interval)	Mirroring Controller is configured so that abnormality monitoring does not place a load on the system. This parameter does not normally need to be set. (The default is 800 milliseconds.)
Abnormality monitoring timeout (heartbeat_timeout)	Take into account the time during which a load is placed continuously on the server or admin network performance. For example, it is envisaged that this parameter will be used in situations such as when performing high-load batch jobs or when a large number of online jobs occur continuously and concurrently. (The default is 1 second.)
Abnormality monitoring retries (heartbeat_retry)	This parameter can be set when needing a safety value for situations in which the value specified for heartbeat_timeout is exceeded, for example, when using systems with fluctuating loads, however, this parameter does not normally need to be set. (The default is 2 times.)



Flow of abnormality monitoring by timeout



The expression for calculating the time required to detect an abnormality by Mirroring Controller is shown below.

$$\text{Abnormality detection time of Mirroring Controller} = (\text{heartbeat\_timeout}(\text{seconds}) + \text{heartbeat\_interval}(\text{milliseconds}) / 1000) \times (\text{heartbeat\_retry}(\text{number of times}) + 1)$$

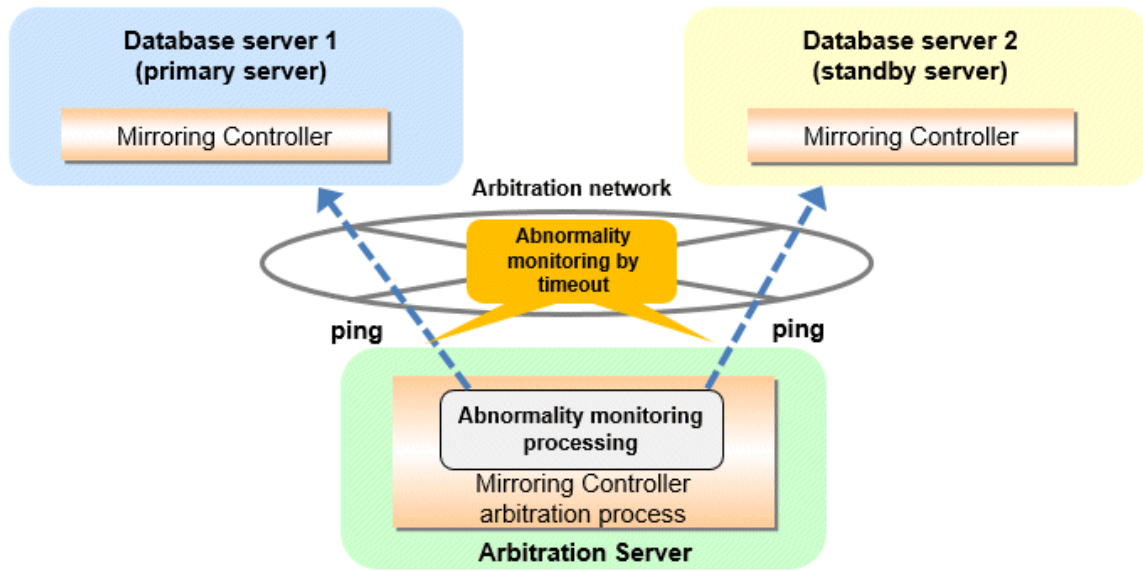
The abnormality detection time when the default value is used is shown below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Abnormality detection time of Mirroring Controller} &= (1 + 800 / 1000) \times (2 + 1) \\ &= 5.4(\text{seconds}) \end{aligned}$$

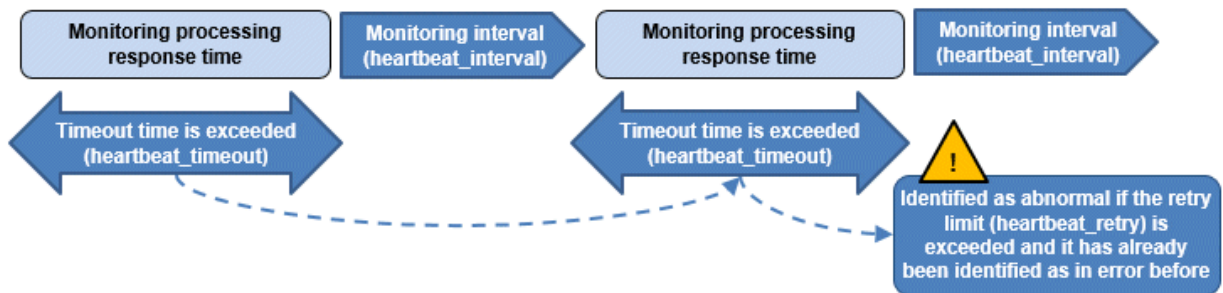
### Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the arbitration configuration file

Table 2.11 Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the arbitration configuration file

Parameter	Description
Abnormality monitoring interval (heartbeat_interval)	Mirroring Controller arbitration process is configured so that abnormality monitoring does not place a load on the system. This parameter does not normally need to be set. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_interval in the server configuration file of the database server.) (milliseconds).
Abnormality monitoring timeout (heartbeat_timeout)	Take into account the time during which a load is placed continuously on the server and arbitration network capabilities. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_timeout in the server configuration file of the database server.) (seconds).
Abnormality monitoring retries (heartbeat_retry)	This parameter can be set when needing a safety value for situations in which the value specified for heartbeat_timeout is exceeded, for example, when using systems with fluctuating loads, however, this parameter does not normally need to be set. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_retry in the server configuration file of the database server.) (number of times)



Flow of abnormality monitoring by timeout



The expression for calculating the time required to detect an abnormality by Mirroring Controller arbitration process is shown below.

$$\text{Abnormality detection time of Mirroring Controller arbitration process} = (\text{heartbeat\_timeout}(\text{seconds}) + \text{heartbeat\_interval}(\text{milliseconds}) / 1000) \times (\text{heartbeat\_retry}(\text{number of times}) + 1)$$

The abnormality detection time when the default value is used is shown below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Abnormality detection time of Mirroring Controller arbitration process} &= (1 + 800 / 1000) \times (2 + 1) \\ &= 5.4(\text{seconds}) \end{aligned}$$

**Point**

- The abnormality detection time of the operation for automatic degradation using the arbitration server can be calculated as follows.

$$\text{Abnormality detection time} = \text{Max}(\text{Abnormality detection time by Mirroring Controller}, \text{Abnormality detection time by Mirroring Controller arbitration process})$$

- If the heartbeat\_interval is set in the arbitration configuration file, the relationship between the parameter for operating system or server abnormality monitoring specified in the server configuration file of the database server file and the heartbeat\_interval of the arbitration configuration file must satisfy the following relational expression.

$$\text{Heartbeat\_interval in the arbitration configuration file (milliseconds) / 1000} < (\text{heartbeat\_timeout}(\text{seconds}) + \text{heartbeat\_interval}(\text{milliseconds}) / 1000) * \text{heartbeat\_retry}(\text{number of times}) + \text{heartbeat\_timeout}(\text{seconds})$$

## Parameters for the arbitration processing and fencing

Table 2.12 Parameters for the arbitration processing and fencing

Parameter	Description
Arbitration processing timeout (arbitration_timeout in the server configuration file of the database server)	Take into account the time to perform arbitration processing on the Mirroring Controller arbitration process. The value must be greater than or equal to abnormality detection time of Mirroring Controller arbitration process + fencing_command_timeout in the arbitration configuration file (seconds).
Fencing timeout (fencing_command_timeout in the arbitration configuration file)	Take into account the time to execute the fencing command (seconds).

### Information

If the fencing\_command parameter is specified in the server configuration file of the database server, the fencing command is invoked on the database server if fencing is successful on the arbitration server. In that case, add the value of the fencing\_command\_timeout parameter in the server configuration file of the database server to the estimate.

## Flow from the abnormality detection to the automatic degeneracy

When performing automatic degradation using the arbitration server, the flow from the abnormality detection in the operating system or server to the occurrence of automatic degeneracy and the parameters is shown below.

Flow from the abnormality detection to the automatic degeneracy	Description	Parameter
(1) Abnormality detection	Mirroring Controller detect the database server operating system or server errors.	Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server
(2) Arbitration request	Mirroring Controller that detect the operating system or server error asks the Arbitration Server to check the status of the other server's operating system or server.	-
(3) Arbitration processing	The Mirroring Controller arbitration process checks the status of the other server's operating system or server. However, if the result of the operating system or server abnormality monitoring by the arbitration server has been determined before the arbitration request from the Mirroring Controller of the database server, this process is not performed.	Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the arbitration configuration file
(4) Fencing	If the Mirroring Controller arbitration process determines that the other server is an anomaly of the operating system or server, it fences the other server and isolates it from the cluster system. If the Mirroring Controller arbitration process determines that the operating system or server status is normal, this process and the (6) are not performed.	fencing_command_timeout in the arbitration configuration file

Flow from the abnormality detection to the automatic degeneracy	Description	Parameter
(5) Return of the arbitration results	Returns the results of the arbitration to the Mirroring Controller of the database server that requested the arbitration.	-
(6) Automatic degradation	The automatic degradation is performed. If fencing fails in (4), this procedure is not performed.	-

-: No associated parameters

Figure 2.1 When the Mirroring Controller on the primary server detects an operating system or server error

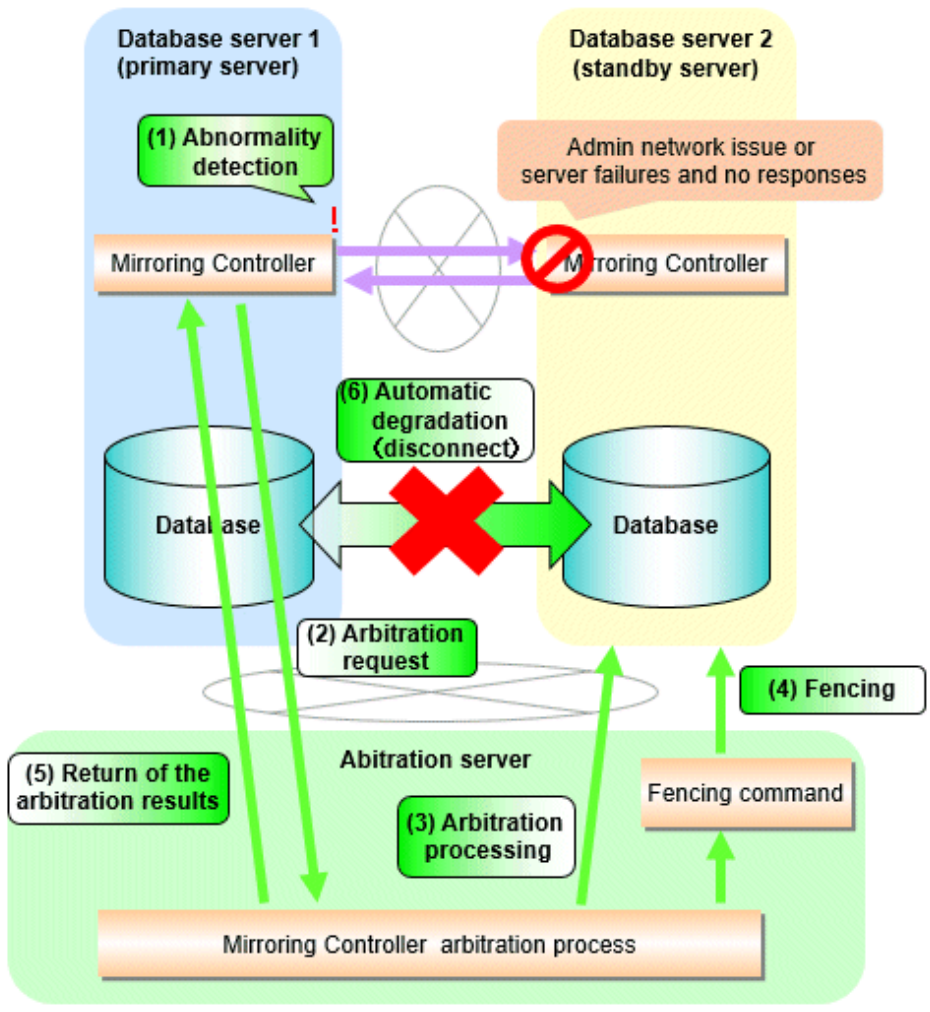
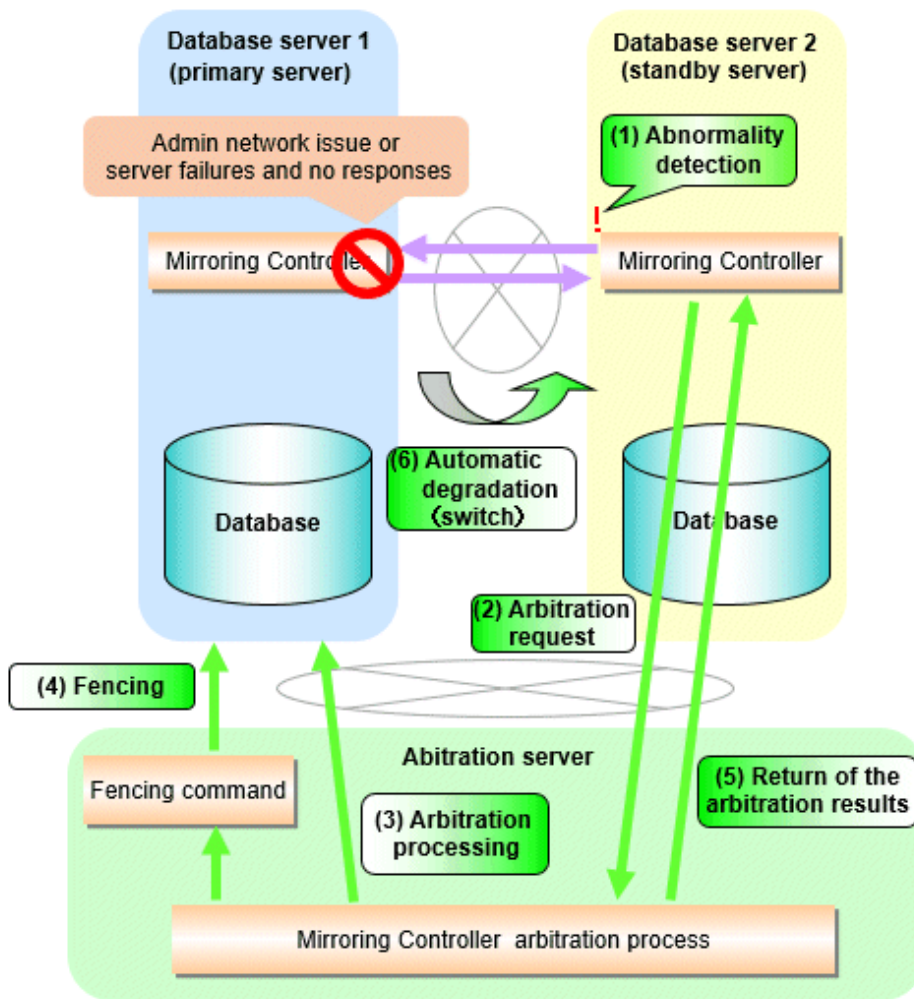


Figure 2.2 When the Mirroring Controller on the standby server detects an operating system or server error



#### 2.11.4.1.2 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Perform Automatic Degradation by Calling a User Exit that Determines Degradation

In an operation that perform automatic degradation by calling a user exit that determines degradation, you can optimize the time from operating system or server abnormality detection to automatic degradation by editing the operating system or server abnormality monitoring parameters and parameters related to arbitration processing and fencing in the server configuration file of the database server. Refer to "[Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server](#)" for information on the operating system or server abnormality monitoring parameters in the server configuration file of the database server.

Table 2.13 Parameters for the arbitration processing and fencing

Parameter	Description
Arbitration processing timeout (arbitration_command_timeout)	Take into account the time to execute the arbitration command(seconds).
Fencing timeout (fencing_command_timeout)	Take into account the time to execute the fencing command (seconds).

#### Flow from the abnormality detection to the automatic degeneracy

When performing automatic degradation by calling a user exit that determines degradation, the flow from the abnormality detection in the operating system or server to the occurrence of automatic degeneracy and the parameters is shown below.

Flow from the abnormality detection to the automatic degeneracy	Description	Parameter
(1) Abnormality detection	Mirroring Controller detect the database server operating system or server errors.	Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server
(2) Arbitration processing	An arbitration command is executed to check the status of the other server's operating system or server.	arbitration_command_timeout in the server configuration file of the database server
(3) Fencing	If the operating system or server status of the other server is abnormal in (2), it fences the other server and isolates it from the cluster system. If the operating system or server status of the other server is normal in (2), this process and (4) are not executed.	fencing_command_timeout in the server configuration file of the database server
(4) Automatic degradation	The automatic degradation is performed. If fencing fails in (3), this procedure is not performed.	-

-: No associated parameters

Figure 2.3 When the Mirroring Controller on the primary server detects an operating system or server error

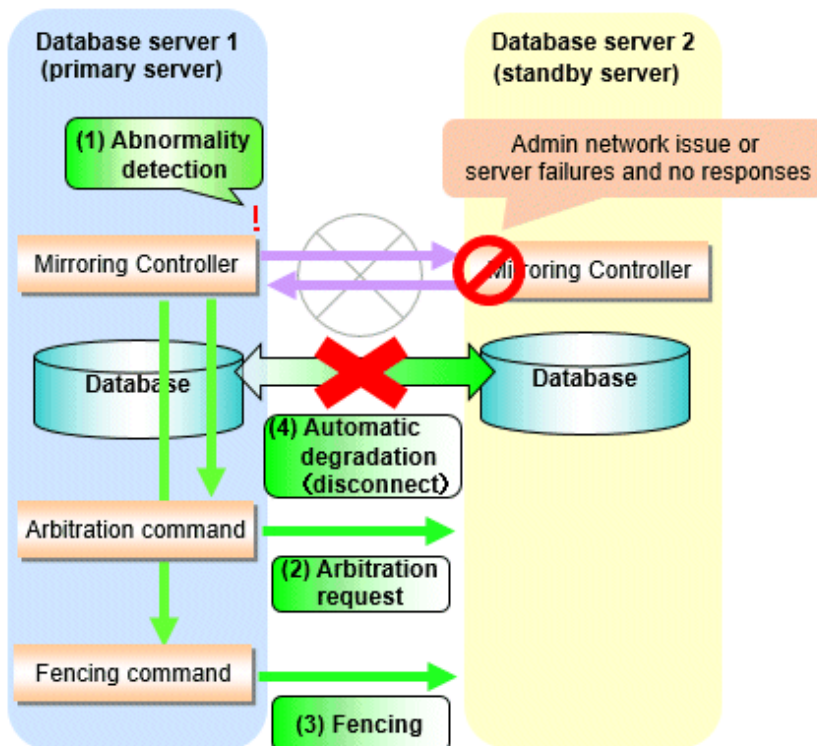
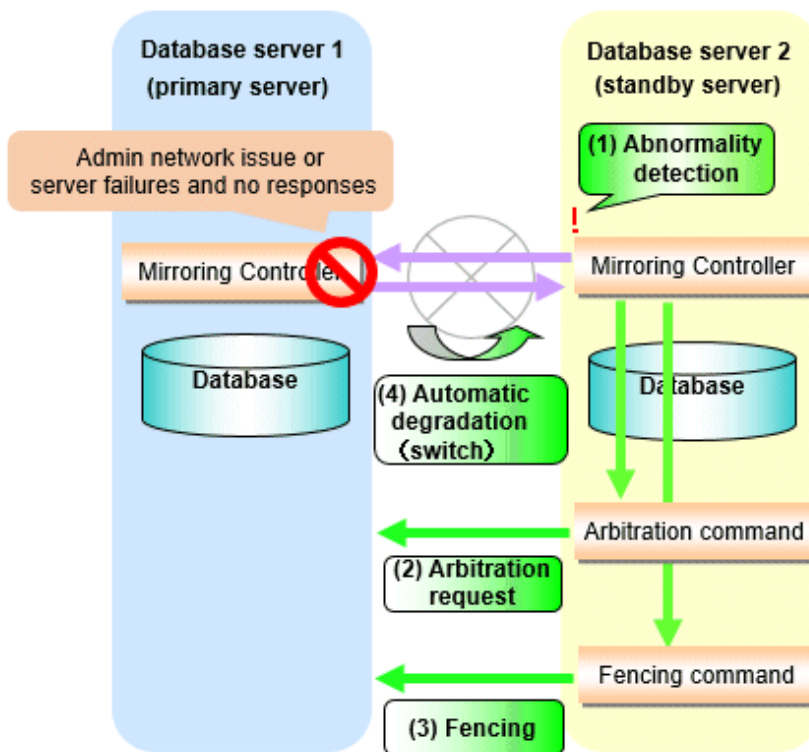


Figure 2.4 When the Mirroring Controller on the standby server detects an operating system or server error



#### 2.11.4.1.3 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Notify Messages

In an operation that notify messages, you can optimize the abnormality detection time by editing the operating system or server abnormality monitoring parameters in the server configuration file of the database server. Refer to "[Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server](#)" for information on the operating system or server abnormality monitoring parameters in the server configuration file of the database server. In addition, when the Mirroring Controller detects an error, it does not perform the arbitration processing, fencing, or automatic degradation, but only notification messages is performed.

#### 2.11.4.1.4 Tuning Abnormality Monitoring for Operations that Perform Automatic Degenerate Unconditionally due to Heartbeat Abnormality

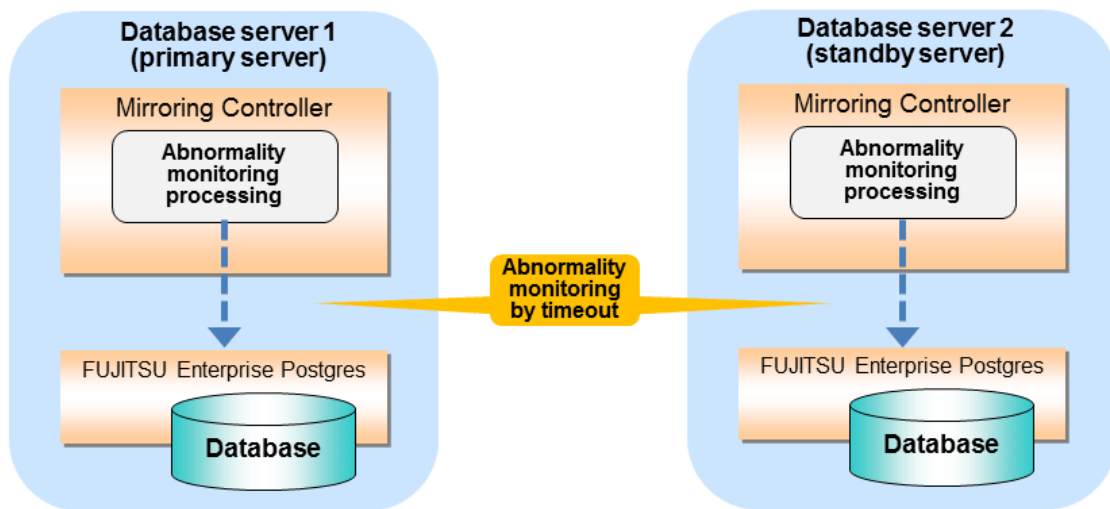
In an operation that perform automatic degenerate unconditionally due to heartbeat abnormality, you can optimize the time from operating system or server abnormality detection to automatic degradation by editing the operating system or server abnormality monitoring parameters in the server configuration file of the database server. Refer to "[Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server](#)" for information on the operating system or server abnormality monitoring parameters in the server configuration file of the database server. In addition, when the Mirroring Controller detects an error, it does not perform the arbitration processing, fencing, or automatic degradation, but only automatic degenerate unconditionally is performed. Refer to "[Appendix D Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality](#)" for notes on the operation that perform automatic degenerate unconditionally due to heartbeat abnormality.

#### 2.11.4.2 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of Darabase Processes

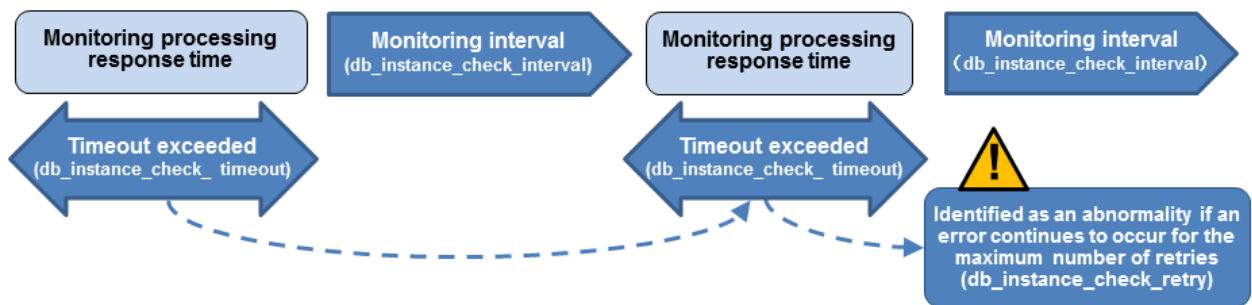
You can optimize database processes abnormality monitoring by editing the following parameters in the server configuration file of the database server.

Table 2.14 Parameters for abnormality monitoring of database processes

Parameter	Description
Abnormality monitoring interval (db_instance_check_interval)	Abnormality monitoring by Mirroring Controller is set so as not to place load on the system, but normally it does not need to be set. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_interval.) (milliseconds)
Timeout for abnormality monitoring of database processes (db_instance_check_timeout)	Take into account the time during which a load is placed continuously on the database. For example, it is envisaged that this parameter will be used in situations such as when performing high-load batch jobs or when a large number of online jobs occur continuously and concurrently. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_timeout.) (seconds)
Abnormality monitoring retries (db_instance_check_retry)	This parameter can be set when needing a safety value for situations in which the value specified for db_instance_check_timeout is exceeded, for example, when using systems with fluctuating loads, however, this parameter does not normally need to be set. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_retry.) (number of times)



Flow of abnormality monitoring by timeout



The expression for calculating the time required to detect an abnormality is shown below.

$$\text{Abnormality detection time} = ( \text{db\_instance\_check\_timeout}(\text{seconds}) + \text{db\_instance\_check\_interval}(\text{milliseconds}) / 1000 ) \times ( \text{db\_instance\_check\_retry}(\text{number of times}) + 1 )$$

The abnormality detection time when the default value is used is shown below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Abnormality detection time} &= ( 1 + 800 / 1000 ) \times ( 2 + 1 ) \\ &= 5.4(\text{seconds}) \end{aligned}$$

## Information

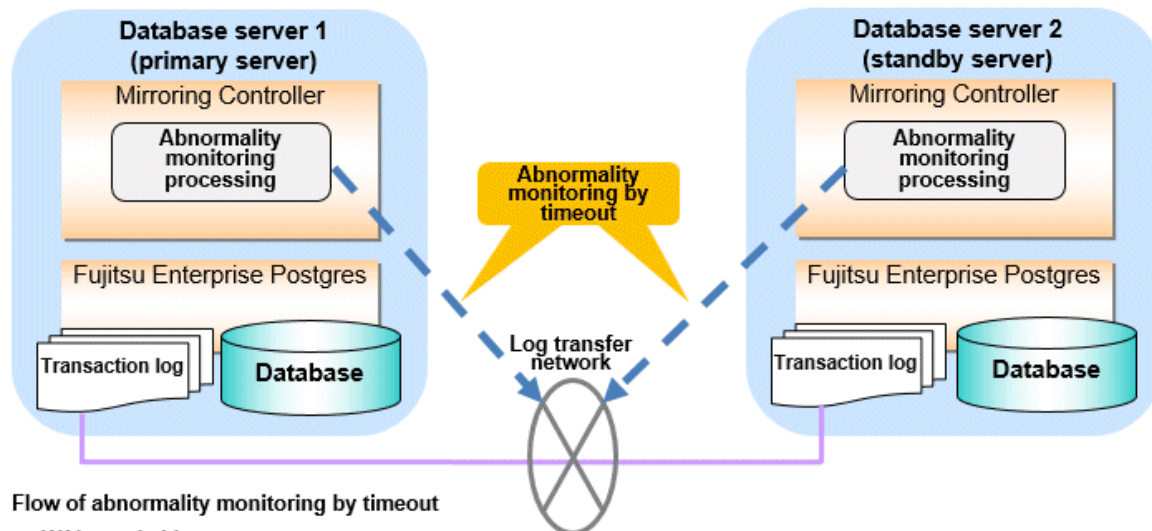
- If the `db_instance_timeout_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "message", and the `db_instance_check_timeout` parameter is set to a short value, a crash of the database process will be detected as "no response", and it may take time for automatic degradation to occur. Therefore, specify an appropriate timeout for `db_instance_check_timeout`.
- If a high load on the database and an event that prevents connection to an instance occur at the same time, it is judged as abnormal without retrying monitoring.

### 2.11.4.3 Tuning for Abnormality Monitoring of Streaming Replication

You can optimize streaming replication abnormality monitoring by editing the following parameters in the server configuration file of the database server.

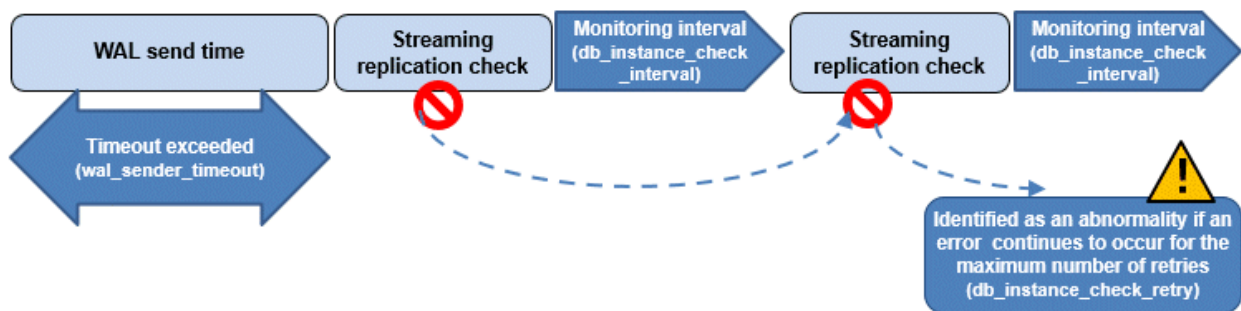
Table 2.15 Parameters for abnormality monitoring of streaming replication

Parameter	Description
Abnormality monitoring interval ( <code>db_instance_check_interval</code> )	Abnormality monitoring by Mirroring Controller is set so as not to place load on the system, but normally it does not need to be set. (The default is the value set in <code>heartbeat_interval</code> .) (milliseconds)
Abnormality monitoring retries ( <code>db_instance_check_retry</code> )	This parameter can be set when needing a safety value, such as when it is anticipated that a temporary log transfer LAN error may occur, but it does not normally need to be set. (The default is the value set in <code>heartbeat_retry</code> .) (number of times)
Timeout for abnormality monitoring of streaming replication ( <code>wal_sender_timeout</code> and <code>wal_receiver_timeout</code> in <code>postgresql.conf</code> )	Take into account the capacity and load of the log transfer network and the time during which a load is placed continuously on the database. For example, if there is a succession of data update jobs that generate a high WAL volume, you must configure the settings to avoid misdetection. (The default is 60 seconds.)

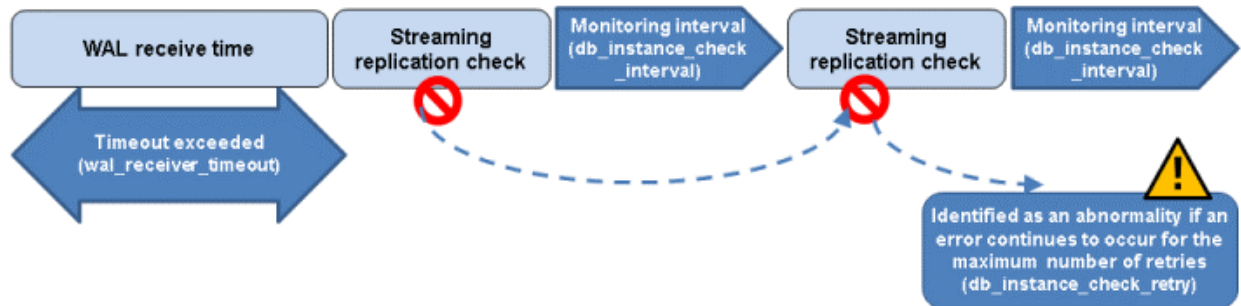


Flow of abnormality monitoring by timeout

- WAL send side



- WAL receive side



The expression for calculating the time required to detect an abnormality is shown below.

```
Abnormality detection time = ( wal_sender_timeout(seconds) +
db_instance_check_interval(milliseconds) / 1000 x ( disk_check_retry(number of times) + 1 ) ) Or,
= ( wal_receiver_timeout(seconds) + db_instance_check_interval(milliseconds) / 1000 x
( disk_check_retry(number of times) + 1 ) )
```

The abnormality detection time when the default value is used is shown below.

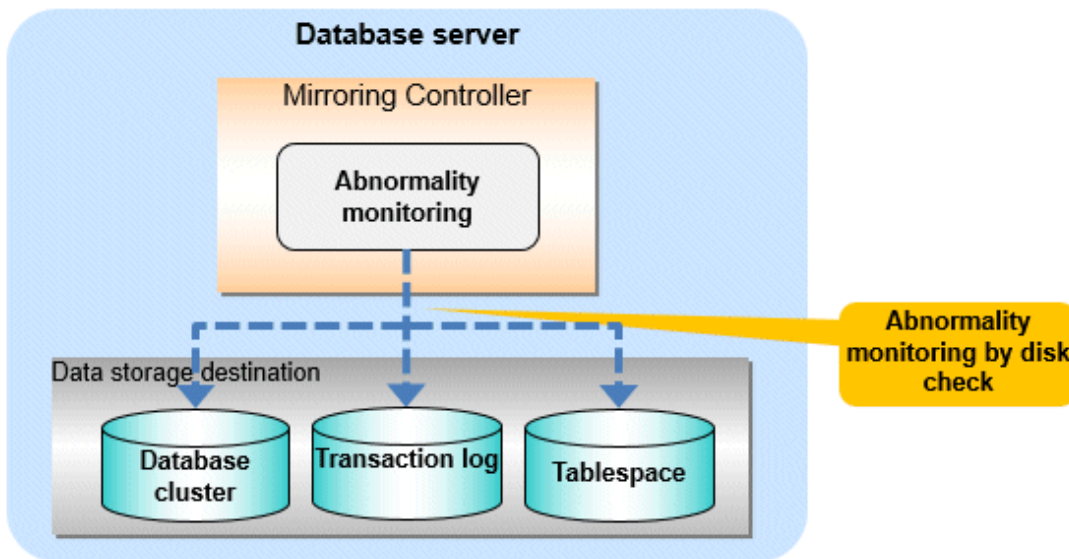
```
Abnormality detection time = 60 + ( 800 / 1000 x ( 2 + 1 ) )
= 62.4(seconds)
```

## 2.11.4.4 Tuning for Disk Abnormality Monitoring

You can optimize disk abnormality monitoring by editing the following parameters in the server configuration file of the database server.

Table 2.16 Parameters for disk abnormality monitoring

Parameter	Description
Abnormality monitoring interval (disk_check_interval)	Abnormality monitoring by Mirroring Controller is set so as not to place load on the system, but normally it does not need to be set. Set a value larger than the disk access time. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_interval.) (milliseconds)
Abnormality monitoring retries (disk_check_retry)	This parameter can be set when needing a safety value, such as when it is anticipated that a temporary disk input/output error may occur, but normally it does not need to be set. (The default is the value set in heartbeat_retry.) (number of times)
Abnormality monitoring timeout time (disk_check_timeout)	The time allowed from the start time of the next disk_check_interval after a disk error occurs until the error is determined to be due to timeout. (The default is 2147483.) (seconds).  You can specify an integer between 0 and 2147483.
Upper limit on the number of threads used for abnormality monitoring (disk_check_max_threads)	Upper limit on the number of threads for disk monitoring. (The default is the number of processors available to the JVM.)  You can specify an integer between 1 and 2147483647, but setting a value greater than the threads available on the machine may result in a system error.  When you run the mc_ctl status command separately from the monitoring process, each mc_ctl status temporarily uses the same number of threads as the monitoring process. When setting disk_check_max_threads, consider the machine's thread limit, the number of tablespaces you plan to use, and the number of mc_ctl status commands that may be executed at the same time.



In disk error monitoring, a disk check is performed, and degradation is performed when an error is first detected within the error detection time or the time set in disk\_check\_timeout. However, in order to disconnect the standby server when disk\_check\_timeout detects an error on the standby server, shutdown\_detached\_synchronous\_standby must be set to on.

The following shows how to calculate the abnormality detection time (the time until an error is determined).

$$\text{Abnormality detection time} = \text{disk\_check\_interval (milliseconds)} / 1000 \times (\text{disk\_check\_retry(number of times)} + 1)$$

The abnormality detection time when the default value is used is shown below.

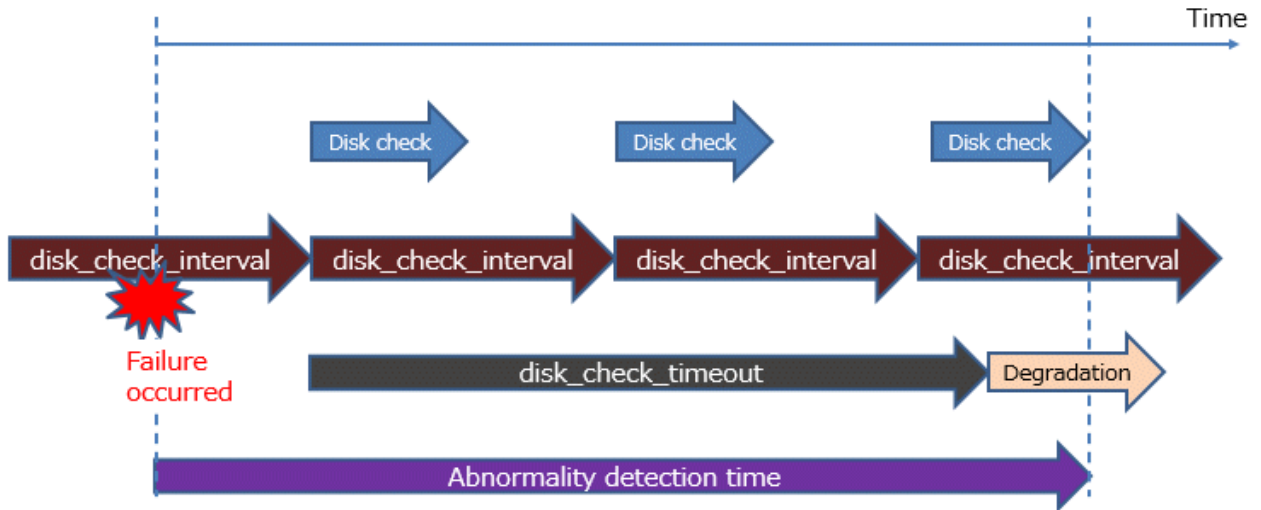
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Abnormality detection time} &= 800 / 1000 \times (2 + 1) \\ &= 2.4(\text{seconds}) \end{aligned}$$

An example of detecting disk abnormality monitoring is shown below.

Example 1)

One thread monitors one disk, set `disk_check_retry = 2`.

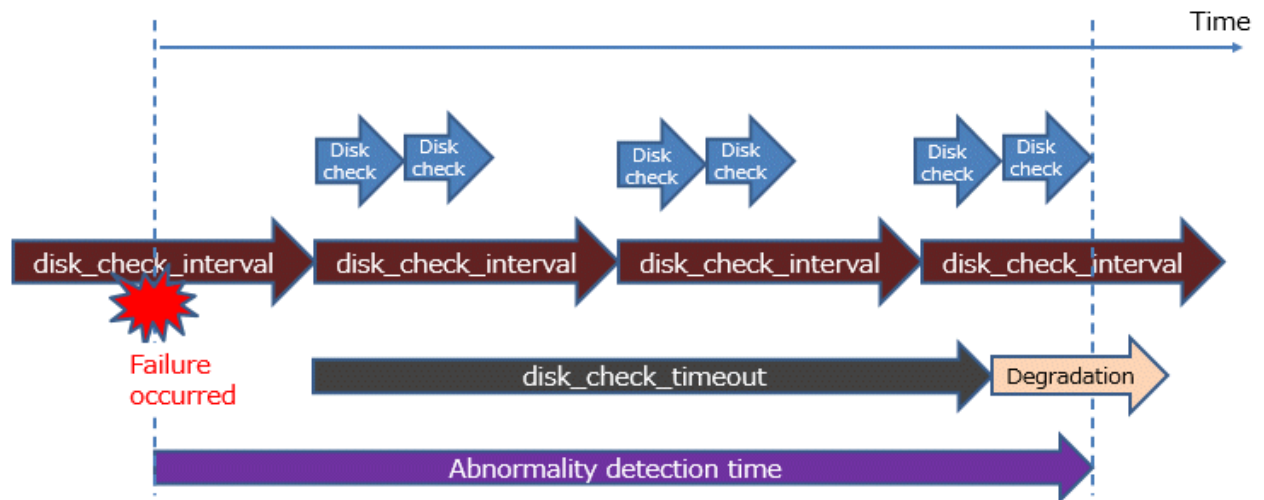
When the read or write cannot be completed within the disk access time because the response to the disk is slow.



Example 2)

One thread monitors two disks, set `disk_check_retry = 2`.

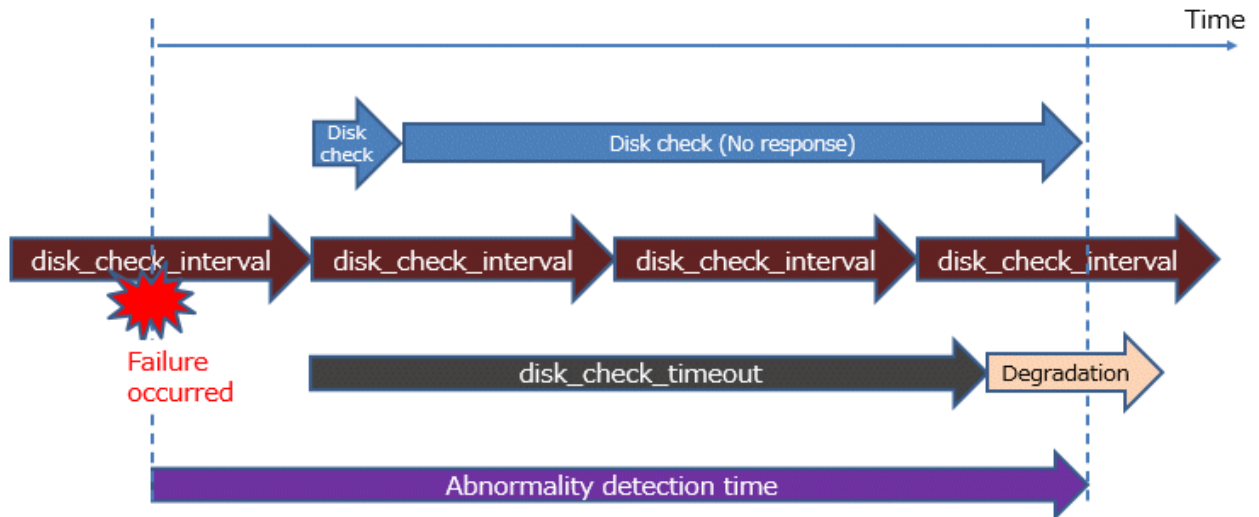
Due to the slow response to the disk, reading or writing to disk 1 could not be completed within the disk access time on the first and second attempts, but the reading or writing was successful on the third retry. All reads or writes to disk 2 fail within the disk access time.



Example 3)

One thread monitors two disks, set `disk_check_retry = 2`.

If disk 2 becomes unresponsive and monitoring results cannot be obtained within the timeout period.



### Information

- The tuning described above impacts on the time taken from detection of a timeout until switching the primary server. Therefore, modify the values while taking into account the switch/disconnection time, using a design for which misdetection does not occur.
- Immediately selecting automatic degradation when a heartbeat abnormality occurs in operating system or server heartbeat monitoring risks causing split brain. Refer to "[Appendix D Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality](#)" for details.
- Mirroring Controller uses connections to database instances and SQL access to monitor abnormality in some resources targeted for monitoring. The connection destination database names and connection user names used for abnormality monitoring conform to the parameters in the server configuration file. The application name is "mc\_agent".

## 2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances

Multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller can be started and stopped automatically in line with the starting and stopping of the operating system of the database server.

You can configure the Windows service to perform automatic start and stop of Mirroring Controller.

### Setting automatic start and stop of a multiplexed instance

No settings are required for Mirroring Controller to start and stop an instance.

Do not configure the Windows service of a multiplexed instance to perform automatic start.

### Configuring automatic start and stop for database multiplexing mode

#### Configuring during setup

When registering Mirroring Controller to the Windows service in "[2.4.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Primary Server](#)" and "[2.5.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Standby Server](#)", specify "auto" for the -S option of the register mode used with the mc\_ctl command.

Example )

```
> mc_ctl register -M D:\mcdir\inst1 -P ***** -S auto
```

#### Changing the configuration after setup

Use the sc config command to change the configuration of the Windows service of Mirroring Controller.

Example)

The following is an example using the registered service name "Mirroring\_Controller\_inst1".

```
> sc config "Mirroring_Controller_inst1" start= auto
```

### Point

When using an arbitration server to perform automatic degradation, if you are considering starting the Mirroring Controller process on the database server before starting the Mirroring Controller arbitration process on the arbitration server, specify the --async-connect-arbiter option in register mode and register it as a Windows service.

### Information

Since Mirroring Controller is automatically started and stopped on each server in accordance with the startup and shutdown of the OS, to prevent unnecessary automatic switching or errors by Mirroring Controller, start it from the OS of the primary server and stop it from the OS of the standby server.

### See

Refer to documentation such as Windows Help and Support for the sc command for information on how to configure the service.

### Point

You can check the registration status in the Windows service window or by using the sc qc command.

## 2.13 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process

You can automatically start or stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process when the operating system on the arbitration server is started or stopped.

### Linux

Perform the following procedure:

1. Create a unit file.

Copy the unit file sample stored in the directory below, and revise it to match the target instance.

Sample file

```
/installDir/share/mcarboi.service.sample
```

Example)

In the following example, the installation directory is "/opt/fsepv<x>assistant", and the identifier of the arbitration process is "arbiter1". Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

```
# cp /opt/fsepv<x>assistant/share/mcarboi.service.sample /usr/lib/systemd/system/  
mcarboi_arbiter1.service
```

Revise the underlined portions of the options below in the unit file.

Also, because starting the Mirroring Controller arbitration process requires time correction, opening the network environment, and other wait times, modify the unit that starts first in the After option of the unit file as appropriate.

Section	Option	Specified value	Description
Unit	Description	Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres Mirroring Controller Arbitrer <arbitrationProcessId>	Specifies the feature overview.  Specifies the identifier of the targeted arbitration process. (*1)
Service	ExecStart	/bin/bash -c ' <i>installDir</i> /bin/mc_arb_std start <i>installDir</i> <i>mirroringControllerArbitrationProcessMgmtDir</i> <i>mc_arbOption</i> '	Command to be executed when the service is started.  Specify the option you want to add when the mc_arb command (start mode) is executed without the -M option in the mc_arb option.  Note that the content specified in this mc_arb option is carried over from the mc_arb_std command in "Specified value" to the mc_arb command.
	ExecStop	/bin/bash -c ' <i>installDir</i> /bin/ mc_arb_std stop <i>installDir</i> <i>mirroringControllerArbitrationProcessMgmtDir</i> <i>mc_arbOption</i> '	Command to be executed when the service is stopped.  Specify the option you want to add when the mc_arb command (stop mode) is executed without the -M option in the mc_arb option.  Note that the content specified in this mc_arb option is carried over from the mc_arb_std command in "Specified value" to the mc_arb command.
	User	<u>User</u>	Specify the account of the operating system user.
	Group	<u>Group</u>	Specify the group to which the user belongs.

\*1: The arbitration process identifier used here is a name for identifying the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

The naming conventions for identifying the Mirroring Controller arbitration process are as follows:

- Up to 16 bytes
- The first character must be an ASCII alphabetic character
- The other characters must be ASCII alphanumeric characters

## 2. Enable automatic start and stop.

As the operating system superuser, use the systemctl command to enable automatic start and stop.

Example)

```
# systemctl enable mcarboi_arbiter1.service
```

## Windows

You can configure the Windows service to perform automatic start and stop.

### Configuring during setup

When registering the Mirroring Controller arbitration process as a Windows service in "2.3.1 Configuring the Arbitration Server", specify "auto" for the -S option of the register mode used with the mc\_arb command.

Example)

```
> mc_arb register -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -P ***** -S auto
```

### Changing the configuration after setup

Use the sc config command to change the configuration of the Windows service of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

The configuration of the registered service name "Mirroring\_Controller\_Arbiter1" is changed.

```
> sc config "Mirroring_Controller_Arbiter1" start= auto
```



Refer to sc command help for information on how to configure the service.



You can check the registration status in the Windows service window or by using the sc qc command.

## 2.14 Backup Operation

---

This section explains the backup operation for database multiplexing mode.

### 2.14.1 Backing up Database Multiplexing Mode Information

---

When changing the Mirroring Controller settings, in addition to backing up the database, back up the configuration file in the Mirroring Controller management directory so that the Mirroring Controller settings are not lost.

When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, also back up the configuration file in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory.

### 2.14.2 Database Backup Operation

---

Using database multiplexing mode is the same as obtaining the backup data on the standby server as a safeguard against a disk failure. Note that all server disks may be corrupted due to some cause.

As a safeguard against this type of case, execute the pgx\_dmpall command on the primary server to create the backup data.

However, it is not definite as to which server runs as the primary server, so ensure that the pgx\_dmpall command is executed periodically on all servers, so that the backup data will be obtained. For example, create a script to obtain the backup data, and set it in the operation management software.



When the pgx\_dmpall command is executed on the standby server, it will not match the statuses, however the error message shown below will be output and return the value "1".

If a script that ignores only this type of error is executed on all servers, the backup data of the primary server can be obtained.

Error message

```
ERROR:recovery is in progress (10095)
```

## Information

- Consider the possibility that the server that runs as the primary server may be destroyed alongside the backup data, so it is recommended to promote another server to become the primary server, and then back up the data on the new primary server without waiting for the next scheduled backup.
- Specify the same backup directory name for the primary and standby servers. If different backup directory names are specified, and recovery is performed using the backup data of the other server, the recovery cannot be performed correctly.

## See

- Period backups allow shorter recovery time and reduction in disk usage. Refer to "Backing Up the Database" in the Operation Guide for details on the backup operation.
- Refer to "[Chapter 4 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Database Multiplexing Mode](#)" for details on recovery based on the backup data that was obtained using the `pgx_dmpall` command.

## Chapter 3 Operations in Database Multiplexing Mode

This chapter describes the periodic operations that are performed when running database multiplexing mode.

The periodic operations are the same as the operations on a single server.



See

Refer to "Periodic Operations" in the Operation Guide for information on the periodic operations.

### 3.1 Starting and Stopping the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process

This section describes how to start and stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

#### 3.1.1 Starting the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process

Linux

While the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is in a stopped state, execute the `mc_arb` command in start mode to start the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

```
$ mc_arb start -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

Windows

The Mirroring Controller arbitration process can be started using one of the following options:

- Using the `mc_arb` command
- Starting the service on system startup

Using the `mc_arb` command

While the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is in a stopped state, execute the `mc_arb` command from the command prompt to start the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

```
> mc_arb start -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

Starting the service on system startup

Specify automatic start when registering the Mirroring Controller arbitration process to the Windows service during setup of database multiplexing mode. Accordingly, the Mirroring Controller arbitration process service will start on startup of the operating system.



See

Refer to the Reference for information on how to specify the `mc_arb` command.

#### 3.1.2 Stopping the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process

## Linux

While the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is running, execute the `mc_arb` command in stop mode to stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

```
$ mc_arb stop -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

## Windows

The Mirroring Controller arbitration process can be stopped using one of the following options:

- Using the `mc_arb` command
- Stopping the service

### Using the `mc_arb` command

While the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is running, execute the `mc_arb` command in stop mode from the command prompt to stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

```
> mc_arb stop -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

### Stopping the service

Select [Administrative Tools], then [Services] to open the [Services] window, and then select the Mirroring Controller service and click the [Stop] menu.

The arbitration server will be forcibly stopped when the service is stopped.



### See

Refer to the Reference for information on how to specify the `mc_arb` command.



### Information

Before shutting down the operating system on the arbitration server, either stop the Mirroring Controller on the primary server or standby server or shut down the operating system on the primary server or standby server.

## 3.2 Starting and Stopping Mirroring Controller

---

When database multiplexing mode is used, use the `mc_ctl` command or Windows service to start and stop the instance and Mirroring Controller at the same time.

Do not start or stop the instance by itself.

### 3.2.1 Starting Mirroring Controller

---

Mirroring Controller can be started using one of the following.

Mirroring Controller must be started by a user with administrator privileges (user ID belonging to the Administrators group).

- Using the `mc_ctl` command
- Starting a service on system startup

## Information

Mirroring Controller startup usually fails if the standby server is mistakenly started as the primary server or if the old primary server is not recovered after the switch and is then mistakenly started as the primary server. However, if the admin network is disconnected, then startup does not fail, and both servers may become primary servers. Therefore, ensure that the admin network is connected before starting Mirroring Controller.

### Using the mc\_ctl command

While Mirroring Controller is in a stopped state, execute the mc\_ctl command from the command prompt to start the instance and Mirroring Controller.

#### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

Execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode.

Example )

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

#### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

Execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode with the -F option specified.

Example )

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -F
```

## Point

- To start the Mirroring Controller process only, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode with the --mc-only option specified.
- After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the enable-failover or disable-failover mode of the mc\_ctl command.
- When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, the Mirroring Controller process startup fails on the database server if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process has not been started on the arbitration server in advance. However, even if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process cannot be started in advance, the Mirroring Controller process can be started by specifying the --async-connect-arbiter option in the mc\_ctl command.

## See

Refer to the Command Reference for information on how to specify the mc\_ctl command.

### Starting a service on system startup

Specify automatic start when registering Mirroring Controller to the Windows service during setup of database multiplexing mode. Accordingly, the Mirroring Controller service will start on startup of the operating system.

## See

Refer to "2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances" for details.

## 3.2.2 Stopping Mirroring Controller

Mirroring Controller can be stopped using one of the following ways.

Mirroring Controller must be stopped by a user with administrator privileges (user ID belonging to the Administrators group).

- Using the mc\_ctl command
- Stopping the service

## Information

If you stop the Mirroring Controller by stopping the service, you must firstly exit all applications or programs that are using the instance that is to be stopped.

### Using the mc\_ctl command

While Mirroring Controller is running, execute the mc\_ctl command from the command prompt in stop mode to stop Mirroring Controller.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mdir\inst1
```

## Point

To stop the Mirroring Controller process only, execute the mc\_ctl command in stop mode with the --mc-only option specified.

## See

Refer to the Command Reference for information on how to specify the mc\_ctl command.

### Stopping the service

Select [Administrative Tools], then [Services] to open the [Services] window, and then select the Mirroring Controller service and click the [Stop] menu.

## Point

To prevent an unintended automatic switch, before shutting down the operating system on the primary server, you must stop the Mirroring Controller, or shut down the operating system on the standby server.

## 3.3 Checking the Database Multiplexing Mode Status

### 3.3.1 Checking the Status of the Database Server

This section describes how to check the status of the database server.

Check the multiplexed database status by executing the mc\_ctl command in status mode.

Additionally, errors can be detected by monitoring the Mirroring Controller messages. If the status or messages are monitored periodically, you can react quickly following an automatic switch failure.

#### Checking the status of the multiplexing database

When the mc\_ctl command is executed, the details of the multiplexing configuration, information about whether switch is possible following the error, and location and details of the error that caused the switch or disconnection are displayed.

After starting database multiplexing mode, execute the mc\_ctl command in status mode to check the multiplexing status.

An example of the status displayed when the mc\_ctl command is executed is shown below.

Example)

```

> mc_ctl status -M D:\mcdire\inst1

mirroring status
-----
switchable
server_id  host_role      host            host_status    db_proc_status  disk_status
-----
server1   primary        192.0.2.100    normal         normal          normal
server2   standby        192.0.2.110    normal         normal          normal

```

### Checking the status of connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process

When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, the status of the connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process can be checked by specifying the --arbiter option. If the output status is "online", it indicates that an arbitration request can be made from the database server to the arbitration server. When the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, regularly execute the command in status mode with the --arbiter option specified and check that the output status is "online".

Example)

The mc\_ctl command is executed with the --arbiter option specified, and the status is output.

```

> mc_ctl status --arbiter -M D:\mcdire\inst1

arbiter_id  host            status
-----
arbiter     192.0.3.120    online

```

### Checking the status of data synchronization

Additionally, by referencing the pg\_stat\_replication statistics view on the primary server, the data synchronization status can be confirmed. However, when creating the monitoring program, note that the content of pg\_stat\_replication may be changed in the future.

The following example shows that the locations of the transaction log after it is sent and received (sent\_lsn, replay\_lsn) match, and that they are fully synchronized.

Example)

```

postgres=# select * from pg_stat_replication;
-[ RECORD 1 ]-----+-----
pid                | 10651
usesysid           | 10
username           | fsep
application_name   | standby
client_addr        | 192.0.2.210
client_hostname    |
client_port        | 55098
backend_start      | 2022-03-23 11:17:49.628793+09
backend_xmin       |
state              | streaming
sent_lsn           | 0/3000060
write_lsn          | 0/3000060
flush_lsn          | 0/3000060
replay_lsn         | 0/3000060
write_lag          |
flush_lag          |
replay_lag         |
sync_priority      | 1
sync_state         | sync
reply_time         | 2022-03-23 11:23:27.703366+09

```



See

- Refer to "mc\_ctl" in Reference for information on the command.
- Refer to "Notes on Application Compatibility" in the Application Development Guide for information on retaining application compatibility.
- Refer to "The Statistics Collector" in "Server Administration" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on pg\_stat\_replication.

### 3.3.2 Checking the Status of the Arbitration Server

This section describes how to check the status of the arbitration server.

The status of the connection between the Mirroring Controller arbitration process and primary server/standby server can be checked by executing the mc\_arb command in status mode.

The example below executes the mc\_arb command, and shows the status.

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb status -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1

server_id  host          status
-----
server1    192.0.3.100  online
server2    192.0.3.110  online
```

Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb status -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1

server_id  host          status
-----
server1    192.0.3.100  online
server2    192.0.3.110  online
```

### 3.4 Manually Switching the Primary Server

The primary server cannot be switched automatically in the following case:

- If automatic switch/disconnection is disabled
- If output of messages is selected for heartbeat abnormalities during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server and the operating system/server crashes or becomes unresponsive

In this case, to manually switch the primary server, execute the mc\_ctl command in switch mode on either the primary server or the standby server.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl switch -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```



Point

If automatic switch/disconnection is enabled, it is possible to perform switch of primary server at any time.

## 3.5 Manually Disconnecting the Standby Server

---

The procedure to perform disconnection of the standby server differs depending on whether the automatic switch/disconnection is enabled or disabled.

If automatic switch/disconnection is enabled

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode on the standby server.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

If automatic switch/disconnection is disabled

1. Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode on the standby server.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

2. Comment out the `synchronous_standby_names` parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file on the primary server. If you have set the `synchronized_standby_slots` parameter, comment out the `synchronized_standby_slots` parameter as well.
3. Execute the `pg_ctl` command in reload mode on the primary server.

Example)

```
> pg_ctl reload -D D:\database\inst1
```

## 3.6 Action Required when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected

---

The message below is output when a heartbeat abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of operating systems or servers:

```
detected an error on the monitored object "server(server identifier name)": no response:ping timeout (MCA00019)
```

If the `heartbeat_error_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "message", even if automatic switch/disconnection is enabled and Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection is not performed when a heartbeat abnormality is detected. Therefore, user action will be necessary.

This section explains the action required when the `heartbeat_error_action` parameter is set to "message" and a heartbeat abnormality is detected.

1. Identify the cause of the heartbeat abnormality. The possible causes are below:

- The remote operating system or server crashed or is unresponsive
- An admin network issue occurred

2. Address the cause identified in step 1.

- The remote operating system or server crashed or is unresponsive

Manually perform switch or disconnection using the `mc_ctl` command.

- An admin network issue occurred

Refer to "[Chapter 4 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Database Multiplexing Mode](#)", and recover the database multiplexing system.

## 3.7 Monitoring Mirroring Controller Messages

The messages that are output by Mirroring Controller are output to both the database server and the arbitration server. If the automatic switch fails, for example, an important message related to the continuation of the operation may be output, so ensure that the system log messages are monitored.

If the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation, monitor messages on both the database server and the arbitration server.

### Message output destination on the database server

Messages are output to the event log.

### Message output destination on the arbitration server

#### Linux

Messages are output to the system log.

#### Windows

Messages are output to the event log.



### Point

- To monitor message types considered to be important, an operating system setting must be configured beforehand. Refer to the operating system manuals, check if the message is of a message type that is monitored to be output to the system log, and configure the setting if required.
- If the `heartbeat_error_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "message", only message output is performed when a heartbeat abnormality is detected during heartbeat monitoring of operating systems and servers - automatic switch/disconnection is not performed. Therefore users need to monitor the messages. Refer to "3.6 Action Required when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected" for details.

### Display format on the database server

```
eventSourceName[processId]: messageType: messageContent (messageNumber)
```

Specify the event source name in the `event_source` parameter of the `serverIdentifier.conf` file of the database server.

The message types output by Mirroring Controller, their severity, and their corresponding value in the event log are shown in the table below.

Table 3.1 Message type, severity, and corresponding value in the event log

Message type	Severity	Meaning	Event log
INFO	Information	Provides information that does not fall under LOG or NOTICE.	INFORMATION
LOG		Provides information recognized as a particularly important event in tracing the operation history.  (Example: Automatic switch is complete)	
NOTICE	Notice	Outputs information that takes into account the user instructions within the program in response to an executed or automatically executed process.	
WARNING	Warning	Provides a warning, for example it will soon be impossible to maintain multiplexing capabilities.	WARNING
ERROR	Error	Reports that an error other than FATAL or PANIC has occurred.	ERROR
FATAL		Reports that an abnormality was detected in the multiplexed database systems requiring recovery of the system, and also the content and cause of the abnormality.	

Message type	Severity	Meaning	Event log
PANIC		Reports that an abnormality was detected in all multiplexed database systems requiring immediate recovery of the system, and also the content and cause of the abnormality.	

The message severity has the following meanings:

- Information

Informational status. A message that was reported by the system is displayed. No action is required.

- Notice

Informational status, but a message that should be noted is displayed. If necessary, take the actions described in the "Action" section of the message.

- Warning

No error has occurred, but the user is requested to check, and take action. Take the actions described in the "Action" section of the message.

- Error

An error has occurred. Take the actions described in the "Action" section of the message.

### Display format on the arbitration server

Linux

```
programName[processId]: messageType: messageText (messageNumber)
```

Specify the program name in the syslog\_ident parameter of the arbitration.conf file of the arbitration server.

Windows

```
eventSourceName[processId]: messageType: messageText (messageNumber)
```

Specify the event source name in the event\_source parameter of the arbitration.conf file of the arbitration server.

The message types output by Mirroring Controller, their severity, and their corresponding value in the output destination log are shown in the table below.

Table 3.2 Message type, severity, and corresponding value in the output destination log

Message type	Severity	Meaning	System log (Linux)	Event log (Windows)
INFO	Information	Provides information not categorized as LOG or NOTICE.	INFO	INFORMATION
LOG		Provides information recognized as a particularly important event in tracing the operation history. (Example: Automatic switch is complete)		
NOTICE	Notice	Outputs information that takes into account the user instructions within the program in response to an executed or automatically executed process.	NOTICE	
WARNING	Warning	Provides a warning, for example it will soon be impossible to perform the arbitration process.	WARNING	WARNING
ERROR	Error	Reports that an error other than FATAL or PANIC has occurred.	ERROR	ERROR
FATAL		Reports that an abnormality was detected in the arbitration server requiring recovery of the system, and also the content and cause of the abnormality.	CRIT	

Message type	Severity	Meaning	System log (Linux)	Event log (Windows)
PANIC		Reports that an abnormality was detected in the arbitration server requiring immediate recovery of the system, and also the content and cause of the abnormality.	ALERT	

The message severity has the following meanings:

- Information  
Informational status. A message that was reported by the system is displayed. No action is required.
- Notice  
Informational status, but a message that should be noted is displayed. If necessary, take the actions described in the "Action" section of the message.
- Warning  
No error has occurred, but the user is requested to check, and take action. Take the actions described in the "Action" section of the message.
- Error  
An error has occurred. Take the actions described in the "Action" section of the message.

## 3.8 Server Maintenance

---

To perform maintenance tasks such as periodic server inspections and the application of updates for software products including the operating system, you must perform a planned stop of the server, and then perform the maintenance.

### 3.8.1 Rolling Updates

---

In database multiplexing mode, rolling updates, that perform the maintenance for the servers that comprise the cluster system, can be performed while jobs continue.

First, perform the maintenance for the standby server, and then switch the standby server to the primary server. Then, perform the maintenance for the original primary server that was switched to the standby server. This enables maintenance to be performed while jobs continue. Obtain a backup as soon as this task is complete.

Note that arbitration server maintenance can be performed without affecting database server operation, so it is not necessary to consider rolling update.

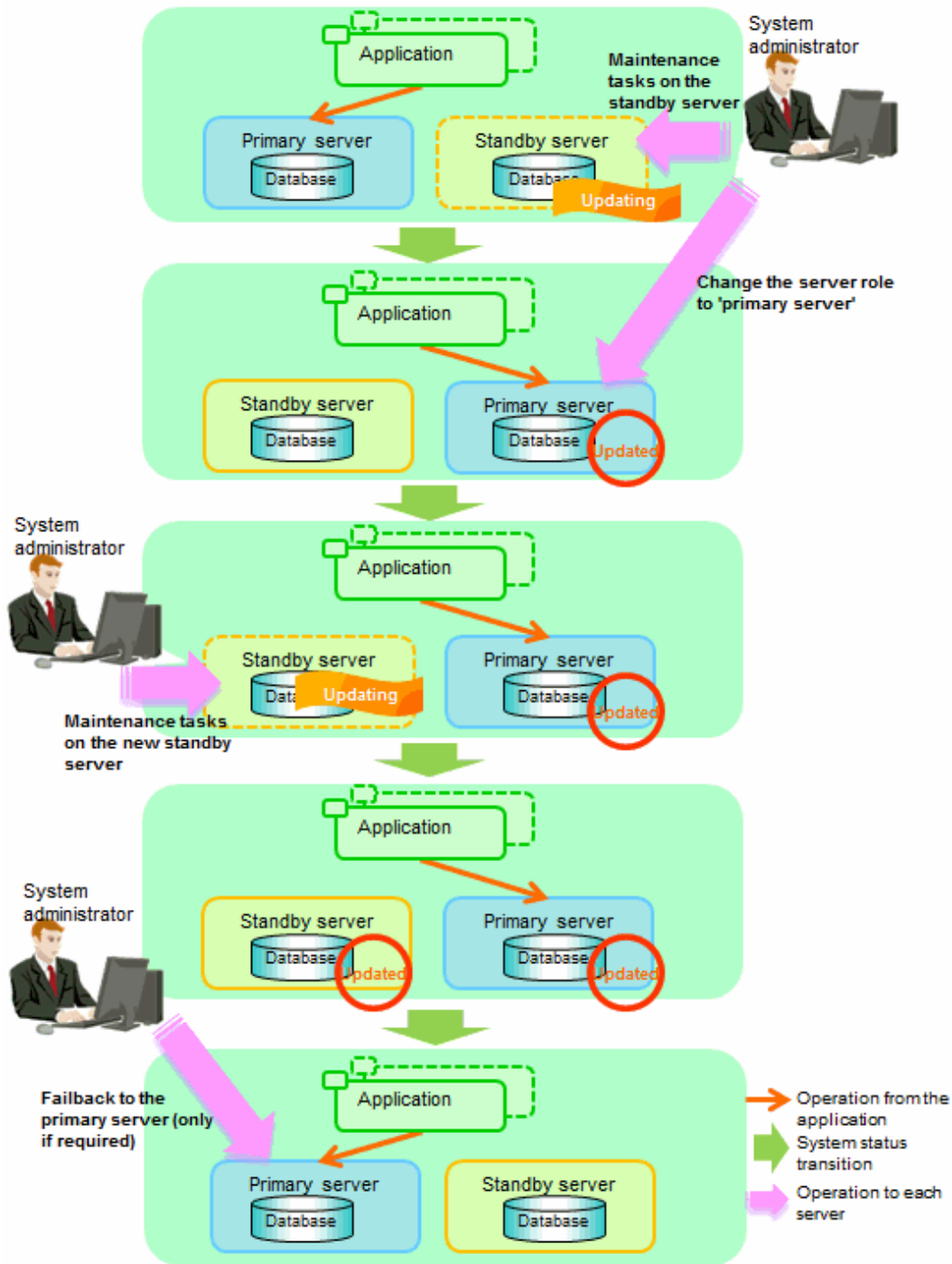


See

.....  
 If the downtime due to the maintenance of the standby server is expected to be long, refer to "Standby server downtime" in ["3.9.1 Changes Required when the Standby Server is Stopped"](#).  
 .....

The flow of a rolling update is shown below.

Figure 3.1 Performing a Rolling Update



Perform the following procedure as shown in the above figure:

### Standby server maintenance tasks

1. To perform the maintenance on the standby server, stop Mirroring Controller.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

2. Ensure that Mirroring Controller has completely stopped.

If the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller have been configured on the standby server to start and stop automatically when the operating system of the database server is started or stopped, cancel the setting to start and stop automatically.



Refer to "2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances" for information on how to configure the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller to start and stop automatically when the operating system of the database server start and stops.

This task should be performed by the instance administrator user with administrator privileges.

Use the sc config command to disable automatic start of multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller from the Windows service.

Example)

The following is an example using the registered service name "Mirroring\_Controller\_inst1".

```
> sc config "Mirroring_Controller_inst1" start= demand
```



You can use the sc qc command to check the registration status.

Refer to documentation such as Windows Help and Support for the sc command for information on registry content.

3. Perform maintenance tasks.
4. Create a copy of the primary server instance on the standby server.

Execute the pg\_basebackup command to create data in the standby server by synchronizing with the primary server.

Example)

```
> pg_basebackup -D D:\database\inst1 -X fetch --waldir=E:\transaction\inst1 --progress --verbose  
-R --dbname="application_name=standbyServerName" -h primaryServerHostName -p  
primaryServerPortNumber
```



The procedure for copying the primary server instance to the standby server is the same as the procedure for setting up the standby server.

Refer to "2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance", and then perform the recovery.

5. Check the settings for automatic start and stop of the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller.

If the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller were configured in step 2 to not start and stop automatically when the operating system of the database server starts and stops, then change the settings back. This step can be skipped if automatic start and stop are not required.

This task should be performed by an instance administrator user with administrator privileges.

Use the sc config command to enable automatic start of multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller from the Windows service.

Example)

The following is an example using the registered service name "Mirroring\_Controller\_inst1".

```
> sc config "Mirroring_Controller_inst1" start= auto
```

## Information

You can use the `sc qc` command to check the registration status.

Refer to documentation such as Windows Help and Support for the `sc` command for information on registry content.

### 6. Start (rebuild) Mirroring Controller on the standby server.

This operation is required when determining the maintenance tasks on the standby server.

#### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

#### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `-F` option specified.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -F
```

## Point

After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

## Switching to the primary server

To perform the maintenance on the primary server, execute the `mc_ctl` command in the switch mode on the primary server or the standby server.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl switch -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

When the switch is complete, the `synchronous_standby_names` parameter and `synchronized_standby_slots` parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file of the new primary server will be commented as follows:

Example)

```
#synchronous_standby_names = 'primary'  
#synchronized_standby_slots = 'slot'
```

## New standby server maintenance tasks

### 1. Stop the Mirroring Controller.

On the new standby server (the primary server before the switch), execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

### 2. Ensure that Mirroring Controller has completely stopped.

If the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller have been configured on the new standby server to start and stop automatically when the operating system of the database server is started or stopped, cancel the setting to start and stop automatically now.

## See

Refer to "2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances" for information on how to configure the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller to start and stop automatically when the operating system of the database server starts and stops.

This task should be performed by an instance administrator user with administrator privileges.

Use the `sc config` command to disable automatic start of multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller from the Windows service.

Example)

The following is an example using the registered service name "Mirroring\_Controller\_inst1".

```
> sc config "Mirroring_Controller_inst1" start= demand
```

## Information

You can use the `sc qc` command to check the registration status.

Refer to documentation such as Windows Help and Support for the `sc` command information on registry content.

3. Perform the maintenance on the new standby server that was stopped.
4. Create a copy of the new primary server instance on the new standby server.

Execute the `pg_basebackup` command to create data in the new standby server by synchronizing with the new primary server.

Example)

```
> pg_basebackup -D D:\database\inst1 -X fetch --waldir=\transaction\inst1 --progress --verbose -R --dbname="application_name=standbyServerName" -h primaryServerHostName -p primaryServerPortNumber
```

## See

The procedure for copying the primary server instance to the standby server is the same as the procedure for setting up the standby server.

Refer to "2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance", and then perform the recovery.

5. Check the settings for automatic start and stop of the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller.

If the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller were configured in step 2 to not start and stop automatically when the operating system of the database server starts and stops, then change the settings back. This step can be skipped if automatic start and stop are not required.

This task should be performed by an instance administrator user with administrator privileges.

Use the `sc config` command to enable automatic start of multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller from the Windows service.

Example)

The following is an example using the registered service name "Mirroring\_Controller\_inst1".

```
> sc config "Mirroring_Controller_inst1" start= auto
```

## Information

You can use the `sc qc` command to check the registration status.

Refer to the document such as Windows Help and Support for the `sc` command for information on registry content.

6. After the maintenance is complete, edit the following parameters in the postgresql.conf file of the standby server as required.

Copying an instance results in the value of the synchronous\_standby\_names parameter becoming the specified value on the primary server. Therefore, correct it to the specified value on the standby server. If the parameter was commented out, then you must uncomment it.

7. If you are using a replication slot, create a communication replication slot on the primary server before rebuilding.

Example)

```
> psql -h primaryServerHostName -p primaryServerPortNumber -d databaseName -c "SELECT * FROM pg_create_physical_replication_slot('replicationSlotName')"
```

8. On the standby server, start (rebuild) Mirroring Controller.

#### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

#### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode with the -F option specified.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -F
```

### Point

After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the enable-failover or disable-failover mode of the mc\_ctl command.

9. If you are using a replication slot, replication slot may remain on the standby server. Delete the replication slot on the standby server side as needed.

Example)

```
> psql -h standbyServerHostName -p standbyServerPortNumber -d databaseName -c "SELECT * FROM pg_drop_replication_slot('replicationSlotName')"
```

### Information

If unused replication slots remain on the standby server, WAL files may not be deleted on the standby server.

## Failback of the Primary Server

Revert the primary server and standby server to the original server configuration. Do this to execute the main job on the previous primary server. Refer to "4.1.1.3 Failback of the Primary Server" for details.

## 3.8.2 Stopping for Maintenance

Perform this procedure to stop all servers for periodic inspections, for example. On the server on which Mirroring Controller is running, execute the mc\_ctl command in stop mode to stop the instance and Mirroring Controller.

After that, on the server where the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is running, execute the mc\_arb command in stop mode to stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

## Stopping Mirroring Controller

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -a
```

## Stopping the Mirroring Controller arbitration process

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb stop -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb stop -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

## 3.8.3 Arbitration Server Maintenance

---

Arbitration server maintenance can be performed without affecting database server operation.

Follow the procedure below to perform arbitration server maintenance.

1. Execute the mc\_arb command in stop mode to forcibly stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb stop -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1 -e
```

Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb stop -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1 -e
```

2. Perform maintenance tasks.
3. Execute the mc\_arb command in start mode to restart the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb start -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb start -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

4. Execute the mc\_arb command in status mode to check that the arbitration server is connected to the database server.

The example below executes the mc\_arb command, and shows the status.

Linux

Example)

```
$ mc_arb status -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

server_id	host	status
server1	192.0.3.100	online
server2	192.0.3.110	online

#### Windows

Example)

```
> mc_arb status -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1

server_id  host          status
-----
server1    192.0.3.100  online
server2    192.0.3.110  online
```

5. Check the command output.

#### Items to be checked

Check that the output status is "online" on both lines.

## 3.9 Changes in Operation

---

The following changes in operation may be required:

- Changes required when the standby server is stopped
- Changing from single server mode to database multiplexing mode
- Changing from database multiplexing mode to single server mode
- Changing to database multiplexing mode when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation
- Changing parameters
- Uninstalling in the database multiplexing mode

### 3.9.1 Changes Required when the Standby Server is Stopped

---

#### Operation when the standby server is stopped

Before performing maintenance for the primary server instance when the standby server has been stopped, stop Mirroring Controller on the primary server, comment out the `synchronous_standby_names` parameter and `synchronized_standby_slots` parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file of the primary server, and then execute the `pg_ctl` command in reload mode.

If this operation is not performed, operations performed on the primary server for the instance will remain in a wait state.



See

Refer to "pg\_ctl" in Reference for information on the command.



Information

The standby server must be rebuilt if the pending transaction log to be transferred to the standby server is lost when the standby server is started after the maintenance task is complete.

Take the action advised in the recovery operation that starts from "4.1.1.1.3 Identify cause of error and perform recovery" through to "4.1.1.2 Rebuild the Standby Server".

## Standby server downtime

If you specified the `synchronous_standby_names` parameter of the `postgresql.conf` file and then the standby server instance is stopped, consider the points below.

- The `wal_sender_timeout` parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file

If the standby server is stopped after the timeout time set in this parameter was exceeded, an error stating that the transaction log could not be received may be output to the primary server event log, and all transaction logs that should be transferred to the standby server are accumulated.

- The `wal_keep_size` parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file

If a transaction log that exceeds the value set in this parameter was generated while the standby server was stopped, the transaction log may be deleted.

Additionally, setting this parameter requires consideration regarding stabilization of the database multiplexing mode. Refer to "[2.11.1 Tuning to Stabilize the Database Multiplexing Mode](#)" for details.

## 3.9.2 Changing from Single Server Mode to Database Multiplexing Mode

The procedure for switching single server mode to database multiplexing mode for the purposes of high reliability and load distribution of the system is explained below.

This procedure is equivalent to the setup procedure explained in "[Chapter 2 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode](#)".



### Point

**If the data storage destination directory name is not comprised of ASCII characters**

Stop the application job and then perform the following procedure to migrate to a directory with a name that uses only ASCII characters:

1. Stop the database instance on the primary server.
2. Change the name of the data storage destination directory to one that uses only ASCII characters.  
For example, do not perform operations that will cause the symbolic link contained in the data storage destination directory to become lost, such as moving data to another drive.



### See

When encrypting the storage data, refer to "Database Multiplexing Mode" in the Operation Guide, and then perform the setup for encryption on the primary and standby servers.

1. Install on the arbitration server  
Perform this step only if the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.  
Install the Server Assistant on the server where the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is started.  
Refer to "Installation" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server Assistant for information on how to install the Server Assistant.
2. Install on the standby server  
Install Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres on the server to be started as the standby server.  
Refer to "Installation" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on how to install Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.  
Use ASCII characters in the data storage destination directory.
3. Stop the application jobs  
Stop the application jobs to be connected to the primary server.

4. Change the primary server settings

To allow connections from the server to be started as the standby server, configure the settings in step 2 and thereafter of "[2.4.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Primary Server Instance](#)" on the primary server.

5. Set up the arbitration server

Refer to "[2.3 Setting Up the Arbitration Server](#)" for details.

Perform this step only if the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.

6. Set up database multiplexing mode on the primary server

Refer to "[2.4.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Primary Server](#)" for details.

7. Set up database multiplexing mode on the standby server

Refer to "[2.5.1 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Standby Server](#)" for details.

8. Create the standby server instance and start it

Refer to "[2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance](#)" for details.

After the above steps are completed, refer to the remaining explanations in "[Chapter 2 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode](#)" and ensure that the required settings and operations are completed.

### 3.9.3 Changing from Database Multiplexing Mode to Single Server Mode

---

The procedure for stopping database multiplexing mode and changing to single server mode is explained below.

Some tasks must be performed on the database server, and others must be performed on the arbitration server.

The tasks on the arbitration server are required only if the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.

#### Tasks on the database server

1. Determine the server for which the instance is to be stopped, and switch this server

Determine the server that is to be excluded as the database multiplexing mode target, and for which the instance is to be stopped.

If the server for which the instance is to be stopped is the primary server, execute the `mc_ctl` command in the switch mode to switch the standby server to the primary server.

The standby server after the switch is complete will be the server for which the instance is to be stopped.

If the server for which the instance is to be stopped is the standby server, there is no need to perform the switch operation.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl switch -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

2. Stop Mirroring Controller and the instance.

On the server that was determined in step 1, execute the `mc_ctl` command in the stop mode to stop Mirroring Controller and the instance.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

3. Unregister Mirroring Controller from the Windows service.

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in unregister mode to unregister Mirroring Controller from the Windows service.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl unregister -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

4. Delete registries related to the event log

If error logs are output to the event log in "2.2.1.2 Preparatory Tasks for the Output of Error Logs to the Event Log", delete the registered event source name for each instance.

Example)

```
> regsvr32 /u /i:"Mirroring Controller inst1" "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fsepv<x>server64\lib\ncevent.dll"
```

Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

5. Delete the file resources

Delete the following file resources:

- Data storage destination directory
- Mirroring Controller management directory

Example)

```
> rmdir /S /Q D:\database\inst1
> rmdir /S /Q D:\mcdm\inst1
```



See

Refer "Security-Related Notes" in the Operation Guide for information on deleting the data securely.

6. Stop the application jobs

Stop the application jobs to be connected to the primary server.

7. Stop Mirroring Controller and the instance on the primary server

Execute the mc\_ctl command in stop mode on the primary server.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdm\inst1
```

8. Unregister Mirroring Controller from the Windows service on the primary server

Execute the mc\_ctl command in unregister mode to unregister Mirroring Controller from the Windows service.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl unregister -M D:\mcdm\inst1
```

9. Delete registries related to the event log on the primary server

If error logs are output to the event log in "2.2.1.2 Preparatory Tasks for the Output of Error Logs to the Event Log", delete the registered event source name for each instance.

Example)

```
> regsvr32 /u /i:"Mirroring Controller inst1" "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fsepv<x>server64\lib\ncevent.dll"
```

Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

10. Delete the database multiplexing mode settings that were configured for the primary server instance.

Reset the postgresql.conf file parameters to their values before the database multiplexing operation was set.

Delete the file resources from the Mirroring Controller management directory.

If the backup operation was performed, delete the following resources:

- Mirroring Controller management directory backup data obtained in database multiplexing mode
- Instance backup data obtained in database multiplexing mode

Additionally, if the `primary_conninfo` parameter is set in the `postgresql.auto.conf` file, execute the `ALTER SYSTEM RESET` statement to delete the setting.

Example)

An example execution of the `psql` command is shown below.

```
postgres=# ALTER SYSTEM RESET primary_conninfo;
```

After these actions are performed, ensure that the backup data is collected when starting the single operation.



## See

- Refer to "Security-Related Notes" in the Operation Guide for details on deleting the data securely.
- Refer to "2.14 Backup Operation" for details on the backup operation.
- Refer to "Appendix A Parameters" for details on the `postgresql.conf` file parameters.



## Point

In the above procedure, if the `postgresql.conf` file of the single primary server can be changed by reloading the file, the operation mode can be changed without stopping the application job.

In that case, execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode with the `--mc-only` option specified to stop only Mirroring Controller in relation to stopping the primary server.

## Tasks on the arbitration server

### Linux

1. Execute the `mc_arb` command in stop mode to stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

```
$ mc_arb stop -M /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

2. Delete the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory.

Example)

```
$ rm -rf /mcarb_dir/arbiter1
```

### Windows

1. Execute the `mc_arb` command in stop mode to stop the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

Example)

```
> mc_arb stop -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

2. Unregister the Mirroring Controller arbitration process from the Windows service.

Execute the `mc_arb` command in unregister mode to unregister the Mirroring Controller arbitration process from the Windows service.

Example)

```
> mc_arb unregister -M D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

### 3. Delete registrations related to the event log

If error logs are output to the event log in "[2.2.2.1 Preparing to Output Error Logs to the Event Log \(Windows\)](#)", delete the registered event source name for each instance.

Example)

```
> regsvr32 /u /i:"Mirroring Controller arbtier1" "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\nsepv<x>assistant64\lib\mcarbevent.dll"
```

Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

### 4. Delete the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory.

Example)

```
> rmdir /S /Q D:\mcarb_dir\arbiter1
```

## 3.9.4 Changing to Database Multiplexing Mode when the Arbitration Server is Used for Automatic Degradation

This section provides the procedure to change to database multiplexing mode using the Mirroring Controller only on the database server when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.

Some tasks must be performed on the database server, and others must be performed on the arbitration server.

### Tasks on the arbitration server

#### 1. Set up the arbitration server.

Refer to "[2.3 Setting Up the Arbitration Server](#)" for information on how to set up the arbitration server.

### Tasks on the database server

#### 1. On the server where Mirroring Controller is running, execute the mc\_ctl command in stop mode to stop Mirroring Controller on the primary server and standby server.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -a --mc-only
```

#### 2. Edit the network.conf file of the primary server and standby server to add the information of the arbitration server.

Refer to "[A.3 Network Configuration File](#)" for details.

The definition example of the network.conf file of the primary server is shown below:

Example)

The IDs of the primary server and standby server are set to "server1" and "server2", and their port numbers are set to "27540" and "27541". The ID of the server of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is set to "arbiter", and its port number is set to "27541".

```
server1 192.0.2.100,192.0.3.100 27540,27541 server
server2 192.0.2.110,192.0.3.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.3.120 27541 arbiter
```

## Information

Ensure that the port numbers set for the primary server, standby server, and arbitration server do not conflict with other software. Also do not configure the same segment for the admin network and arbitration network.

## Point

- If the server type is "server", two IP addresses or host names, and two port numbers need to be specified in the following order:
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network
  - Port number of the database server used as the admin network
  - Port number of the database server used as the arbitration network
- If the server type is "arbiter", specify the IP address or host name set for the `my_address` parameter and the port number set for the `port` parameter in `arbitration.conf`.
- When using the admin network and arbitration network together, the following IP addresses or host names must be assigned the same values.
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network

Example)

Here is an example where the server identifiers for the primary server and standby server are "server1" and "server2", with port numbers "27540" and "27541", and the server identifier for the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is "arbiter", with port number "27541".

```
server1 192.0.2.100,192.0.2.100 27540,27541 server
server2 192.0.2.110,192.0.2.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.2.120 27541 arbiter
```

3. Edit the `serverIdentifier.conf` file of the primary server and standby server to add parameters required for the operation where the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.

Refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)" for information on the parameters required when the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.

4. On the primary server and standby server, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode to start the Mirroring Controller process.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1 --mc-only
```

### Common tasks

1. Check the connection status from the database server or arbitration server.

Refer to "[2.8 Checking the Connection Status](#)" for details.

## 3.9.5 Changing Parameters

Stop Mirroring Controller before editing the Mirroring Controller server configuration file and network configuration file.

If the Mirroring Controller process crashes or becomes unresponsive, restart is performed automatically by the Mirroring Controller monitoring process, and the configuration file is reloaded. Therefore, if the configuration file was being edited, unintended behavior will occur.

## 3.9.6 Uninstalling in Database Multiplexing Mode

---

This section explains how to uninstall Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres on a server using database multiplexing mode.

Some tasks must be performed on the database server, and others must be performed on the arbitration server.

The tasks on the arbitration server are required only if the arbitration server is used for automatic degradation.

### Tasks on the database server

1. Stop the multiplexed instances and Mirroring Controller

Refer to ["3.2 Starting and Stopping Mirroring Controller"](#) for information on how to stop the instance.

2. Unregister Mirroring Controller from the Windows service

Execute the mc\_ctl command in unregister mode to unregister Mirroring Controller from the Windows service.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl unregister -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

3. Delete registries related to the event log

If messages are output to the event log, DLLs are registered in accordance with ["2.2.1.2 Preparatory Tasks for the Output of Error Logs to the Event Log"](#). Delete these registries so that no unnecessary issues occur.

Ensure that you delete the DLLs before the uninstallation. If you perform the uninstallation without doing so, you may not be able to delete the DLLs at a later time.

Example)

The following is an example in which the DLL of a 64-bit product that is registered under the default event source name is deleted. Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

```
> regsvr32 /u "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fsepv<x>server64\lib\mcevent.dll"
```

- Delete the registered DLL for each instance

DLL registration is performed so that messages output to the event log are identified by each instance, and are output to any event source named by the user.

Accordingly, it is necessary to delete the DLL registry for each instance. Delete the DLL registry for each event source name.

Example)

The following is an example in which the DLL of a 64-bit product that is registered under the event source name "Mirroring Controller inst1" is deleted. Note that "<x>" indicates the product version.

```
> regsvr32 /u /i:"Mirroring Controller inst1" "c:\Program Files\Fujitsu\fsepv<x>server64\lib\mcevent.dll"
```

- If installing multiple versions

If the database multiplexing system you set up using the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres package has been set to output error logs to the event log, use the DLL path name that you took note of previously as explained in ["2.2.1.2 Preparatory Tasks for the Output of Error Logs to the Event Log"](#) to reregister the default event source name.

4. Uninstall Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres

Refer to "Uninstallation" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on how to uninstall Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.

### Tasks on the arbitration server

Refer to "Uninstallation" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server Assistant, and uninstall the Server Assistant.

# Chapter 4 Action Required when an Error Occurs in Database Multiplexing Mode

This chapter describes the action required if an error occurs in database multiplexing mode.

In database multiplexing mode, when an error is detected, the switch or disconnection of the standby server is performed automatically, so that only the primary server starts degrading. In this case, the recovery tasks will be required for the standby server on which the switch or disconnection was performed.

Other possible cases are as follows:

- When automatic switch fails
- When automatic disconnection fails
- When all servers or instances were stopped

## 4.1 Action Required when Server Degradation Occurs

If the server has started degrading, the recovery tasks will vary depending on whether the cause was the switch (failover or switchover), or the disconnection.

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in status mode, or refer to the event log, and check if the cause of the server to start degrading was the switch or the disconnection.

In the example below, the `mc_ctl` command is executed in status mode.

If a switch has occurred, "switched" (the switch is complete and the server is in a degrading state) is displayed for "mirroring status".

Example)

```
> mc_ctl status -M D:\mcdire\inst1
mirroring status
-----
switched
:
```

If a disconnection has occurred, "not-switchable" (disconnection was performed so the server cannot be switched) is displayed for "mirroring status".

Example)

```
> mc_ctl status -M D:\mcdire\inst1
mirroring status
-----
not-switchable
:
```

### Information

If Mirroring Controller detects any errors on the server on which operations are continuing during recovery to database multiplexing mode from a degrading operation state, perform the procedure in "4.1.3 Addressing Errors During Degrading Operation", and then recover to database multiplexing mode.

### 4.1.1 Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Switch has Occurred

This section explains the operations when the server has started degrading after a switch has occurred.

## Information

---

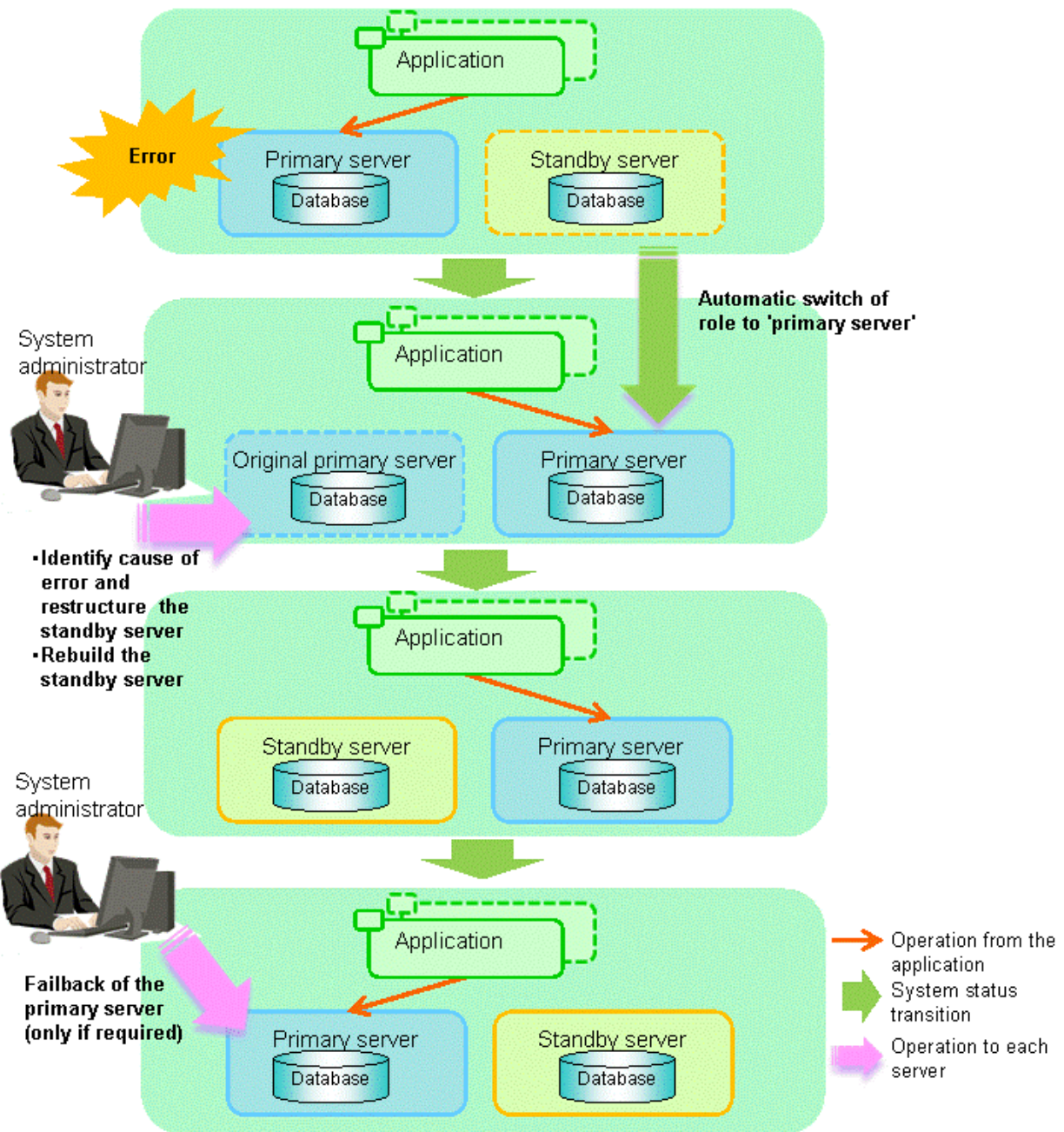
- After a switch has occurred as a result of an abnormality on the primary server, the database will not have a multiplexed configuration until the standby server is rebuilt. Remove the cause of the error as quickly as possible, and then rebuild the standby server.
  - If the reference job was executed on the standby server, and the servers are switched because an error occurred on the primary server, the load is concentrated on the new primary server. Accordingly, pause the reference job on the original standby server, rebuild the original primary server as the new standby server, and then resume the reference job for the new standby server.
  - If the instance on the new primary server is stopped before the original primary server where the error occurred is rebuilt as the new standby server, a split brain occurs at startup from the instance on the original primary server. Therefore, start the instance on the new primary server before rebuilding the standby server.
- 

If the switch occurred and the server has started degrading, perform the following operations to recover the standby server and revert it to its original state:

- [Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server](#)
- [Rebuild the Standby Server](#)
- [Failback of the Primary Server](#) (only if required)

The flow of these operations is shown in the figure below.

Figure 4.1 Flow of operations



#### 4.1.1.1 Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server

Perform the recovery according to the following procedure:

1. [Stop Mirroring Controller](#)
2. [Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory](#)
3. [Identify cause of error and perform recovery](#)

##### 4.1.1.1.1 Stop Mirroring Controller

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode for the original primary server on which the error occurred.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

This also stops the instance that is required to perform the recovery.

### Point

If the instance does not stop, refer to "Actions in Response to Failure to Stop an Instance" in the Operation Guide, and then stop the instance.

Then, specify the `-e` option in the above command to forcibly stop Mirroring Controller.

## 4.1.1.1.2 Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory

Copy the files in the Mirroring Controller management directory from the backup data, and then perform the recovery.

## 4.1.1.1.3 Identify cause of error and perform recovery

Refer to the event log of the primary server and the standby server to identify the cause of the error, and then perform recovery.

The following commands can be used to recover a standby server. Select depending on the recovery and the situation.

### - `pg_basebackup`

Creates a copy of all resources of the primary server instance.

### - `pg_rewind`

Creates a copy of only the updated files on the new primary server. For this reason, if this command is used to incorporate a new standby server, recovery time can be shortened. To use this command to build the original primary server as a new standby server, at least one of the following must be met:

- a. Checksums were enabled when an instance was created, or
- b. The `wal_log_hints` parameter of `postgresql.conf` was enabled when an instance was started.

Additionally, `full_page_writes` must be enabled, which is its default value.

### See

- Refer to "`pg_basebackup`" in "Reference" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the `pg_basebackup` command.

- Refer to "`pg_rewind`" in "Reference" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the `pg_rewind` command.

The example below executes the `pg_rewind` command to perform recovery by synchronizing data on the original primary server with the new primary server.

### Information

If the `pg_rewind` command is executed immediately after promotion of the new primary server, the processing in steps 1 and 2 is required. If update-type SQL can be executed on the new primary server and checkpoint processing is executed after promotion, the processing in steps 1 and 2 will not be necessary.

1. Wait for the application of unapplied update transaction logs on the new primary server.

Execute the SQL below on the new primary server, and wait until the result is false.

```
# select pg_is_in_recovery();
```

Example)

```
> psql -h hostNameOfNewPrimaryServer -p portNumOfNewPrimaryServer -d dbName -c "select  
pg_is_in_recovery();" 
```

Any database can be connected to.

2. Update the timeline ID.

Execute checkpoint processing, and update the timeline ID.

```
> psql -h hostNameOfNewPrimaryServer -p portNumOfNewPrimaryServer -d dbName -c "checkpoint;"
```

Any database can be connected to.

3. Create a copy of the new primary server instance in the original primary server (new standby server).

Execute the `pg_rewind` command to synchronize the new standby server data with the new primary server.

Example)

```
> pg_rewind -D D:\database\inst1 -R --source-server="user=userName host=newPrimaryServerHostName  
port=newPrimaryServerPortNumber dbname=dbName application_name=newStandbyServerName"
```

### Point

- Use the `pg_rewind` command with the `-R` option to create a `standby.signal` file. If you do not create the `standby.signal` file, the Mirroring Controller cannot be started as a standby server.
- If using a method that requires password authentication for connections to the primary server, you will need to ensure that authentication is performed automatically. If the `-R` option is specified for the `pg_rewind` command and the password parameter is specified for the `--dbname` option, the `pg_rewind` command will set the password in the `primary_conninfo` parameter in `postgresql.auto.conf` file, enabling connections to be performed automatically.  
  
If a password is not set in the `primary_conninfo` parameter in `postgresql.auto.conf` file, it will be necessary to create a password file (`%APPDATA%\postgresql\pgpass.conf`), and then specify a password for the replication database.
- If you need to set a connection string other than host, port and `application_name`, include it in the setting of the `primary_conninfo` parameter.
- The `primary_conninfo` parameter should not be set in the `postgresql.conf` file, but only in the `postgresql.auto.conf` file using the `pg_rewind` command.

4. Specify parameters in the `postgresql.conf` file of the original primary server (new standby server).

Set the parameters required for the standby server in `postgresql.conf`.

Refer to "[Table 2.5 Parameters](#)" for information on the parameters to set in `postgresql.conf`.

### Information

A new timeline is branched for the new primary server due to promotion, so 'latest' needs to be specified for the `recovery_target_timeline` parameter so that the old primary server (new standby server) follows the new primary server.

### See

- Refer to "Hot Standby" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on the `standby.signal` file.
- Refer to "Setting Up a Standby Server" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on the `primary_conninfo`.

## 4.1.1.2 Rebuild the Standby Server

The starting of the recovered original primary server as the standby server is referred to as the "standby server rebuild".

Perform the following procedure:

1. If you are using a replication slot, create a communication replication slot on the primary server before rebuilding.

Example)

```
> psql -h primaryServerHostName -p primaryServerPortNumber -d databaseName -c "SELECT * FROM pg_create_physical_replication_slot('replicationSlotName')"
```

2. On the original primary server, start Mirroring Controller and the instance.

#### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

#### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode with the -F option specified.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -F
```



After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the enable-failover or disable-failover mode of the mc\_ctl command.

3. If you are using a replication slot, replication slot may remain on the standby server. Delete the replication slot on the standby server side as needed.

Example)

```
> psql -h standbyServerHostName -p standbyServerPortNumber -d databaseName -c "SELECT * FROM pg_drop_replication_slot('replicationSlotName')"
```



If unused replication slots remain on the standby server, WAL files may not be deleted on the standby server.

### 4.1.1.3 Failback of the Primary Server

To revert the primary server and standby server to the original server configuration after rebuilding the standby server, perform failback for the primary server.

Do this to execute the main job on the previous primary server.

Perform the following procedure:

1. Failback of the primary server

Execute the mc\_ctl command in switch mode on the primary server or the standby server.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl switch -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

After executing the mc\_ctl command in switch mode, the status will be as follows:

Example)

```
> mc_ctl status -M D:\mcdire\inst1
mirroring status
-----
switched
server_id  host_role                host          host_status  db_proc_status  disk_status
-----
server1    primary                   192.0.2.100  normal      abnormal(postmaster) normal
server2    none(inactivated primary) 192.0.2.110  normal      abnormal(postmaster) normal
```

2. Stop the original primary server

On the original primary server, execute the mc\_ctl command in stop mode to stop Mirroring Controller and the instance.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

3. Create a copy of the new primary server instance in the original primary server (new standby server)

Execute the pg\_basebackup command to create data in the new standby server by synchronizing with the new primary server.

Example)

```
> pg_basebackup -D D:\database\inst1 -X fetch --waldir=E:\transaction\inst1 --progress --verbose
-R --dbname="application_name=standbyServerName" -h primaryServerHostName -p
primaryServerPortNumber
```



The procedure for copying the new primary server instance to the new standby server is the same as the procedure for setting up the new standby server.

Refer to "2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance", and then perform the recovery.

4. If you are using a replication slot, create a communication replication slot on the primary server before rebuilding.

Example)

```
> psql -h primaryServerHostName -p primaryServerPortNumber -d databaseName -c "SELECT * FROM
pg_create_physical_replication_slot('replicationSlotName')"
```

5. Rebuild the standby server

On the standby server, start Mirroring Controller and the instance.

Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the mc\_ctl command in start mode with the -F option specified.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -F
```

## Point

After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

6. If you are using a replication slot, replication slot may remain on the standby server. Delete the replication slot on the standby server side as needed.

Example)

```
> psql -h standbyServerHostName -p standbyServerPortNumber -d databaseName -c "SELECT * FROM  
pg_drop_replication_slot('replicationSlotName')"
```

## Information

If unused replication slots remain on the standby server, WAL files may not be deleted on the standby server.

## 4.1.2 Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Disconnection has Occurred

---

This section explains the operations when the server has started degrading after a disconnection has occurred.

### Information

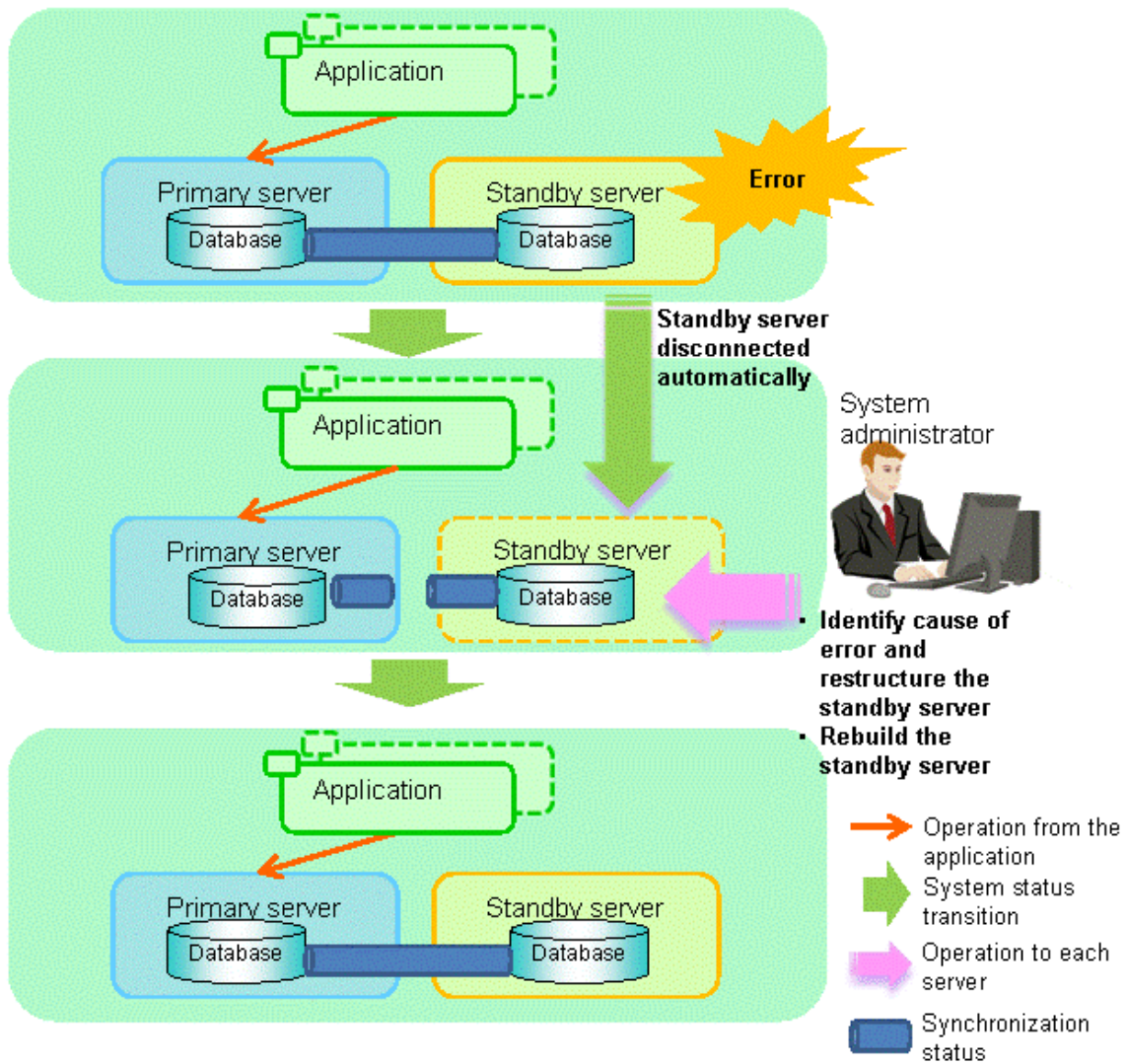
After a disconnection has occurred as a result of an abnormality on the standby server, the database will not have a multiplexed configuration until the standby server is rebuilt. Remove the cause of the error as quickly as possible, and then rebuild the standby server.

If the disconnection occurred and the server has started degrading, perform the following operations to recover the standby server and revert it to its original state:

- [Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server](#)
- [Rebuild the Standby Server](#)

The flow of these operations is shown in the figure below.

Figure 4.2 Flow of operations



#### 4.1.2.1 Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server

Perform the recovery according to the following procedure:

1. Stop Mirroring Controller
2. Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory
3. Identify cause of error and perform recovery

##### 4.1.2.1.1 Stop Mirroring Controller

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode for the standby server on which the error occurred.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mdir\inst1
```

This also stops the instance that is required to perform the recovery.

## Point

If the instance does not stop, refer to "Actions in Response to Failure to Stop an Instance" in the Operation Guide, and then stop the instance. Then, specify the `-e` option in the above command to forcibly stop Mirroring Controller.

### 4.1.2.1.2 Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory

Copy the files in the Mirroring Controller management directory from the backup data, and then perform the recovery.

### 4.1.2.1.3 Identify cause of error and perform recovery

Refer to the event log of the primary server and the standby server to identify the cause of the error, and then perform recovery.

Execute the `pg_basebackup` command to perform recovery by synchronizing data in the primary server with the standby server.

Example)

```
> pg_basebackup -D D:\database\inst1 -X fetch --waldir=E:\transaction\inst1 --progress --verbose -R --  
dbname="application_name=standbyServerName" -h primaryServerHostName -p primaryServerPortNumber
```

## See

This recovery procedure is the same as the procedure for setting up the standby server.

Refer to "2.5.2 Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance", and then perform the recovery.

### 4.1.2.2 Rebuild the Standby Server

Start the Mirroring Controller and the instance of the standby server, and rebuild the standby server.

#### Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

#### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `-F` option specified.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -F
```

## Point

After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

## 4.1.3 Addressing Errors During Degrading Operation

This section explains how to address errors that may occur on the server on which operation is continuing during degrading operation triggered by a switch or disconnection.

### If needing to recover from backup data

If it is necessary to recover the database using backup data due to data becoming corrupted from disk failure or user operation error, refer to the following for information on recovery to database multiplexing mode:

- [Action Required when All Database Servers or Instances Stopped](#)
- [Recovering from an Incorrect User Operation](#)

### If a temporary error occurs

If a temporary error occurs, such as due to a high load on the server or insufficient system resources, remove the cause of the error and restart Mirroring Controller, and then refer to the following for details on recovery to database multiplexing mode:

- [Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Switch has Occurred](#)
- [Operations when the Server has Started Degrading after a Disconnection has Occurred](#)



See

Refer to "[3.2.1 Starting Mirroring Controller](#)" and "[3.2.2 Stopping Mirroring Controller](#)" for information on restarting Mirroring Controller.

## 4.2 Action Required when Automatic Switch Fails

---

If the system behavior is unstable, for example there are insufficient temporary system resources, the Mirroring Controller automatic switch may fail.

Perform the switch manually using one of the following methods:

- Refer to the procedures in "[3.4 Manually Switching the Primary Server](#)".
- In the standby server, execute the `mc_ctl` command in switch mode with the `-force` option specified to forcibly perform the switch.

Example )

```
> mc_ctl switch -M D:\mdir\inst1 --force
```



Point

- Even if connection cannot be established between database servers, it is possible to fence the primary server and forcibly switch by executing the `mc_ctl` command in switch mode with the `--force` option specified.
- The primary server is not fenced in the cases below, so stop Mirroring Controller and instances of the primary server database in advance:
  - The `--no-fencing` option is specified when performing forced switch.
  - The `heartbeat_error_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "message" and the fencing command is not configured to be used (the `fencing_command` parameter is omitted in `serverIdentifier.conf`).
  - The `heartbeat_error_action` parameter in `serverIdentifier.conf` is set to "fallback".



See

### Recovery to database multiplexing mode

Refer to "[4.1.1.2 Rebuild the Standby Server](#)" and "[4.1.1.3 Failback of the Primary Server](#)" for information on recovery to database multiplexing mode.

## 4.3 Action Required when Automatic Disconnection Fails

---

If the system behavior is unstable, for example there are insufficient system resources such as available memory or free disk space, automatic disconnection using Mirroring Controller may not be possible.

Perform the disconnection manually using one of the following methods:

- Refer to the procedures in "[3.5 Manually Disconnecting the Standby Server](#)".
- In the primary server, execute the mc\_ctl command in detach mode to perform forced disconnection.

Example )

```
> mc_ctl detach -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

### Point

- Even if connection cannot be established between database servers, it is possible to fence the standby server and forcibly disconnect by executing the mc\_ctl command in detach mode.
- In the cases below, stop Mirroring Controller and instances of the standby server database in advance so that the standby server is not fenced:
  - The --no-fencing option is specified when performing forced disconnection.
  - The heartbeat\_error\_action parameter in *serverIdentifier.conf* is set to "message" and the fencing command is not configured to be used (the fencing\_command parameter is omitted in *serverIdentifier.conf*).
  - The heartbeat\_error\_action parameter in *serverIdentifier.conf* is set to "fallback".

### See

#### Recovery to database multiplexing mode

Refer to "[4.1.2.2 Rebuild the Standby Server](#)" for information on recovery to database multiplexing mode.

## 4.4 Action Required when All Database Servers or Instances Stopped

This section explains what happens when all database servers or instances on the database server have stopped, so jobs cannot continue.

### See

#### Recovery to database multiplexing mode

Refer to "[4.1.1.2 Rebuild the Standby Server](#)" and "[4.1.1.3 Failback of the Primary Server](#)" for information on recovery to database multiplexing mode.

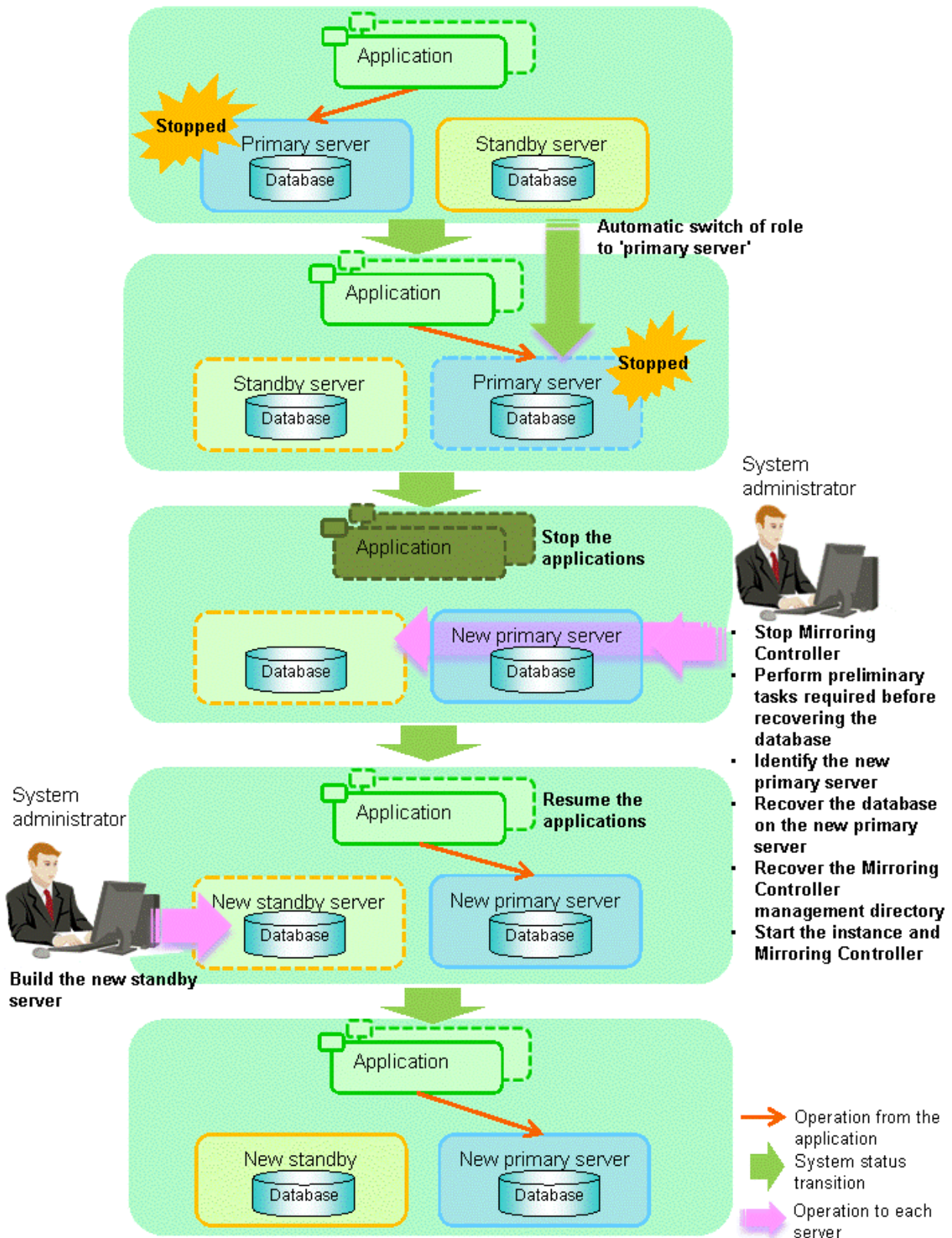
### Overview of recovery operations

After recovering the database to the state immediately prior to the failure on a specific server comprising the database multiplexing system, restore the system.

In other words, after specifying the server on which the database is to be recovered and then recovering it as the new primary server, configure all other servers as new standby servers.

The flow of these recovery operations is shown in the figure below.

Figure 4.3 Flow of recovery operations



Perform the following procedure.

1. Stop applications  
Stop running applications.

## 2. Stop Mirroring Controller

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode on all servers that comprise the database multiplexing system.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```



### Forcibly stop Mirroring Controller

If Mirroring Controller does not stop, execute the `mc_ctl` command in stop mode with the `-e` option specified.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -e
```

## 3. Perform prerequisite tasks before recovering the database

First, refer to "Actions when an Error Occurs" in the Operation Guide, and then identify the cause of the error and perform recovery of the disk on which the failure occurred, etc.

## 4. Identify the new primary server

Perform the following operations on all servers comprising the database multiplexing system, and check the server containing the backup data that shows the latest date. This server will become the new primary server, on which the database is to be recovered.

Example)

In the example below, the `pgx_rcvall` command is executed with the `-l` option specified and the backup data that shows the latest date is identified.

```
> pgx_rcvall -l -D D:\database\inst1
Date           Status      Dir
2013-07-01 13:30:40  COMPLETE  E:/backup/inst1/2013-07-01_13-30-40
```

## 5. Recover the database on the new primary server

Recover the database using the recovery method that uses the `pgx_rcvall` command based on the backup data.

- a. Perform the following operations on all servers comprising the database multiplexing system, and check the server containing the archive log and mirrored transaction log that show the latest date.

Example)

In the example below, the archive log and mirrored transaction log that show the latest date are identified.

```
> dir /OD <backupDataStorageDir>\*_wal
```

- b. If the server containing the latest archive log and mirrored transaction log is different to the new primary server identified in step 4, all files and directories under the directory shown below are copied and written to the backup storage destination directory on the new primary server.

Deployment destination directory of the archive log and mirrored transaction log

```
<backupDataStorageDir>\*_wal
```

- c. Execute the `pgx_rcvall` command on the new primary server, specifying the backup storage destination directory of the new primary server.

Example)

In the example below, the `pgx_rcvall` command is executed with the `-B` option specified.

```
> pgx_rcvall -B E:\backup\inst1 -D D:\database\inst1
```



See

Refer to "Actions when an Error Occurs" in the Operation Guide for information on the `pgx_rcvall` command.

6. Recover the Mirroring Controller management directory

Copy the files in the Mirroring Controller management directory from the backup data on the new primary server, and then perform the recovery.

7. Start the instance and Mirroring Controller

Start the instance and Mirroring Controller on the new primary server.

Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode.

Example )

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `-F` option specified.

Example )

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -F
```



Point

After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

8. Resume applications

Resume execution of applications.

9. Build the new standby server

Refer to "2.5 Setting Up the Standby Server" for information on building (setting up) a standby server from the primary server.



Point

It is not necessary to repeat steps that have already been performed, such as registering to Windows services.

## 4.5 Recovering from an Incorrect User Operation

This section describes how to recover an instance when data has been corrupted due to incorrect user operation.

For example, when data has been corrupted due to incorrect user operation, such as data being unintentionally changed or deleted by an application or command, it is necessary to restore the original data on the primary server and resynchronize with the standby server.

Use the following procedure to perform recovery.

1. Identify the primary server

Execute the `mc_ctl` command in status mode on each server, and search for a server for which "primary" or "none(inactivated primary)" is displayed.

2. Stop the applications and commands that caused the incorrect operation to occur

Stop applications and commands that are running on the primary server. This will minimize the impact caused by the incorrect data.

Also, if any applications used for reference by the standby server are running, stop them too.

3. Stop the instance and Mirroring Controller

Stop the instance and Mirroring Controller on both the primary server and standby server.

Example)

```
$ mc_ctl stop -a -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

4. Recover the database on the primary server

Recover the database using the recovery method in which the `pgx_rcvall` command uses the backup data to recover the database to a restore point prior to the time when the incorrect operation was performed.



Refer to "Recovering from an Incorrect User Operation" in the Operation Guide for information on using the `pgx_rcvall` command to recover the database to a restore point, and then perform only the database recovery procedure while the instance is in a stop state.

5. Start the instance and Mirroring Controller

Start the instance and Mirroring Controller on the primary server.

Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1
```

Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

As the instance administrator user, execute the `mc_ctl` command in start mode with the `-F` option specified.

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -F
```



After Mirroring Controller is started, automatic switch/disconnection can be enabled or disabled using the `enable-failover` or `disable-failover` mode of the `mc_ctl` command.

6. Build the new standby server

Refer to "2.5 Setting Up the Standby Server" for information on building (setting up) a standby server from the primary server.



It is not necessary to repeat steps that have already been performed, such as registering to Windows services.

# Chapter 5 Managing Mirroring Controller Using WebAdmin

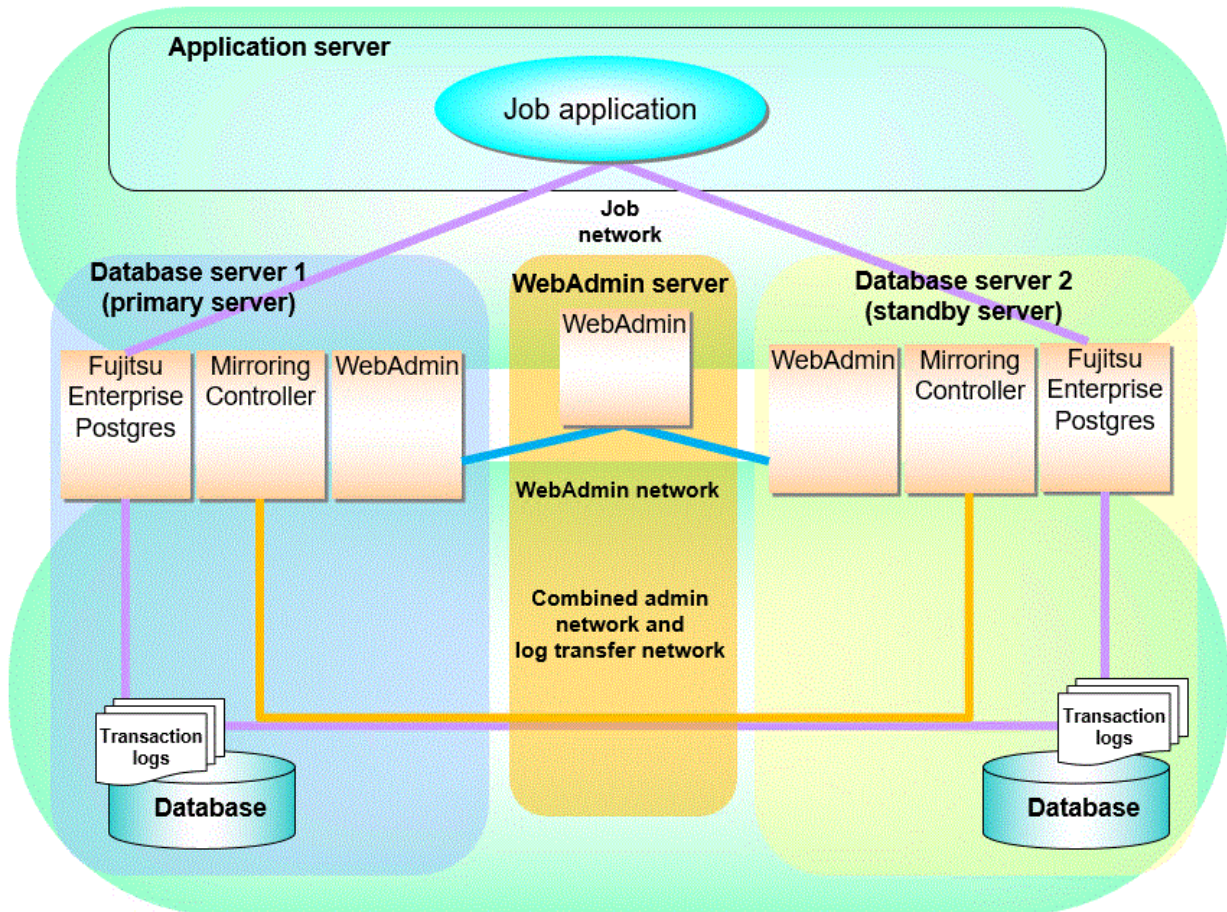
This chapter describes how to set up and manage Mirroring Controller in a streaming replication cluster using WebAdmin.

Mirroring Controller can be used to monitor a streaming replication cluster and perform automatic switching or disconnect synchronous replication when there is an error.

WebAdmin can be used to set up Mirroring Controller in an existing replication cluster. Mirroring Controller can be set up for either synchronous standby instances or asynchronous standby instances.

The configuration of the database multiplexing system built using WebAdmin is shown below:

Figure 5.1 Configuration of database multiplexing operation system using WebAdmin



## Point

- If you set up the arbitration server using WebAdmin, install WebAdmin on the arbitration server.
- If Mirroring Controller is set up to the replication cluster using WebAdmin, the network with the host name (or IP address) specified in [Host name] will be used as the admin network and the log transfer network.
- To use a network other than the job network as the log transfer network, before building the replication cluster specify a host name other than the job network one in [Host name].

## 5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup

Perform the following procedure to set up Mirroring Controller in a streaming replication cluster.

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the standby instance on which Mirroring Controller needs to be set up.

2. Click .

3. Enter the information for the Mirroring Controller to be set up.

- [Enable automatic switch over]: Toggles the automatic switch/disconnection functionality. Select "Yes". The default is "No".
- [Mirroring Controller management directory]: Directory where the Mirroring Controller configuration files will be stored. When the [Mirroring Controller management directory] is entered, WebAdmin will search the Mirroring Controller configuration files in the entered directory based on the [Data storage path] of the corresponding DB instance. If Mirroring Controller configuration files are found, the Mirroring Controller fields will be auto filled.
- [Mirroring Controller port]: Port number of Mirroring Controller. Note that if the Windows firewall feature is enabled, you must enable the port number of Mirroring Controller. Refer to "[E.2 Windows Firewall Settings](#)" for details.
- [Heartbeat interval (milliseconds)]: Number of milliseconds between two consecutive heartbeat checks. The default is "800".
- [Heartbeat timeout (seconds)]: Number of seconds for the heartbeat timeout. The default is "1".
- [Heartbeat retry]: Number of retries for heartbeat monitoring, before failover occurs. The default is "2".
- [Heartbeat error action]: Operation when a heartbeat abnormality is detected. The default is "Fallback".

When using FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 10 or 11 instance which was created with FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres WebAdmin 10 or 11, the mode in the [Heartbeat error action] for Mirroring Controller setup cannot be changed.

When setting up Mirroring Controller for FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 9.5 and 9.6 instances, the [Heartbeat error action] is not supported and therefore is not displayed.

When the [Heartbeat error action] is set to "Arbitration", the following extra items are displayed:

- [Arbitration network IP address]: IP address of the arbitration network.
- [Mirroring Controller Arbitration port]: Port number of Mirroring Controller for communicating with the arbitration server.

The [Arbitration server configuration] section is also displayed with the following items. The [Arbitration server configuration] will not be auto filled.

- [Location]: Location of the arbitration server. "Local" or "Remote" can be selected depending on your configuration.

If the arbitration server and WebAdmin server are located on the same server, you can select "Local" and the following items are displayed:

- [Arbitration management directory]: Directory where the arbitration server configuration files will be stored.
- [Arbitration server host or IP address]: Host name or IP address of the arbitration server.
- [Arbitration process port]: Port number for the arbitration process.
- [Fencing command]: Full path of the fencing command that fences a database server when an abnormality is detected.

If "Remote" is set for the item, the items below are displayed in addition to the above items.

- In the [Arbitration server configuration] section, [Operating system credential] is displayed where you can enter the following information. Operating system credential (User name, Password) should not contain hazardous characters. Refer to "[Appendix F WebAdmin Disallow User Inputs Containing Hazardous Characters](#)".

[User name]: User name to access the arbitration server.


[Password]: Password to access the arbitration server.



- In the [Remote WebAdmin for Arbitration server] section, the following items are displayed:

[Remote WebAdmin address]: IP address of the remote WebAdmin installed on the arbitration server.

[Remote WebAdmin port]: Port number for the WebAdmin installed on the arbitration server.

When the [Heartbeat error action] is set to "Command", the following extra items are displayed:

- [Arbitration command]: Full path of the arbitration command to be executed when an abnormality is detected.
  - [Fencing command]: Full path of the fencing command that fences a database server when an abnormality is detected.
4. Click  to set up Mirroring Controller.
  5. Upon successful completion, Mirroring Controller will be started on master and standby instances.

After the Mirroring Controller has been set up,  ([Edit Mirroring Controller] button) and  ([Mirroring Controller Configuration] button) are available. These buttons are displayed only when FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 10 or later instances are created with FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres WebAdmin 12 or later.

For FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 9.5 and 9.6 instances, the [Heartbeat error action] will not be displayed.



When the [Heartbeat error action] is "Arbitration", the following information is displayed: whether the arbitration status is "online" or "offline", the arbitration server IP address and the arbitration process port.

## 5.2 Edit Mirroring Controller Setup

---

Settings made in "[5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup](#)" can be updated in either the master instance or a standby instance using WebAdmin.

Perform the following procedure to edit Mirroring Controller configuration:

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance for which the Mirroring Controller configuration is to be edited.
2. Click .
3. Enter the information for the Mirroring Controller to be updated. Refer to "[5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup](#)".
4. Click  to update the Mirroring Controller.
5. Upon successful completion, Mirroring Controller will be started on master and standby instances.



Editing and saving the [Edit Mirroring Controller] page will reset all other settings that are not listed on this page to default values.

## 5.3 Mirroring Controller Configuration

---

The information related to Mirroring Controller monitoring and control (refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)") and the information related to arbitration and control of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (refer to "[A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File](#)") can be set using WebAdmin. You can view and update the configuration on either the master instance or the standby instance.

Perform the following procedure:

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance for the Mirroring Controller configuration you want to view.
2. Click  to view the Mirroring Controller configuration.
3. Click  to show the editing page for the Mirroring Controller configuration. The Mirroring Controller configurations defined during [Mirroring Controller Setup] are read-only on this page. Refer to "[5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup](#)".

Additionally, refer to the "[Appendix A Parameters](#)" for information about the settings and the corresponding parameter names.

The items common to all [Heartbeat error action] are:

- Target DB
- Core file path
- Remote call timeout (milliseconds)
- Agent alive timeout (seconds)
- DB instance check interval (milliseconds)
- DB instance check timeout (seconds)

- DB instance check retry
- DB instance timeout action
- Disk check interval (milliseconds)
- Disk check retry
- Tablespace directory error action
- Post-switch command
- Post-promote command  
(Post-promote command is replaced in FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 12. The Post-promote command is still valid and will be displayed when it is used in the server configuration file of Mirroring Controller.)
- Post-attach command
- Pre-detach command
- State transition command timeout (seconds)
- Check synchronous standby names validation

When the [Heartbeat error action] is set to "Arbitration", the following extra items are displayed:

- Arbitration timeout (seconds)
- Arbiter alive interval (milliseconds)
- Arbiter alive retry
- Arbiter alive timeout (seconds)
- Arbiter connect interval (milliseconds)
- Arbiter connect timeout (seconds)
- Fencing command
- Fencing command timeout (seconds)
- Shutdown detached synchronous standby

When the [Heartbeat error action] is set to "Arbitration", the [Arbitration server configuration] section is displayed with the following items:

- Core file path
- Fencing command timeout (seconds)
- Heartbeat interval (milliseconds)
- Heartbeat timeout (seconds)
- Heartbeat retry

When the [Heartbeat error action] is set to "Command", the following extra items are available:

- Fencing command timeout (seconds)
- Arbitration command timeout (seconds)
- Shutdown detached synchronous standby

When the [Heartbeat error action] is set to "Message", the following extra items are available:

- Fencing command
- Fencing command timeout (seconds)

In addition, the following configurations are provided:

- DB instance JDBC connection SSL parameters
- DB instance libpq connection SSL parameters


4. Click  to update the Mirroring Controller configurations.

## 5.4 Stopping Mirroring Controller

---

Mirroring Controller can be stopped either in master instance or in standby instance using WebAdmin.

Perform the following procedure to stop Mirroring Controller.

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance where to stop Mirroring Controller.
2. Click .
3. In the confirmation dialog box, click [Yes].


Mirroring Controller will be stopped on the selected instance. The Mirroring Controller status will be updated, and a confirmation message entry will be displayed in the [Message] section.

## 5.5 Starting Mirroring Controller

---

Mirroring Controller can be started either in master instance or in standby instance using WebAdmin.

Perform the following procedure to start Mirroring Controller.

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance where to start Mirroring Controller.
2. Click .
3. In the confirmation dialog box, select the desired failover mode, and then click [Yes].


Mirroring Controller will be started on the selected instance. The Mirroring Controller status will be updated, and a confirmation message entry will be displayed in the [Message] section.

## 5.6 Disabling Failover Mode

---

Disabling failover mode in Mirroring Controller disables automatic switch/disconnection between master and standby instances.

Perform the following procedure to disable failover mode.

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance.
2. Click .
3. In the confirmation dialog box, click [Yes].

Failover mode will be disabled in Mirroring Controller. The Mirroring Controller status will be updated and a confirmation message entry will be displayed in the [Message] section.


## 5.7 Enabling Failover Mode

---

Enabling failover mode in Mirroring Controller enables automatic switch/disconnection between master and standby instances.

Perform the following procedure to enable failover.

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance.


2. Click .
3. In the confirmation dialog box, click [Yes].

Failover mode will be enabled in Mirroring Controller. The Mirroring Controller status will be updated and a confirmation message entry will be displayed in the [Message] section.

## 5.8 Deleting Mirroring Controller Setup

---

Deleting Mirroring Controller setup removes its setup from master and standby instances.

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the instance.
2. Click .
3. In the confirmation dialog box, click [Yes].

Mirroring Controller setup will be removed from the cluster. The cluster status will be updated and a confirmation message entry will be displayed in the [Message] section.


For the instances in FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 12 or later, WebAdmin does not delete the Mirroring Controller management directory and the configuration files.

## 5.9 Status Update after Failover

---

When Mirroring Controller performs a failover, standby instance will be promoted to standalone instance. The Mirroring Controller setup will be removed from both standby and master instances.

The following scenario describes one of the ways in which failover can be triggered, and the results achieved by the use of Mirroring Controller in WebAdmin.

1. In the [Instances] tab, select the master instance "inst1".
2. Click .
3. In the confirmation dialog box, the warning "This instance is being monitored by Mirroring Controller. Stopping the instance may result in cluster failover." is displayed.
4. Choose the stop mode and click [Yes].

In the server, the following takes place:

- a. The master instance is stopped.
  - b. Failover is triggered in Mirroring Controller.
  - c. The Mirroring Controller setup is removed from both master and standby instances
  - d. Standby instance is promoted to standalone.
5. When the instance is refreshed in WebAdmin, the latest status of the instances will be displayed.



### Information

When failover is performed, the Mirroring Controller setup is removed from both master and standby instances. Therefore, to manage the Mirroring Controller using WebAdmin again, create the standby instance and set up Mirroring Controller.

Refer to "Creating a Standby Instance" in the Operation Guide for details.

Refer to "[5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup](#)" for details.

## 5.10 Action Required when an Error Occurs in the Combined Admin Network and Log Transfer Network

---

Communication errors may temporarily occur in the network used as the admin network and log transfer network due to reasons such as high load on the server or insufficient system resources. Because of this, there is a risk of causing a split-brain situation by mistake even though the server has no issues.

Split brain is a phenomenon in which both servers temporarily operate as primary servers, causing data updates to be performed on both servers.



.....

The admin network is important because Mirroring Controllers use it to confirm the status of each server.

The log transfer network is also important to maintain the data freshness.

Therefore, use network configurations resistant to faults for these networks by using the network redundancy channel bonding feature provided by the operating system or network driver vendor.

.....

### How to detect split brain using WebAdmin

If the conditions below are met, split brain may occur. Refer to "[Split-brain detection method](#)" and "[How to recover from a split-brain](#)" in "[Appendix D Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality](#)" and take the actions described.

1. A standby instance is selected in the [Instances] tab, and
2. "Standalone" is displayed in [Instance type], and
3. A master instance is selected in the [Instances] tab, and
4. "Standalone" is displayed in [Instance type].

## 5.11 Performing Automatic Degradation Using the Arbitration Server

---

If database multiplexing is performed using WebAdmin, it is also possible to perform automatic degradation using the arbitration server. In such cases, it is necessary to perform tasks on the database server and the arbitration server after setting up Mirroring Controller in WebAdmin.

### Tasks on the arbitration server

Perform setup of the arbitration server using Mirroring Controller commands.

1. Set up the arbitration server.

Refer to "[2.3 Setting Up the Arbitration Server](#)" in "[Chapter 2 Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode](#)" for information on how to set up the arbitration server.

### Tasks on the database server

Change some of the settings after setting up Mirroring Controller in WebAdmin.

1. Set up Mirroring Controller in WebAdmin.

Refer to "[5.1 Mirroring Controller Setup](#)" for details.

2. Use WebAdmin to stop Mirroring Controller on the master and standby instances.

Refer to "[5.4 Stopping Mirroring Controller](#)" for details.

3. Edit the network configuration file of the master and standby instances, and add the arbitration server information.

The network configuration file is `network.conf`, which exists in the Mirroring Controller management directory specified during Mirroring Controller setup. Refer to "[A.3 Network Configuration File](#)" for details.

A definition example of `network.conf` is shown below.

Example:

The port number of the database server to be used as the arbitration network is set to "27541". The ID of the server of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is set to "arbiter", and its port number is set to "27541".

```
dbsvm27500 192.0.2.100,192.0.3.100 27540,27541 server
dbsvs27500 192.0.2.110,192.0.3.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.3.120 27541 arbiter
```

### Information

Ensure that the port numbers set for the database server and the arbitration server do not conflict with other software. In addition, do not configure the same segment for the admin network and the arbitration network.

### Point

- If the server type is "server", two IP addresses or host names, and two port numbers need to be specified in the following order:
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network
  - Port number of the database server used as the admin network
  - Port number of the database server used as the arbitration network
- If the server type is "arbiter", specify the IP address or host name set for the `my_address` parameter and the port number set for the `port` parameter in `arbitration.conf` of the arbitration server.
- When using the admin network and arbitration network together, the following IP addresses or host names must be assigned the same values.
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the admin network
  - IP address or host name of the database server used as the arbitration network

Example)

Here is an example where the server identifiers for the primary server and standby server are "server1" and "server2", with port numbers "27540" and "27541", and the server identifier for the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is "arbiter", with port number "27541".

```
server1 192.0.2.100,192.0.2.100 27540,27541 server
server2 192.0.2.110,192.0.2.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.2.120 27541 arbiter
```

4. Edit the server configuration file of the master and standby instances, and add the parameters required for automatic degradation using the arbitration server.

The server configuration file is `instanceName.conf` or `instancePort.conf`, which exists in the Mirroring Controller management directory specified during Mirroring Controller setup.

To perform automatic degradation using the arbitration server, set the `heartbeat_error_action` parameter to "arbitration".

Refer to "[A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers](#)" for information on other parameters.

5. Use WebAdmin to start Mirroring Controller on the master and standby instances.

Refer to "[5.5 Starting Mirroring Controller](#)" for details.

## Common tasks

1. Use the Mirroring Controller command to check the connection status from the database server or the arbitration server.  
Refer to "[2.8 Checking the Connection Status](#)" for information on how to check the connection status.

# Appendix A Parameters

This appendix describes the configuration files and parameters required by the database multiplexing mode.



See

Refer to "Server Configuration" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on the postgresql.conf file.

## A.1 Parameters Set on the Primary Server

The content for the parameters set in the postgresql.conf file of the primary server is shown in the table below.

Table A.1 postgresql.conf file

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
wal_level	replica or logical	Specify the output level for the transaction log. Specify "logical" when logical decoding is also to be used.
max_wal_senders	2 or more	Specify "2" when building a Mirroring Controller cluster system. When additionally connecting asynchronous standby servers to the cluster system, add the number of simultaneous connections from these standby servers.
synchronous_standby_names	' <i>standbyServerName</i> '	Use single quotation marks (') to enclose the name that will identify the standby server. Any name can be specified. Do not change this parameter while Mirroring Controller is running. Do not specify multiple names to this parameter as the Mirroring Controller can manage only one standby server.
synchronized_standby_slots	' <i>physicalReplicationSlotName</i> '	Specify this parameter if the primary server will be a logical replication publication. Setting this parameter ensures that the subscriber is updated after WAL is sent to the standby server. This allows logical replication to continue if the primary server fails and the standby server is promoted. Do not change this parameter while the Mirroring Controller is running. Because the Mirroring Controller can manage only one standby server, do not specify multiple names for this parameter.
hot_standby	on	Specify whether queries can be run on the standby server.
wal_keep_size	WAL save size (megabytes)	If a delay exceeding the value set in this parameter occurs, the WAL segment required later by the primary server may be deleted. Additionally, if you stop a standby server (for maintenance, for example), consider the stop time and set a value that will not cause the WAL segment to be deleted. Refer to "Estimating Transaction Log Space Requirements" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on estimating the WAL save size.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
wal_log_hints	on	When using the pg_rewind command to recover a standby server, specify this parameter or enable checksums when executing the initdb command.
wal_sender_timeout	Timeout (milliseconds)	Specify the time period after which it is determined that the receiver process (walreceiver) of the transaction log is in an abnormal state on the primary server.  The specified value must be larger than the value set for the wal_receiver_status_interval parameter set in the postgresql.conf file of the standby server.  By aligning this value with the value for the database process heartbeat monitoring time, you can unify the time after which it is determined that an error has occurred.
wal_receiver_timeout	Timeout (milliseconds)	Specify the time period after which it is determined that an error has occurred when the transaction log was received on the standby server.  By aligning this value with the value for the database process heartbeat monitoring time, you can unify the time after which it is determined that an error has occurred.
archive_mode	on	Specify the archive log mode.
archive_command	'cmd /c ""installDir\bin\ \pgx_walcopy.cmd" "%p" "backupDataStorageDestinationDir \archived_wal\%f"'	Specify the command and storage destination to save the transaction log.
backup_destination	Backup data storage destination directory	Specify the name of directory where to store the backup data.  Set the permissions so that only the instance administrator user can access the specified directory.  Specify the same full path on all servers, so that the backup data of other servers can be used to perform recovery.
listen_addresses	Primary server IP address, host name, or "*"	Specify the IP address or host name of the primary server. Specify the IP address or corresponding host name that will be used to connect to the log transfer network.  The content specified is also used to allow connections from client applications.  To receive the connection and the transaction log from any client or standby server, specify "*".  Refer to "Connections and Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details.
max_connections	Number of simultaneous client connections to the instance + superuser_reserved_connections value	The value specified is also used to restrict the number of connections from client applications and the number of connections for the management of instances.  Refer to "When an Instance was Created with the initdb Command" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server, and "Connections and Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation, for details.
superuser_reserved_connections	Add the number of simultaneous executions of mc_ctl status (*1) + 2	Specify the number of connections reserved for connections from database superusers.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		Add the number of connections from Mirroring Controller processes. Also reflect the added value in the max_connections parameter.
restart_after_crash	off	If "on" is specified, or the default value is used for this parameter, behavior equivalent to restarting Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, including crash recovery, will be performed when some server processes end abnormally.  However, when database multiplexing monitoring is used, a failover will occur after an error is detected when some server processes end abnormally, and the restart of those server processes is forcibly stopped. Specify "off" to prevent behavior such as this from occurring for no apparent reason.
synchronous_commit	on or remote_apply	Specify up to what position WAL send is to be performed before transaction commit processing returns a normal termination response to a client.  Set "on" or "remote_apply" to prevent data loss caused by operating system or server down immediately after a switch or switch.
recovery_target_timeline	latest	Specify "latest" so that the new standby server (original primary server) will follow the new primary server when a switch occurs.  This parameter is required when the original primary server is incorporated as a new standby server after the primary server is switched.

\*1: Number of simultaneous executions of the mc\_ctl command in the status mode.

## A.2 Parameters Set on the Standby Server

This section explains the content of the file and parameters set on the standby server. After editing postgresql.conf file, start the instance.

The content for the parameters specified in postgresql.conf file is shown in the table below.

Table A.2 postgresql.conf file

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
wal_level	replica or logical	Specify the output level for the transaction log.  Specify "logical" when logical decoding is also to be used.
max_wal_senders	2 or more	Specify "2" when building a Mirroring Controller cluster system.  When additionally connecting asynchronous standby servers to the cluster system, add the number of simultaneous connections from these standby servers.
synchronous_standby_names	' <i>primaryServerName</i> '	Use single quotation marks (') to enclose the name that will identify the primary server. Any name can be specified.  This name will be required to rebuild the original primary server as the new standby server after the primary server was switched.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		Do not change this parameter while Mirroring Controller is running.  Do not specify multiple names to this parameter as the Mirroring Controller can manage only one standby server.
hot_standby	on	Specify whether queries can be run on the standby server.  Specify this to execute reference type jobs on the standby server.
wal_keep_size	WAL save size (megabytes)	If a delay exceeding the value set in this parameter occurs, the WAL segment required later by the primary server may be deleted.  Additionally, if you stop a standby server (for maintenance, for example), consider the stop time and set a value that will not cause the WAL segment to be deleted.  Refer to "Estimating Transaction Log Space Requirements" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on estimating the WAL save size.
wal_log_hints	on	When using the pg_rewind command to recover a standby server, specify this parameter or enable checksums when executing the initdb command.
wal_sender_timeout	Timeout (milliseconds)	Specify the time period after which it is determined that the receiver process (walreceiver) of the transaction log is in an abnormal state on the primary server.  The specified value must be larger than the value set for the wal_receiver_status_interval parameter set in the postgresql.conf file of the standby server.  By aligning this value with the value for the database process heartbeat monitoring time, you can unify the time after which it is determined that an error has occurred.
wal_receiver_timeout	Timeout (milliseconds)	Specify the time period after which it is determined that an error has occurred when the transaction log was received on the standby server.  By aligning this value with the value for the database process heartbeat monitoring time, you can unify the time after which it is determined that an error has occurred.
backup_destination	Backup data storage destination directory	Specify the name of the backup data storage directory.  Set the permissions so that only the instance administrator user can access the specified directory.  Specify the same full path on all servers so that the backup data of other servers can be used to perform recovery.
archive_mode	on	Specify the archive log mode.
archive_command	'cmd /c ""installDir\bin\ \pgx_walcopy.cmd" "%p"'	Specify the command and storage destination to save the transaction log.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
	"backupDataStorageDestinationDir\archived_wal\%f""	
listen_addresses	Standby server IP address, host name, or "*"	<p>Specify the IP address or host name of the standby server. Specify the IP address or corresponding host name that will be used to connect to the log transfer network.</p> <p>The content specified is also used to allow connections from client applications.</p> <p>To receive the connection and the transaction log from any client or standby server, specify "*".</p> <p>Refer to "Connections and Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details.</p>
max_connections	Number of simultaneous client connections to the instance + superuser_reserved_connections value	<p>The value specified is also used to restrict the number of connections from client applications and the number of connections for the management of instances.</p> <p>Refer to "When an Instance was Created with the initdb Command" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server, and "Connections and Authentication" in the PostgreSQL Documentation, for details.</p>
superuser_reserved_connections	Add the number of simultaneous executions of mc_ctl status (*1) + 2	<p>Specify the number of connections reserved for connections from database superusers.</p> <p>Add the number of connections from Mirroring Controller processes. Also reflect the added value in the max_connections parameter.</p>
restart_after_crash	off	<p>If "on" is specified, or the default value is used for this parameter, behavior equivalent to restarting Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, including crash recovery, will be performed when some server processes end abnormally.</p> <p>However, when database multiplexing monitoring is used, a failover will occur after an error is detected when some server processes end abnormally, and the restart of those server processes is forcibly stopped. Specify "off" to prevent behavior such as this from occurring for no apparent reason.</p>
synchronous_commit	on or remote_apply	<p>Specify up to what position WAL send is to be performed before transaction commit processing returns a normal termination response to a client.</p> <p>Set "on" or "remote_apply" to prevent data loss caused by operating system or server down immediately after a switch or switch.</p>
primary_conninfo	' <i>streamingReplicationConnectionDestinationInfo</i> '	<p>Use single quotation marks (') to enclose the connection destination information of the streaming replication.</p> <p>The default value of this parameter is automatically set to postgresql.auto.conf in the procedure to run pg_basebackup for instance setup.</p>
recovery_target_timeline	latest	Specify "latest" so that the new standby server (original primary server) will follow the new primary server when a switch occurs.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		This parameter is required when the original primary server is incorporated as a new standby server after the primary server is switched.

## A.3 Network Configuration File

This section explains the network configuration file (network.conf) to be defined individually for the database servers and the arbitration server. Define the same content on the primary server and standby server.

For database multiplexing mode, define the network configuration for the following in network.conf.

- Integration between Mirroring Controller processes
- Integration between a Mirroring Controller process and the Mirroring Controller arbitration process

### Items to be defined in network.conf

Format :

```
serverIdentifier hostName[ ,hostName] portNum[ ,portNum] [serverType]
Or,
serverIdentifier ipAddr[ ,ipAddr] portNum[ ,portNum] [serverType]
```

Specify the server identifier, IP address or host name, port number, and server type, using a space as the delimiter.

The items are explained in the table below.

Table A.3 network.conf file

Item	Description
<i>serverIdentifier</i>	Specify any identifier for the server. The maximum length is 64 bytes. Use ASCII characters excluding spaces and number signs (#) to specify this parameter.
<i>ipAddrOrHostName</i>	Specify the IP address or its corresponding host name that will connect to the admin network that performs communication between the database servers, and to the arbitration network that performs communication between a database server and the arbitration server.  When specifying two IP addresses or host names delimited by a comma, do not insert a space after the comma.  Use ASCII characters excluding spaces to specify the host name.
<i>portNum</i>	A port number cannot be specified if it exceeds the range 0 to 65535. Ensure that the port number does not conflict with other software. Do not specify an ephemeral port that may temporarily be assigned by another program. Note that the value specified in this parameter must also be set in the services file.  When specifying two port numbers delimited by a comma, do not insert a space after the comma.
<i>serverType</i>	Specify "server" for a database server ("server" can be omitted), or "arbiter" for the arbitration server.

### Content to be defined on the database servers

This section explains the network.conf content to be defined on the database servers.

The content to be defined depends on the operation settings at the time a heartbeat abnormality is detected.

When automatic degradation by the arbitration server is selected

- Specify definitions related to the admin network and arbitration network.
- Specify the IP address or host name and port number according to the server type (database server or arbitration server) as shown in the table below.

Server type	IP address or host name		Port number	
	First	Second	First	Second
server	IP address or host name used as the admin network	IP address or host name used as the arbitration network (*1)	Port number used as the admin network	Port number used as the arbitration network (*1)
arbiter	IP address or host name of the arbitration server  Specify the same value as that specified in the my_address parameter of arbitration.conf on the arbitration server.	Not required	Port number on the arbitration server  Specify the same value as that specified in the port parameter of arbitration.conf on the arbitration server.	Not required

\*1: This value can be omitted from definitions not related to the local server. If it is omitted, network.conf must be created on both the primary server and standby server.

#### Example)

IPv4

```
server1 192.0.2.100,192.0.3.100 27540,27541 server
server2 192.0.2.110,192.0.3.110 27540,27541 server
arbiter 192.0.3.120 27541 arbiter
```

IPv6

```
server1 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea7:559f,2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea8:559f
27540,27541 server
server2 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea7:55a0,2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea8:55a0
27540,27541 server
arbiter 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea8:55a0 27541 arbiter
```

When operation other than automatic degradation by the arbitration server is selected

- Specify definitions related to the admin network.
- Define the same content on the primary server and standby server.
- Define lines for database servers only.
- Specify only one IP address or host name and port number.

IP address or host name		Port number	
First	Second	First	Second
IP address or host name to be used as the admin network	Not required	Port number used as the admin network	Not required

#### Example)

The literal space represents a space.

IPv4

```
server1 192.0.2.100 27540
server2 192.0.2.110 27540
```

IPv6

```
server1 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea7:559f 27540
server2 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea7:55a0 27540
```

## Content to be defined on the arbitration server

This section explains the network.conf content to be defined on the arbitration server.

- Specify definitions related to the arbitration network.
- Define lines for database servers only.
- For the IP address or host name, specify the same value as the second IP address or host name specified in the database server line in network.conf of the database server.
- For the port number, specify the same value as the second port number specified in the database server line in network.conf of the database server.

### Example)

The literal space represents a space.

IPv4

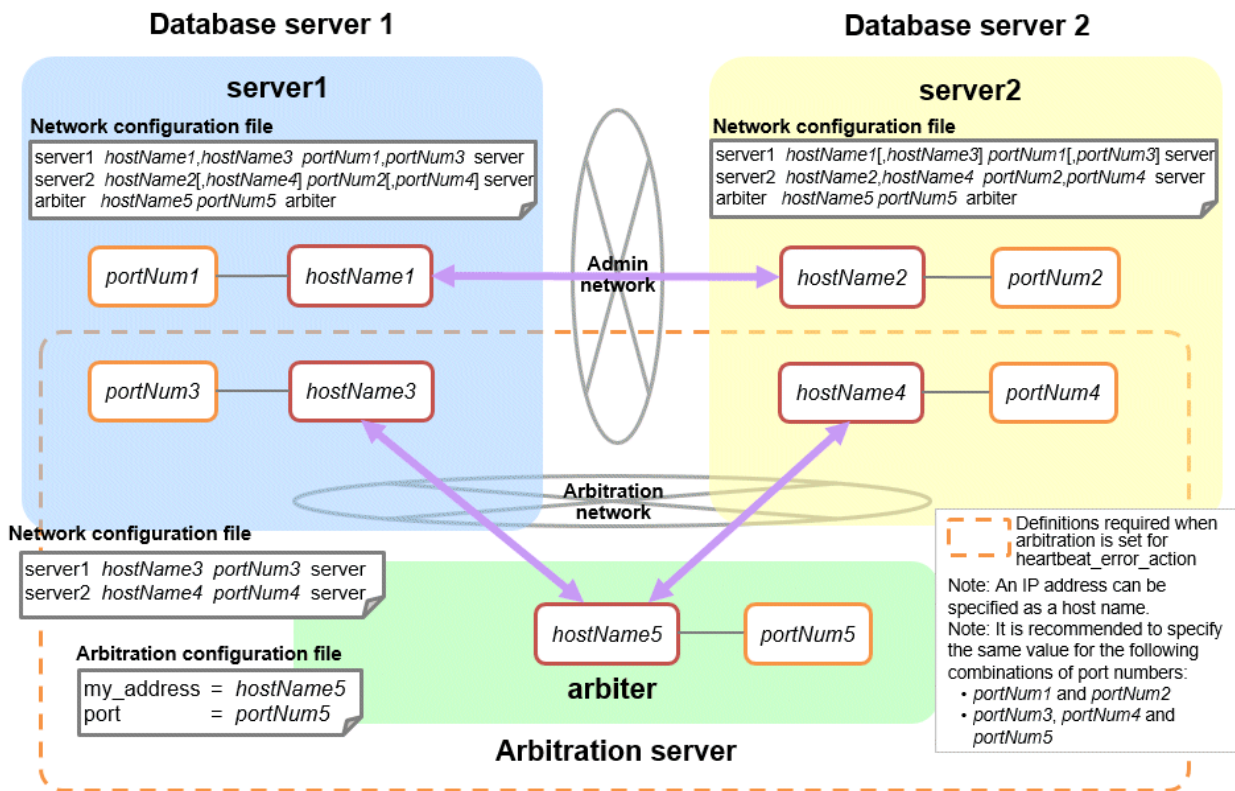
```
server1 192.0.3.100 27541
server2 192.0.3.110 27541
```

IPv6

```
server1 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea8:559f 27541
server2 2001:258:8404:1217:250:56ff:fea8:55a0 27541
```

## Relationship between network-related definitions

Refer to the diagram below for the relationship between the host names and IP addresses or port numbers specified in the network configuration file (network.conf) and arbitration configuration file (arbitration.conf).



## A.4 Server Configuration File

### A.4.1 Server Configuration File for the Database Servers

Define the information related to Mirroring Controller monitoring and control in the serverIdentifier.conf file. The maximum length of the server identifier is 64 bytes. Use ASCII characters excluding spaces to specify this parameter.

If the primary server and standby server environments are different, define content that is different, according to the environment.

Table A.4 serverIdentifier.conf file

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
db_instance	<i>'dataStorageDestinationDir'</i> [Example] db_instance = 'D:\\database1\\inst1'	Use halfwidth single quotation marks (') to enclose the data storage destination directory that will identify the monitoring target instance. Use ASCII characters. Specify \\ as file separator.
target_db	postgres or template1	Specify the name of the database to be connected to the database instance. The default is "postgres".
db_instance_username	<i>'usernameToConnectToDbInstance'</i>	Specify the username to connect to the database instance. Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter. Specify this parameter if the database administrator user is different from the operating system user who starts Mirroring Controller. Enclose the username of the database superuser in single quotation marks ('). The maximum length of the username is 63 bytes.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		The default is the operating system user who starts Mirroring Controller.
db_instance_password	<i>'passwordOfInstanceAdminUser'</i>	Specify the password used when Mirroring Controller connects to a database instance, enclosed in single quotation marks ('). Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.  If password authentication is performed, you must specify this parameter in the settings used when Mirroring Controller connects to a database instance.  If you specify this parameter when password authentication is not performed, the parameter will be ignored.  If the specified value of this parameter includes ' or \, write \' or \\, respectively.
enable_hash_in_password	on or off	Specify on to treat the # in the db_instance_password specification as a password character, or off to treat it as a comment.  The default is "off".
core_file_path	<i>'coreFileOutputDir'</i>	Specify the directory to which the core file is to be output, enclosed in single quotation marks ('). Use ASCII characters.  Specify \\ as file separator.  If this parameter is omitted, it will be assumed that the Mirroring Controller management directory was specified.
db_instance_service_name	<i>'registeredServiceNameOfFujitsuEnterprisePostgresInstance'</i>	Specify the registered service name of the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres instance in the Windows service.  Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter, enclosed in single quotation marks (').
mc_service_name	<i>'registeredServiceNameOfMirroringController'</i>	Specify the Mirroring Controller service name registered in the Windows service. Use ASCII characters excluding forward slash (/) and backslash (\) to specify this parameter, enclosed in single quotation marks (').  The maximum length of the service name is 124 bytes.  The default is 'MirroringControllerOpen'.
event_source(*1)	<i>'eventSourceName'</i>	Specify the event source name to be used to identify the Mirroring Controller message in the event log, enclosed in single quotation marks ('). Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.  The maximum length of the event source name is 255 bytes.  The default is 'MirroringControllerOpen'.
remote_call_timeout	Admin communication timeout	Specify the timeout value (milliseconds) of the Mirroring Controller agent process for communication between servers.  Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647 to be less than the operation system TCP connection timeout (*2).

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		<p>In addition, when using the Mirroring Controller arbitrage process, fencing commands, and state transition commands, specify a value that is greater than the sum of the timeout values (*3).</p> <p>The value 0 indicates that there is no timeout limit.</p> <p>The default is 70000 milliseconds (70 seconds).</p>
agent_alive_timeout	Timeout for Mirroring Controller process heartbeat monitoring (seconds)	<p>If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, the Mirroring Controller process is restarted.</p> <p>Specify 0 or a value between 2 and 2147483647. The value 0 indicates that there is no timeout limit.</p> <p>The default is 0 seconds.</p>
heartbeat_error_action	Operation when a heartbeat abnormality is detected using operating system or server heartbeat monitoring	<p>arbitration: Perform automatic degradation using the arbitration server.</p> <p>command: Call a user exit to determine degradation, and perform automatic degradation if required.</p> <p>message: Notify messages.</p> <p>fallback: Perform automatic degradation unconditionally.</p> <p>The default is "arbitration".</p> <p>Set the same value on the primary server and standby server.</p>
heartbeat_interval	Interval time for abnormality monitoring during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (milliseconds)	<p>Abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server is performed at the interval specified in heartbeat_interval.</p> <p>If an error is detected, operation will conform to the value specified for heartbeat_error_action. If "arbitration" is specified in heartbeat_error_action, the error detection time during monitoring of the operating system or server becomes longer than when the arbitration server is not used, by up to the value specified for arbitration_timeout.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The specified value is used as the default for db_instance_check_interval and disk_check_interval.</p> <p>The default is 800 milliseconds.</p>
heartbeat_timeout	Timeout for abnormality monitoring during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (seconds)	<p>If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, it will be assumed that an error has occurred that requires the primary server to be switched, or the standby server to be disconnected.</p> <p>If an error is detected, operation will conform to the value specified for heartbeat_error_action. If "arbitration" is specified in heartbeat_error_action, the error detection time during monitoring of the operating system or server becomes longer than when the arbitration server is not used, by up to the value specified for arbitration_timeout.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The specified value is used as the default for db_instance_check_timeout.</p> <p>The default is 1 second.</p>

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
heartbeat_retry	Number of retries for abnormality monitoring during heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (number of times)	<p>Specify the number of retries to be performed when an error has been detected that requires the primary server to be switched, or the standby server to be disconnected. If an error is detected in succession more than the specified number of times, switch or disconnection will be performed.</p> <p>If an error is detected, operation will conform to the value specified for heartbeat_error_action. If "arbitration" is specified in heartbeat_error_action, the error detection time during monitoring of the operating system or server becomes longer than when the arbitration server is not used, by up to the value specified for arbitration_timeout.</p> <p>Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The specified value is used as the default for db_instance_check_retry and disk_check_retry.</p> <p>The default is 2 times.</p>
db_instance_check_interval	Database process heartbeat monitoring interval (milliseconds)	<p>Heartbeat monitoring of the database process is performed at the interval specified in db_instance_check_interval.</p> <p>This parameter setting is also used for abnormality monitoring of streaming replication.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is the value set for heartbeat_interval.</p>
db_instance_check_timeout	Database process heartbeat monitoring timeout (seconds)	<p>If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, it will be assumed that an error has occurred that requires the primary server to be switched, or the standby server to be disconnected.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is the value set for heartbeat_timeout.</p>
db_instance_check_retry	Number of retries for database process heartbeat monitoring (number of times)	<p>Specify the number of retries to be performed when an error has been detected that requires the primary server to be switched, or the standby server to be disconnected. If an error is detected in succession more than the specified number of times, switch or disconnection will be performed. However, if it detects that the database process is down, it will immediately switch or disconnect regardless of the setting of this parameter.</p> <p>This parameter setting is also used for abnormality monitoring of streaming replication.</p> <p>Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default number of retries is the value set for heartbeat_retry.</p>
db_instance_timeout_action	none, message, or failover	<p>Specify the behavior for no-response monitoring of the instance.</p> <p>none: Do not perform no-response monitoring.</p> <p>message: Notify messages if an error is detected during no-response monitoring.</p> <p>failover: Perform automatic degradation if an error is detected during no-response monitoring.</p>

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		The default is "failover".
disk_check_interval	Interval time for disk abnormality monitoring (milliseconds)	<p>Abnormality monitoring of disk failure is performed at the interval (milliseconds) specified in disk_check_interval. If the file cannot be created, it will be assumed that an error has occurred that requires the primary server to be switched, or the standby server to be disconnected.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647. Set a value larger than the disk access time.</p> <p>The default is the value set for heartbeat_interval.</p>
disk_check_retry	Number of retries for disk abnormality monitoring (number of times)	<p>Specify the number of retries to be performed when an error has been detected that requires the primary server to be switched, or the standby server to be disconnected.</p> <p>If an error is detected in succession more than the specified number of times, switch or disconnection will be performed.</p> <p>Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default number of retries is the value set for heartbeat_retry.</p>
disk_check_timeout	Abnormality monitoring timeout time (seconds)	<p>The time allowed from the start time of the next disk_check_interval after a disk error occurs until the error is determined to be due to timeout.</p> <p>To disconnect the standby server when a disk error due to this timeout is detected on the standby server, set shutdown_detached_synchronous_standby to on.</p> <p>The default is 2147483.</p> <p>Specify an integer between 0 and 2147483.</p>
disk_check_max_threads	Upper limit on the number of threads used for abnormality monitoring	<p>Upper limit on the number of threads for disk monitoring.</p> <p>The default is the number of processors available to the JVM)</p> <p>Specify an integer between 1 and 2147483647, but setting a value greater than the threads available on the machine may result in a system error.</p> <p>When you run the mc_ctl status command separately from the monitoring process, each mc_ctl status temporarily uses the same number of threads as the monitoring process. When setting disk_check_max_threads, consider the machine's thread limit, the number of table spaces you plan to use, and the number of mc_ctl status commands that may be executed at the same time.</p>
tablespace_directory_error_action	message or failover	<p>Specify the behavior to be implemented if an error is detected in the tablespace storage directory.</p> <p>message: Notify messages.</p> <p>failover: Perform automatic degradation.</p> <p>The default is "failover".</p>
arbiter_alive_interval	Interval time for monitoring connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (milliseconds)	<p>A heartbeat is sent to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process at the specified interval.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p>

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		<p>The default is 16000 milliseconds.</p> <p>This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.</p>
arbiter_alive_timeout	Timeout for monitoring connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (seconds)	<p>If the heartbeat does not respond within the specified number of seconds, the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is determined to have been disconnected, a message is output, and reconnection is attempted.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is 20 seconds.</p> <p>This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.</p>
arbiter_alive_retry	Number of retries for monitoring connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (number of times)	<p>Specify the number of heartbeat retries to be performed if an error is detected in the heartbeat to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process. If the heartbeat does not respond within the specified number of retries, the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is determined to have been disconnected.</p> <p>Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is 0 times.</p> <p>This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.</p>
arbiter_connect_interval	Attempt interval for connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (milliseconds)	<p>Reconnection is attempted at the specified interval if connection fails at startup of the Mirroring Controller process or if the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is disconnected.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is 16000 milliseconds.</p> <p>This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.</p>
arbiter_connect_timeout	Timeout for connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (seconds)	<p>If reconnection at startup of the Mirroring Controller process or after disconnection of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process does not succeed within the specified number of seconds, connection to the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is determined to have failed and reconnection is attempted.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is 20 seconds.</p> <p>This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.</p>
fencing_command	<p><i>'fencingCmdFilePath'</i></p> <p>[Setting example]</p> <p>fencing_command = 'c:\mc\ \fencing_dir\execute_fencing.bat'</p>	<p>Specify the full path of the fencing command that fences a database server where an error is determined to have occurred.</p> <p>Specify \\ as file separator.</p> <p>Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').</p> <p>Specify the path using less than 260 bytes.</p>

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		<p>Any multibyte characters must use the same encoding as the operating system.</p> <p>This parameter must be specified when "command" is set for heartbeat_error_action.</p>
fencing_command_timeout	Fencing command timeout (seconds)	<p>If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, fencing is determined to have failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the fencing command execution process.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is 20 seconds.</p>
arbitration_timeout	Arbitration processing timeout in the Mirroring Controller arbitration process (seconds)	<p>The specified value must be at least equal to the value of fencing_command_timeout in the arbitration configuration file, which is the heartbeat monitoring time of the operating system or server.</p> <p>If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, the primary server will not be switched and the standby server will not be disconnected. Therefore, perform degradation manually.</p> <p>If the heartbeat_interval, heartbeat_timeout, and heartbeat_retry values are specified in arbitration.conf for the arbitration server, use the arbitration server values to design arbitration_timeout.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is 30 seconds.</p> <p>This parameter does not need to be set for operation that does not use the arbitration server.</p>
arbitration_command	<p><i>'arbitrationCmdFilePath'</i></p> <p>[Setting example]</p> <p>arbitration_command = 'c:\\mc\\ \\arbitration_dir\\ \\execute_arbitration_command.bat'</p>	<p>Specify the full path of the arbitration command to be executed when an abnormality is detected by heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server.</p> <p>Specify \\ as file separator.</p> <p>Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').</p> <p>Any multibyte characters must use the same encoding as the operating system.</p> <p>Specify the path using less than 260 bytes.</p> <p>This parameter must be specified when "command" is set for heartbeat_error_action.</p>
arbitration_command_timeout	Arbitration command timeout (seconds)	<p>If the arbitration command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, it is determined that execution of the arbitration command has failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the arbitration command execution process.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is 30 seconds.</p> <p>This parameter can be specified only when "command" is set for heartbeat_error_action.</p>
shutdown_detached_synchronous_standby	on or off	Specify whether to forcibly stop the instance on the standby server when the standby server is disconnected.

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		<p>on: Stop the instance.</p> <p>off: Do not stop the instance.</p> <p>If "on" is specified and the pre-detach command was created, the pre-detach command is executed and then the instance is stopped.</p> <p>The default is "off".</p>
post_switch_command	<p><i>'postSwitchCmdFilePath'</i></p> <p>[Setting example]</p> <p>post_switch_command = 'c:\\mc\\ \\status_change\\ \\execute_post_switch.bat'</p>	<p>Specify the full path of the command to be called by Mirroring Controller after a new primary server is promoted during a failover of the primary server.</p> <p>Specify \\ as file separator.</p> <p>Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').</p> <p>Specify the path using less than 260 bytes.</p>
post_attach_command	<p><i>'postAttachCmdFilePath'</i></p> <p>[Setting example]</p> <p>post_attach_command = 'c:\\mc\\ \\status_change\\ \\execute_post_attach.bat'</p>	<p>Specify the full path of the command to be called by Mirroring Controller after the standby server is attached to the cluster system.</p> <p>Specify \\ as file separator.</p> <p>Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').</p> <p>Specify the path using less than 260 bytes.</p>
pre_detach_command	<p><i>'preDetachCmdFilePath'</i></p> <p>[Setting example]</p> <p>pre_detach_command = 'c:\\mc\\ \\status_change\\ \\execute_pre_detach.bat'</p>	<p>Specify the full path of the command to be called by Mirroring Controller before the standby server is disconnected from the cluster system.</p> <p>Specify \\ as file separator.</p> <p>Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').</p> <p>Specify the path using less than 260 bytes.</p>
status_change_command_timeout	State transition command timeout (seconds)	<p>Specify the timeout value of the post-switch command, post-attach command, and pre-detach command. If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the execution process of the status change command.</p> <p>Specify a timeout between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is 20 seconds.</p>
enable_promote_on_os_and_admin_network_error	on or off	<p>If on is specified, if a admin network error occurs and replication is further lost, the system will ask the arbitration server to verify that the primary server and databases are running, and if they are down, promote the standby server.</p> <p>The default is "off".</p>
startup_process_check_timeout	Timeout period for error monitoring in startup process monitoring (seconds)	<p>If this parameter is not specified, startup process monitoring is disabled.</p> <p>If this parameter is specified, startup process monitoring is enabled, and a startup process anomaly is considered to occur if pending WAL has not been applied in the specified number of seconds or more.</p> <p>This parameter takes effect when running as a standby server.</p>

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		<p>The startup process monitor checks for WAL application at intervals specified by <code>db_instance_check_interval</code>. This delays detection of unresponsive conditions by up to <code>db_instance_check_interval</code>.</p> <p>Set <code>shutdown_detached_synchronous_standby</code> to <code>on</code> to automatically shutdown and disconnect the standby server when an error is detected.</p> <p>Note that depending on the server parameter settings, WAL application on the standby server might be delayed, so set the monitoring time.</p> <p>For example, the <code>max_standby_streaming_delay</code> and <code>recovery_min_apply_delay</code> parameters delay WAL application. Set the monitoring time parameters so that the startup process is not falsely detected as not responding due to the effect of these parameter settings.</p> <p>Specify a number between 1 and 2147483647.</p>
<code>check_synchronous_standby_names_validation</code>	on or off	<p>Specify whether Mirroring Controller is to periodically check during operations whether the <code>synchronous_standby_names</code> parameter in <code>postgresql.conf</code> was changed by an incorrect user operation.</p> <p>However, it is not recommended to enable this parameter, because performing this check causes Mirroring Controller to use the CPU of the database server redundantly and execute SQL statements at high frequency.</p> <p>This parameter is compatible with operations in FUJITSU Enterprise Postgres 9.6 or earlier.</p> <p>The default is "off".</p>
<code>db_instance_ext_pq_conninfo</code>	<i>'libpqConnectionSSLParamToConnectToDbinstance'</i>	<p>Specify, in key-value form, the connection parameter for libpq that Mirroring Controller adds when connecting to a database. The connection parameters you can specify are those related to SSL. Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.</p> <p>If you want to validate the server certificate using the destination host name, such as specifying <code>sslmode=verify-full</code> as the connection parameter, specify the host name in the Common Name of the server certificate in the <code>sslservercertcn</code> connection parameter. For information about the <code>sslservercertcn</code> connection parameter, refer to "Using the C Library (libpq)" in "Application Connection Switch Feature" in the Application Development Guide.</p> <p>The connection parameter specified in this parameter must also be specified in the <code>db_instance_ext_jdbc_conninfo</code>.</p> <p>Specify <code>\</code> as file separator.</p>
<code>db_instance_ext_jdbc_conninfo</code>	<i>'JDBCConnectionSSLParamToConnectToDbinstance'</i>	<p>Specify, in URI form, the connection parameter for JDBC that Mirroring Controller adds when connecting to a database. The connection parameters you can specify are those related to SSL. Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.</p> <p>If you want to validate the server certificate using the destination host name, such as specifying <code>sslmode=verify-</code></p>

Parameter	Value set	Explanation
		<p>full as the connection parameter, specify the host name in the Common Name of the server certificate in the sslservercertcn connection parameter. For information about the sslservercertcn connection parameter, refer to "Using the JDBC Driver" in "Application Connection Switch Feature" in the Application Development Guide.</p> <p>The connection parameter specified in this parameter must also be specified in the db_instance_ext_pq_conninfo.</p> <p>Specify \\ as file separator.</p>

\*1: By using an event source name that is similar to the specified event\_source parameter of the postgresql.conf file, the Mirroring Controller output content can be referenced transparently, so log reference is easy.

\*2: The operating system TCP connection timeout period is determined by the TCP global parameters initial RTO and maximum SYN retransmits. The remote\_call\_timeout parameter must be set to a value that is shorter than the timeout period for the operating system TCP connection timeout, so change either parameter as necessary.

\*3: In management communications, arbitrage processing, fencing commands, and state transition commands may be executed in succession by the Mirroring Controller arbitrage process. Therefore, the value specified for the remote\_call\_timeout parameter must be greater than the sum of these timeout values. Depending on the value specified for the heartbeat\_error\_action parameter, set the remote\_call\_timeout parameter using the following formula.

- arbitration: (arbitration\_timeout + fencing\_command\_timeout + status\_change\_command\_timeout) \* 1000
- command: (fencing\_command\_timeout + status\_change\_command\_timeout) \* 1000
- message: (fencing\_command\_timeout + status\_change\_command\_timeout) \* 1000
- fallback: (status\_change\_command\_timeout) \* 1000

Because other internal processing may be performed in the management communication, set the value obtained by multiplying the calculation result of the above equation by the safety factor (about 1.2).

Also, for the fencing\_command\_timeout parameter, use the value of the parameter in the database server's server definition file, not in the arbitration definition file.

The availability of some parameters depends on the value set for the heartbeat\_error\_action parameter that sets the operation to be performed if heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server detects a heartbeat abnormality.

Table A.5 Parameter availability depending on the value set for the heartbeat\_error\_action parameter

Parameter	Value set			
	arbitration	command	message	fallback
arbiter_alive_interval	Y	N	N	N
arbiter_alive_timeout	Y	N	N	N
arbiter_alive_retry	Y	N	N	N
arbiter_connect_interval	Y	N	N	N
arbiter_connect_timeout	Y	N	N	N
arbitration_timeout	Y	N	N	N
arbitration_command	N	R	N	N
arbitration_command_timeout	N	Y	N	N
fencing_command	Y	R	Y	N
fencing_command_timeout	Y	Y	Y	N
shutdown_detached_synchronous_standby	Y	Y	N	N

R: Required

Y: Can be specified

N: Cannot be specified

## A.4.2 Arbitration Configuration File

In `arbitration.conf`, define the information related to arbitration and control of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process.

### Linux

Table A.6 `arbitration.conf` file (Linux)

Parameter	Value set	Description
port	Port number of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process	The specified value must not exceed the range 0 to 65535. Ensure that the port number does not conflict with other software. Do not specify an ephemeral port that may temporarily be assigned by another program.  For the port number of the arbitration server to be specified in <code>network.conf</code> on the database server, specify the same value as the port number specified in this parameter.
my_address	<i>'ipAddrOrHostNameThatAcceptsConnectionFromMirroringControllerProcessesOnDbServer'</i>  [Setting example] <code>my_address = '192.0.3.120'</code>	For the IP address or host name of the arbitration server to be specified in <code>network.conf</code> on the database server, specify the same value as the IP address or host name specified in this parameter.  IPv4 and IPv6 addresses can be specified.  Specify the IP address or host name, enclosed in single quotation marks (').
core_file_path	<i>'coreFileOutputDir'</i>	Specify the directory to which the core file is to be output, enclosed in single quotation marks ('). Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.  If this parameter is omitted, it will be assumed that the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory was specified.
syslog_facility	Specify LOCAL0, LOCAL1, LOCAL2, LOCAL3, LOCAL4, LOCAL5, LOCAL6, or LOCAL7.	When the import of logs to the syslog is enabled, the value of this parameter will be used for "facility" of the syslog.  The default is "LOCAL0".
syslog_ident	<i>'programName'</i>	Specify using single quotation marks (') to enclose the program name used to identify the Mirroring Controller arbitration process message in the system log. Use ASCII characters excluding spaces to specify this parameter.  The default is 'MirroringControllerArbiter'.
fencing_command	<i>'fencingCmdFilePath'</i>  [Setting example] <code>fencing_command = '/arbiter/ fencing_dir/execute_fencing.sh'</code>	Specify the full path of the fencing command that fences a database server where an error is determined to have occurred.  Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').  Specify the path using less than 1024 bytes.
fencing_command_timeout	Fencing command timeout (seconds)	If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, fencing is determined to have failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the fencing command execution process.

Parameter	Value set	Description
		Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647. The default is 20 seconds.
heartbeat_interval(*1)	Interval time for heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (milliseconds)	The heartbeat monitoring of the database server is checked at the specified interval and arbitration is performed. Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647. The default is the value specified in <i>serverIdentifier.conf</i> of the database server. Specify this parameter to perform optimization taking into account differences in the line load to the admin network and the reduction in the time it takes to degrade.
heartbeat_timeout	Timeout for heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (seconds)	If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, it will be assumed that an error has occurred that requires the primary server or standby server to be fenced. Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647. The default is the value specified in <i>serverIdentifier.conf</i> of the database server. Specify this parameter to perform optimization taking into account differences in the line load to the admin network and the reduction in the time it takes to degrade.
heartbeat_retry	Number of retries for heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (number of times)	Specify the number of retries to be performed when an error has been detected that requires the primary server or standby server to be fenced. If an error is detected in succession more than the specified number of times, fencing will be performed. Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647. The default is the value specified in <i>serverIdentifier.conf</i> of the database server. Specify this parameter to perform optimization taking into account differences in the line load to the admin network and the reduction in the time it takes to degrade.

\*1: Refer to "[2.11.4 Tuning for Optimization of Degradation Using Abnormality Monitoring](#)" for information on the tuning parameters for operating system or server abnormality monitoring when using an arbitration server.

## Windows

Table A.7 arbitration.conf file (Windows)

Parameter	Value set	Description
port	Port number of the Mirroring Controller arbitration process	The specified value must not exceed the range 0 to 65535. Ensure that the port number does not conflict with other software. Do not specify an ephemeral port that may temporarily be assigned by another program.

Parameter	Value set	Description
		For the port number of the arbitration server to be specified in network.conf on the database server, specify the same value as the port number specified in this parameter.
my_address	<i>'ipAddrOrHostNameThatAcceptsConnectionFromMirroringControllerProcessesOnDbServer'</i>  [Setting example] my_address = '192.0.3.120'	For the IP address or host name of the arbitration server to be specified in network.conf on the database server, specify the same value as the IP address or host name specified in this parameter.  IPv4 and IPv6 addresses can be specified.  Specify the IP address or host name, enclosed in single quotation marks (').
core_file_path	<i>'coreFileOutputDir'</i>	Specify the directory to which the core file is to be output, enclosed in single quotation marks ('). Use ASCII characters.  Specify \\ as file separator.  If this parameter is omitted, it will be assumed that the Mirroring Controller arbitration process management directory was specified.
service_name	<i>'registeredServiceNameOfMirroringControllerArbitrationProcess'</i>	Specify the Mirroring Controller arbitration process service name to be registered as a Windows service, enclosed in single quotation marks ('). Use ASCII characters excluding forward slash (/) and backslash (\) to specify this parameter.  The service name is up to 124 bytes.  The default is 'MirroringControllerArbiter'.
event_source	<i>'eventSourceName'</i>	Specify the event source name to be used to identify the Mirroring Controller arbitration process message in the event log, enclosed in single quotation marks ('). Use ASCII characters to specify this parameter.  The maximum length of the event source name is 255 bytes.  The default is 'MirroringControllerArbiter'.
fencing_command	<i>'fencingCmdFilePath'</i>  [Setting example] fencing_command = 'c:\\arbiter\\fencing_dir\\execute_fencing.bat'	Specify the full path of the fencing command that fences a database server where an error is determined to have occurred.  Specify \\ as file separator.  Enclose the path in single quotation marks (').  Specify the path using less than 260 bytes.  Any multibyte characters must use the same encoding as the operating system.
fencing_command_timeout	Fencing command timeout (seconds)	If the command does not respond within the specified number of seconds, fencing is determined to have failed and a signal (SIGTERM) is sent to the fencing command execution process.  Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.  The default is 20 seconds.

Parameter	Value set	Description
heartbeat_interval(*1)	Interval time for heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (milliseconds)	<p>The heartbeat monitoring of the database server is checked at the specified interval and arbitration is performed.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is the value specified in <i>serverIdentifier.conf</i> of the database server.</p> <p>Specify this parameter to perform optimization taking into account differences in the line load to the admin network and the reduction in the time it takes to degrade.</p>
heartbeat_timeout	Timeout for heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (seconds)	<p>If there is no response for at least the number of seconds specified, it will be assumed that an error has occurred that requires the primary server or standby server to be fenced.</p> <p>Specify a value between 1 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is the value specified in <i>serverIdentifier.conf</i> of the database server.</p> <p>Specify this parameter to perform optimization taking into account differences in the line load to the admin network and the reduction in the time it takes to degrade.</p>
heartbeat_retry	Number of retries for heartbeat monitoring of the operating system or server (number of times)	<p>Specify the number of retries to be performed when an error has been detected that requires the primary server or standby server to be fenced.</p> <p>If an error is detected in succession more than the specified number of times, fencing will be performed.</p> <p>Specify a value between 0 and 2147483647.</p> <p>The default is the value specified in <i>serverIdentifier.conf</i> of the database server.</p> <p>Specify this parameter to perform optimization taking into account differences in the line load to the admin network and the reduction in the time it takes to degrade.</p>

\*1:Refer to "[2.11.4 Tuning for Optimization of Degradation Using Abnormality Monitoring](#)" for information on the tuning parameters for operating system or server abnormality monitoring when using an arbitration server.

## Appendix B Supplementary Information on Building the Primary Server and Standby Server on the Same Server

The primary server and standby server can be pseudo-configured on the same server for system testing, for example. Out of consideration for performance and reliability, do not use this type of configuration for any other purposes. For this reason, do not use this type of configuration in a production environment.

Note that the setup and operations is the same as if the primary and standby servers are built on different servers.

This appendix provides supplementary information explaining how to configure the primary server and standby server on the same server.

### Information

Even if automatic degradation by an arbitration server is set when the primary server and standby server are configured on the same server, there will be no effect of it.

## B.1 Backup Data Storage Destination Directory

It is not a problem if the same backup data storage destination directory is used on the primary server and standby server.

## B.2 Registering Service Names and Event Source Names in the Windows Service

Ensure that the following names of resources to be registered on the operating system by Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres and Mirroring Controller are not duplicated between the primary server and standby server:

- Service name registered in the Windows service
- Event source name

## B.3 How to Execute the mc\_ctl Command

When executing the mc\_ctl command, specify the server identifier in the --local-server option in order to identify the operation destination server.

Below is an example of starting Mirroring Controller of the server "server1" defined in the network.conf file. For mc\_ctl command operations using another mode, also specify the --local-server option.

Define two server identifiers for the same IP address with different port numbers in the network.conf file.

Example)

```
server1 192.0.2.100 27540
server2 192.0.2.100 27541
```

Ensure that the port numbers of both primary server and standby server do not conflict with any other software.

Enabling automatic switch/disconnection

Start Mirroring Controller of the server "server1":

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1 --local-server server1
```

Stop Mirroring Controller of the server "server1":

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdire\inst1 --local-server server1
```

#### Disabling automatic switch/disconnection

Start Mirroring Controller of the server "server1":

Example)

```
> mc_ctl start -M D:\mcdire\inst1 -F --local-server server1
```

Stop Mirroring Controller of the server "server1":

Example)

```
> mc_ctl stop -M D:\mcdire\inst1 --local-server server1
```

#### Point

.....  
To specify the mc\_ctl command with register mode, for registering to the Windows service, and the mc\_ctl command with unregister mode, for unregistering from the Windows service, add the --local-server option.  
.....

# Appendix C User Commands

This appendix describes three categories of commands:

- Fencing command
- Arbitration command
- State transition commands

This appendix describes each category of user command.

## C.1 Fencing Command

### Format

The syntax for calling the fencing command from the Mirroring Controller process or the Mirroring Controller arbitration process is described below.

Fencing command of the database server

```
fencingCmd executionMode mcDegradationOper cmdServerId targetServerId primarycenter
```

Fencing command of the arbitration server

```
fencingCmd executionMode mcDegradationOper targetServerId
```

### Input

Fencing command of the database server

Execution mode

monitor: Detect issues via automatic monitoring of the Mirroring Controller process

command: Mirroring Controller command execution (switch mode or detach mode of the mc\_ctl command)

Degradation operation to be performed by Mirroring Controller

switch: Switch

detach: Disconnect

*cmdServerId*

ID of the database server that called the command

*targetServerId*

ID of the database server to be fenced

primarycenter

Fixed value

Fencing command of the arbitration server

Execution mode

monitor: Detect issues via automatic monitoring of the Mirroring Controller process

command: Mirroring Controller command execution (switch mode or detach mode of the mc\_ctl command)

Degradation operation to be performed by Mirroring Controller

switch: Switch

detach: Disconnect

*targetServerId*

ID of the database server to be fenced

## Output

Return value

0: Mirroring Controller will continue the degradation process.

Other than 0: Mirroring Controller will cancel the degradation process.

## Description

Identifies the database server targeted for fencing based on the input server identifier, and implements the process that isolates it from the cluster system.

## Notes

- The command is executed by the operating system user who started Mirroring Controller or the Mirroring Controller arbitration process. Therefore, if the command is to be executed by a specific operating system user, change the executing user of the command accordingly.
- The operating system user who started Mirroring Controller or the Mirroring Controller arbitration process must have execution privileges to the command. Otherwise, the degradation process will be canceled.
- From a security point of view, set the access privileges as necessary so that the fencing command is not overwritten and unauthorized operations are not performed by unintended operating system users.
- If the fencing command returns a value other than 0, Mirroring Controller will cancel the degradation process, so it is necessary for the user to check the status of the server, and switch or disconnect it manually.
- Before executing the fencing command, check if the server is already fenced, to avoid the command terminating abnormally.
- If the command times out, Mirroring Controller will stop the command, output an error message, and cancel the degradation process.

## Information

The fencing command can be implemented by simply stopping the operating system or server. For example, if stopping the power for the database server, it is possible to use a utility to control the hardware control board in environments equipped with boards compatible with IPMI hardware standard.

If power operations via IPMI are not available in a cloud environment, check and manage the state of the VM using CLI commands or APIs provided by the cloud service. For details on the cloud service's CLI commands or APIs, refer to the manual of each cloud service.

### Linux

Below is a sample script of a fencing command that powers off the database server using the IPMI tool.

Sample shell script

```
/installDir/share/mcarb_execute_fencing.sh.sample
```

Below is a sample script of a fencing command to stop the power of the database server using the CLI command of the cloud service.

Sample shell script for Amazon Web Services

```
/installDir/share/mcarb_execute_fencing.sh.aws.sample
```

Sample shell script for Microsoft Azure

```
/installDir/share/mcarb_execute_fencing.sh.az.sample
```

### Windows

Below is a sample script of a fencing command that powers off the database server using IPMIUTIL.

Sample shell script

```
installDir\share\mcarb_execute_fencing.bat.sample
```

Below is a sample script of a fencing command to stop the power of the database server using the CLI command of the cloud service.

Sample shell script for Amazon Web Services

```
installDir\share\mcarb_execute_fencing.bat.aws.sample
```

Sample shell script for Microsoft Azure

```
installDir\share\mcarb_execute_fencing.bat.az.sample
```

## C.2 Arbitration Command

### Format

The syntax for calling the arbitration command from the Mirroring Controller process is described below.

```
arbitrationCmd cmdServerId targetServerId primarycenter
```

### Input

*cmdServerId*

ID of the database server that called the command

*targetServerId*

ID of the database server to arbitrate

*primarycenter*

Fixed value

### Output

Return value

0: The database server to arbitrate has an issue, and Mirroring Controller will continue the degradation process.

Other than 0: The database server to arbitrate is normal, and Mirroring Controller will cancel the degradation process.

### Description

Identifies the database server to arbitrate based on the input server identifier, and checks the status of the server.

### Notes

- The command is executed by the operating system user who started Mirroring Controller.
- The operating system user who started Mirroring Controller must have execution privileges to the command. Otherwise, the command will not be called, and the degradation process will be canceled.
- If the command times out, Mirroring Controller will stop the command, output an error message, and cancel the degradation process.

### Information

One way to implement an arbitration command is to check the server status using the OS's ping command. It is recommended to execute the ping command on a network separate from the admin network to accurately check the server status. Adjust the following parameters of the sample script according to your environment, considering factors such as business load, network line load, and reduction of degradation time.

Parameter	Description
HEARTBEAT_TIMEOUT	Timeout duration for OS/server health monitoring (seconds) If there is no response for more than the specified number of seconds, it is considered that an abnormality has occurred that requires fencing of the primary server or standby server.

Parameter	Description
	Consider the time during which continuous load is applied to the server or arbitration network capabilities. For example, when executing high-load batch operations or when high-concurrency online operations occur continuously.
RETRY_COUNT	Retry count for monitoring the life and death of OS/servers (count) Specify the number of retries when an anomaly is detected. Fencing will be performed if an anomaly is detected consecutively for the specified number of times + 1 or more.
RETRY_INTERVAL	Interval time for monitoring the life and death of OS/servers (seconds) Monitoring the life and death of the database server at the specified interval.

#### Linux

Below is a sample script for the arbitration command.

Sample shell script

```
/installDir/share/mc_execute_arbitration_command.sh.sample
```

#### Windows

Below is a sample script for the arbitration command.

Sample shell script

```
installDir\share\mc_execute_arbitration_command.bat.sample
```

## C.3 State Transition Commands

State transition commands include the three types of user commands below. Any of the commands can be implemented by Mirroring Controller in conjunction with database server status transitions.

- Post-switch command
- Pre-detach command
- Post-attach command

### C.3.1 Post-switch Command

#### Format

The syntax for calling the post-switch command from the Mirroring Controller process is described below.

```
postswitchCmd serverIdentifier primarycenter
```

#### Input

*serverIdentifier*

ID of the database server (new primary server) that was switched

*primarycenter*

Fixed value

#### Output

Return value

None

## Notes

- The command is executed by the operating system user who started Mirroring Controller.
- The operating system user who started Mirroring Controller must have execution privileges to the command. Otherwise, the command will not be called.
- If the command times out, Mirroring Controller will stop the command, output an error message, and cancel the process.

## C.3.2 Pre-detach Command

---

### Format

The syntax for calling the pre-detach command from the Mirroring Controller process is described below.

```
predetachCmd cmdServerId serverRole targetServerId primarycenter
```

### Input

*cmdServerId*

ID of the database server that called the command

Server role

Role of the database server that called the command

primary: Primary

standby: Standby

*targetServerId*

ID of the standby server to be disconnected from the cluster system

primarycenter

Fixed value

### Output

Return value

None

## Notes

- The command is executed by the operating system user who started Mirroring Controller.
- The operating system user who started Mirroring Controller must have execution privileges to the command. Otherwise, the command will not be called, however, Mirroring Controller will output an error message and continue the process.
- If the command times out, Mirroring Controller will stop the command, output an error message, and cancel the process.

## C.3.3 Post-attach Command

---

### Format

The syntax for calling the post-attach command from the Mirroring Controller process is described below.

```
postattachCmd cmdServerId serverRole targetServerId primarycenter
```

### Input

*cmdServerId*

ID of the database server that called the command

### Server role

Role of the database server that called the command

primary: Primary

standby: Standby

### *targetServerId*

ID of the standby server to be attached to the cluster system

### primarycenter

Fixed value

### Output

Return value

None

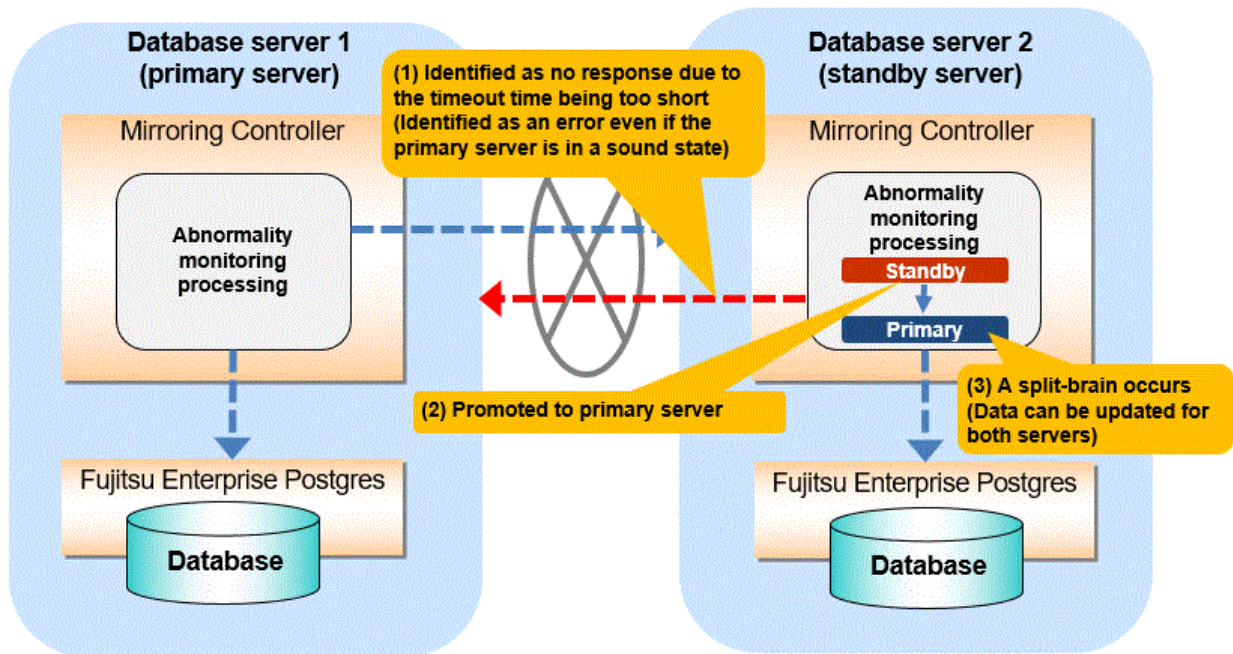
### Notes

- The command is executed by the operating system user who started Mirroring Controller.
- The operating system user who started Mirroring Controller must have execution privileges to the command. Otherwise, the command will not be called.
- If the command times out, Mirroring Controller will stop the command, output an error message, and cancel the process.

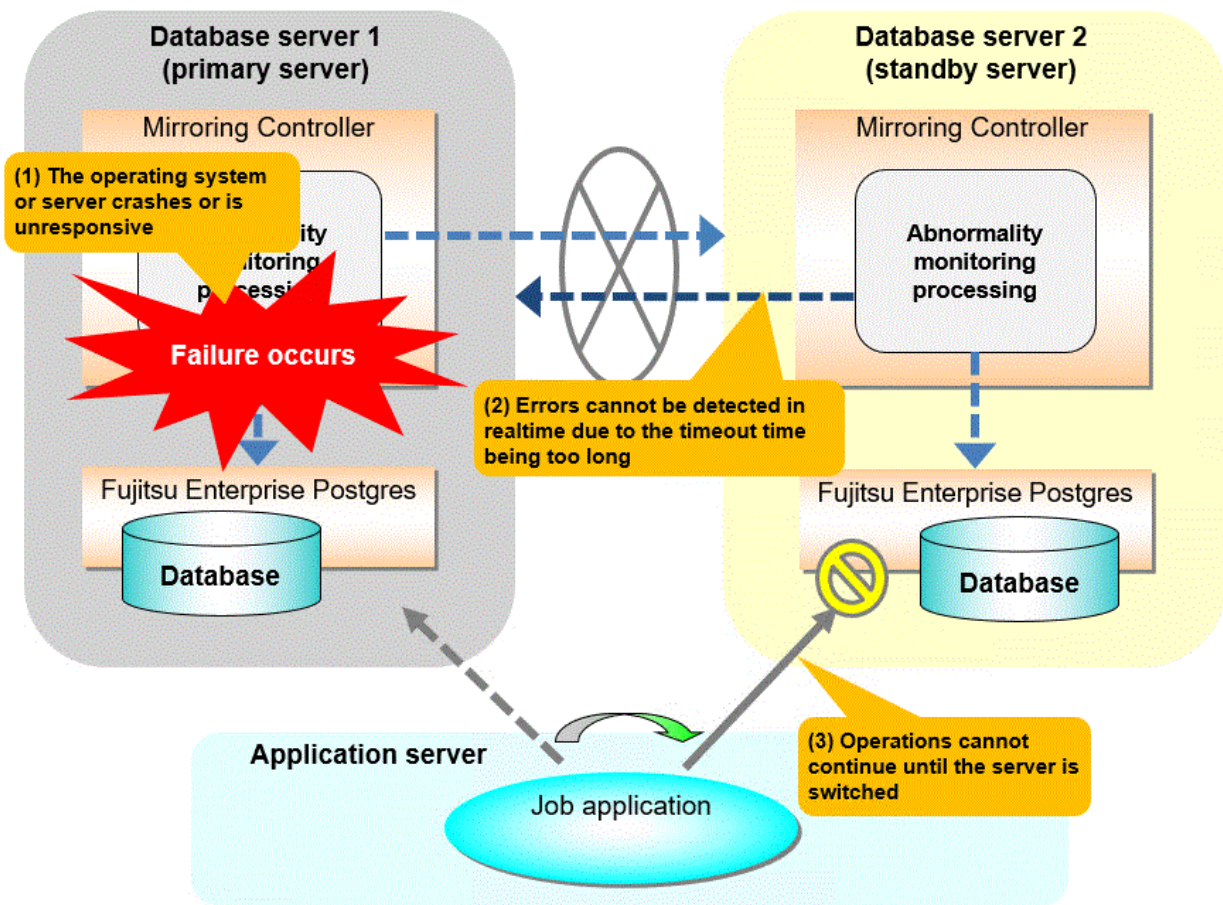
# Appendix D Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality

The type of issue below occurs if automatic degradation is performed unconditionally after an issue is detected during heartbeat monitoring of an operating system or server, and heartbeat monitoring was not properly tuned.

- If the timeout time is too short



● If the timeout time is too long



**Notes on monitoring when the operating system or server crashes or is unresponsive**

As illustrated in the diagram above, timeout is used to monitor whether the operating system or server crashes or is unresponsive. Therefore, if tuning has not been performed correctly, there is a risk of a split-brain mistakenly occurring even if the server is in a sound state.

Split-brain is a phenomenon in which both servers temporarily operate as primary servers, causing data updates to be performed on both servers.

**Split-brain detection method**

It can be confirmed that split-brain occurs under the following conditions:

1. When the mc\_ctl command is executed in status mode on both servers, the "host\_role" of both servers is output as "primary", and
2. The following message is output to the system log of one of the servers:

```
promotion processing completed (MCA00062)
```

**How to recover from a split-brain**

Use the procedure described below. Note that the new primary server is the server that was confirmed in step 2 of the aforementioned detection method.

1. Stop all applications that are running on the old and new primary servers.
2. Investigate and recover the database.  
Investigate the update results that have not been reflected to the new primary server from the database of the old primary server, and apply to the new primary server as necessary.
3. Stop the old primary server instance and the Mirroring Controller.
4. Resume the applications that were stopped in step 1.

5. Recover the old primary server.

While referring to "[2.5 Setting Up the Standby Server](#)", build (set up) the old primary server as the new standby server, from the new primary server.

### **Notes on monitoring by restarting the OS**

The heartbeat monitoring of the database server uses the OS ping command. Therefore, if the timeout period is too long and the OS restarts, an error might not be detected. This can result in a business shutdown without automatic switchover even though the primary server is down. There are several ways to avoid this situation:

- Refer to "[Parameters for the abnormality monitoring of the operating system or server in the server configuration file of the database server](#)" and perform tuning so that the timeout time is shorter than the time required to restart the OS.
- Refer to "[2.12 Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances](#)" to set automatic startup of Mirroring Controller.

# Appendix E Supplementary Procedure on Configuring for Operation in Database Multiplexing Mode

This appendix explains a supplementary procedure on the configuration required for operation in database multiplexing mode.

## E.1 Security Policy Settings

---

This section explains how to configure the security settings to enable an operating system user account designated as an instance administrator user to log on as a service.

### 1. Displaying the [Local Security Policy] window

In Windows, select [Administrative Tools], and then click [Local Security Policy].

### 2. Setting up security

1. In the [Local Security Policy] window, select [Security Settings], select [Local Policies], and then click [User Rights Assignment].
2. Under [Policy] in the [User Rights Assignment] window, double-click [Log on as a service].
3. In the [Log on as a service Properties] window, set the following:
  - a. Select the [Local Security Setting] tab.
  - b. On the [Local Security Setting] tab, click [Add User or Group].
  - c. In the [Select Users or Groups] window, enter the operating system user account of the instance administrator user in [Enter the object names to select].
  - d. Click [OK].
4. In the [Log on as a service Properties] window, click [OK].
5. From the [Local Security Policy] tree, click [Local Policies], and then double-click [Security Options].
6. Scroll down and double-click [User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for administrators in Admin Approval Mode].
7. From the drop-down menu, select the "Elevate without prompting" in the [Local Security Setting] tab.
8. Click [OK].

## E.2 Windows Firewall Settings

---

This section explains how to enable the port number used by Mirroring Controller, if the Windows firewall feature is enabled.

### Windows Server(R) 2016:

1. In the [Windows Firewall] window, click [Advanced settings] on the left side of the window.
2. In the [Windows Firewall with Advanced Security] window, click [Inbound Rules] on the left side of the window.
3. Click [New Rule] on the right side of the window.
4. In the [New Inbound Rule Wizard] window, select [Port], and then click [Next].
5. Select [TCP] and [Specific local ports], then specify the port number defined in the network definition file, and then click [Next].
6. Select [Allow the connection], and then click [Next].
7. Select the profiles for which this rule applies, and then click [Next].
8. In [Name], specify the desired name, and then click [Finish].
9. In the [Windows Firewall with Advanced Security] window, check if the added rule is enabled under [Inbound Rules] in the center of the window.

**Other than above:**

1. In the [Windows Defender Firewall] window, click [Advanced settings] on the left side of the window.
2. In the [Windows Defender Firewall with Advanced Security] window, click [Inbound Rules] on the left side of the window.
3. Click [New Rule] on the right side of the window.
4. In the [New Inbound Rule Wizard] window, select [Port], and then click [Next].
5. Select [TCP] and [Specific local ports], then specify the port number defined in the network definition file, and then click [Next].
6. Select [Allow the connection], and then click [Next].
7. Select the profiles for which this rule applies, and then click [Next].
8. In [Name], specify the desired name, and then click [Finish].
9. In the [Windows Defender Firewall with Advanced Security] window, check if the added rule is enabled under [Inbound Rules] in the center of the window.

## Appendix F WebAdmin Disallow User Inputs Containing Hazardous Characters

WebAdmin considers the following as hazardous characters, which are not allowed in user inputs.

- | (pipe sign)
- & (ampersand sign)
- ; (semicolon sign)
- \$ (dollar sign)
- % (percent sign)
- @ (at sign)
- ' (single apostrophe)
- " (quotation mark)
- \' (backslash-escaped apostrophe)
- \\" (backslash-escaped quotation mark)
- <> (triangular parenthesis)
- () (parenthesis)
- + (plus sign)
- CR (Carriage return, ASCII 0x0d)
- LF (Line feed, ASCII 0x0a)
- ,
- \ (backslash)

## **Appendix G Collecting Failure Investigation Data**

For information on collecting failure investigation data, refer to the following.

Using a database server to collect data

"Collecting Failure Investigation Data" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server

Using an arbitration server to collect data

"Collecting Failure Investigation Data" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server Assistant

# Index

	[A]		[E]
Action Required when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected.....	72	Encryption of Transaction Logs Transferred to the Standby Server.....	16
Action Required when All Database Servers or Instances Stopped.....	101		
Action Required when an Error Occurs in the Database Multiplexing Mode.....	90	[F]	
Action Required when Automatic Disconnection Fails.....	100	Failback of the Primary Server.....	95
Action Required when Automatic Switch Fails.....	100	Fencing Command.....	139
Action Required when Server Degradation Occurs.....	90		
Addressing Errors During Degradation Operation.....	99	[H]	
Application Connection Server Settings.....	46	How to Execute the mc_ctl Command.....	137
arbitration.conf file (Linux).....	133		
arbitration.conf file (Windows).....	134	[I]	
Arbitration Command.....	141	Identify cause of error and perform recovery.....	93,99
Arbitration Configuration File.....	133	Identify Cause of Error and Restore the Standby Server.....	92
Arbitration Server Maintenance.....	81	Identify Cause of Error and Restructure the Standby Server.....	98
Arbitration Server Process.....	11	If Performing the Referencing Job on the Synchronous Standby Server.....	6
Arbitration Server Resources.....	11	If Prioritizing the Main Job on the Primary Server.....	6
Authentication of the Standby Server.....	15	Installation.....	18
	[B]		[J]
Backing up Database Multiplexing Mode Information.....	64	JAVA_HOME Setting (SLES).....	21
Backup Data Storage Destination Directory.....	137		
Backup Operation.....	64	[M]	
		Manually Disconnecting the Standby Server.....	72
		Manually Switching the Primary Server.....	71
		Matching the system times.....	17
		Mirroring Controller Resources.....	10
		Monitoring Mirroring Controller Messages.....	73
		Monitoring Using Database Multiplexing Mode.....	4
	[C]		[N]
Changes in Operation.....	82	network.conf file.....	120
Changes Required when the Standby Server is Stopped.....	82	Network Configuration File.....	120
Changing from Database Multiplexing Mode to Single Server Mode.....	84	Notes on CPU Architecture and Products.....	12
Changing from Single Server Mode to Database Multiplexing Mode.....	83	Notes on Performing Automatic Degradation Immediately after a Heartbeat Abnormality.....	145
Changing Parameters.....	88		
Changing to Database Multiplexing Mode when the Arbitration Server is Used for Automatic Degradation.....	87	[O]	
Checking the Behavior.....	46	Operations in Database Multiplexing Mode.....	66
Checking the Connection Status.....	45	Operations when the Server has Started Degradation after a Disconnection has Occurred.....	97
Checking the Connection Status on a Database Server.....	45	Operations when the Server has Started Degradation after a Switch has Occurred.....	90
Checking the Connection Status on the Arbitration Server.....	45	Overview of Database Multiplexing Mode.....	1
Checking the Database Multiplexing Mode Status.....	69		
Checking the Status of the Arbitration Server.....	71		
Checking the Status of the Database Server.....	69	[P]	
Configuring ICMP.....	17	Parameters.....	115
Configuring the Arbitration Server.....	21	Parameters Set on the Primary Server.....	115
Confirming the Streaming Replication Status.....	44	Parameters Set on the Standby Server.....	117
Creating, Setting, and Registering the Primary Server Instance.....	32	Post-attach Command.....	143
Creating, Setting, and Registering the Standby Server Instance.....	39	Post-switch Command.....	142
Creating Applications.....	46	postgres.conf file.....	115,117
		Pre-detach Command.....	143
		Preparatory Tasks for the Output of Error Logs to the Event Log.....	19
		Preparing for Setup.....	19
	[D]		
Database Backup Operation.....	64		
Database Server Processes.....	11		
Deciding on Operation when a Heartbeat Abnormality is Detected.....	13		

Preparing the Arbitration Server.....	20
Preparing the Backup Disk.....	19
Preparing the Database Server.....	19
Preparing to Output Error Logs to the Event Log (Windows) .....	20

[R]

Rebuild the Standby Server.....	94,99
Recovering from an Incorrect User Operation.....	104
Recovery of the Mirroring Controller management directory .....	93,99
Redundancy of the Admin and Log Transfer Networks.....	12
Referencing on the Standby Server.....	6
Registering Service Names and Event Source Names in the Windows Service.....	137
Rolling Updates.....	75

[S]

Security in Database Multiplexing.....	13
Security Policy Settings.....	20,148
Security Policy Settings (Windows).....	20
ServerConfiguration File.....	123
Server Configuration File for the Database Servers.....	123
serverIdentifier.conf file.....	123
Server Maintenance.....	75
Setting Automatic Start and Stop of Mirroring Controller and Multiplexed Instances.....	61
Setting Automatic Start and Stop of the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	62
Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode.....	17
Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Primary Server .....	27
Setting Up Database Multiplexing Mode on the Standby Server .....	37
Setting Up the Arbitration Server.....	21
Setting Up the Primary Server.....	27
Setting Up the Standby Server.....	37
Setup.....	17
Starting and Stopping Mirroring Controller.....	67
Starting and Stopping the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	66
Starting Mirroring Controller.....	67
Starting Mirroring Controller on the Primary Server.....	36
Starting Mirroring Controller on the Standby Server.....	41
Starting the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	26,66
State Transition Commands.....	142
Stop Mirroring Controller.....	92,98
Stopping for Maintenance.....	80
Stopping Mirroring Controller.....	68
Stopping the Mirroring Controller Arbitration Process.....	66
Supplementary Information on Building the Primary Server and Standby Server on the Same Server.....	137
Supplementary Procedure on Configuring for Operation in Database Multiplexing Mode.....	148
System Configuration for Database Multiplexing Mode.....	6

[T]

Tuning.....	46
-------------	----

Tuning for Optimization of Degrading Operation Using Abnormality Monitoring.....	47
Tuning to Stabilize Queries on the Standby Server.....	47
Tuning to Stabilize Queries on the Standby Server (when Performing Frequent Updates on the Primary Server).....	47
Tuning to Stabilize the Database Multiplexing Mode.....	46

[U]

Uninstalling in Database Multiplexing Mode.....	89
Users who perform setup and operations on the arbitration server .....	17
Users who perform setup and operations on the database server .....	17

[W]

What is Database Multiplexing Mode.....	1
Windows Firewall Settings.....	148

# Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres 18 SP2

## Cluster Operation Guide (PRIMECLUSTER)

Linux

J2UL-3061-03ENZ0(00)  
June 2026

# Preface

---

## Purpose of this document

This document explains the items required to operate Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres on a cluster system that uses PRIMECLUSTER.

## Intended readers

This document is aimed at people who install and operate Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres on a cluster system that uses PRIMECLUSTER. Readers of this document are also assumed to have general knowledge of:

- PRIMECLUSTER
- PostgreSQL
- SQL
- Linux

## Structure of this document

This document is structured as follows:

### [Chapter 1 Overview of Failover Operation](#)

Provides an overview of failover operation.

### [Chapter 2 Setting Up Failover Operation](#)

Explains how to set up failover operation.

### [Chapter 3 Failover Operation](#)

Explains the procedures involved in failover operation.

### [Chapter 4 Procedures Required after a Failover Error](#)

Explains the procedures required after an abnormality occurs during failover operation.

### [Appendix A Creating Resources and Creating/Modifying Cluster Applications](#)

Explains how to create and modify cluster applications that include Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres resources.

### [Appendix B Command Reference](#)

Explains for details in command.

### [Appendix C Failover Operation in Streaming Replication](#)

Explains failover operations in streaming replication.

### [Appendix D Single-Node Cluster Operation](#)

Explains single-node cluster operation.

## Export restrictions

Exportation/release of this document may require necessary procedures in accordance with the regulations of your resident country and/or US export control laws.

## Issue date and version

Edition 3.0: June 2026
Edition 2.0: March 2026
Edition 1.0: December 2025

## Copyright

Copyright 2018-2026 Fujitsu Limited

# Contents

---

Chapter 1 Overview of Failover Operation.....	1
1.1 Definition of Failover Operation.....	1
1.2 System Configuration of Failover Operation.....	3
Chapter 2 Setting Up Failover Operation.....	6
2.1 Installing PRIMECLUSTER and Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.....	7
2.2 Configuring PRIMECLUSTER.....	7
2.3 Creating a GDS Volume.....	7
2.4 Creating a File System.....	7
2.4.1 Creating a File System.....	8
2.4.2 Editing Configuration Files.....	8
2.4.3 Checking.....	8
2.5 Creating an Operating System User to Start Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.....	8
2.6 Mounting the File System.....	8
2.7 Creating a Database Cluster.....	9
2.8 Registering Resource Information for the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres Database Cluster.....	10
2.9 Configuring Storage Data Protection Using Transparent Data Encryption.....	11
2.10 Unmounting the File System.....	12
2.11 Creating a Cluster Application.....	12
2.12 Application Development.....	13
2.12.1 Precautions when Developing Applications.....	13
2.12.2 Corrective Action with Application when State Transition Occurs.....	13
2.13 Checking Operation.....	15
Chapter 3 Failover Operation.....	17
3.1 Adding Tablespaces.....	17
3.2 Modifying Database Cluster Resources.....	17
3.3 Operations under Normal Circumstances.....	18
3.4 Operation at State Transition.....	18
3.5 Maintenance Tasks.....	19
3.5.1 Simultaneous Stopped Node Maintenance.....	20
3.5.1.1 Stopping the Cluster Applications on Both Nodes for Node Maintenance.....	20
3.5.1.2 Maintenance Tasks on Both Nodes.....	21
3.5.1.3 Restarting the Cluster Applications Stopped on Both Nodes for Node Maintenance.....	21
3.5.2 Mutual Switch Maintenance.....	21
3.5.2.1 Stopping the Cluster Applications on the Standby Node for Node Maintenance.....	21
3.5.2.2 Standby Node Maintenance.....	22
3.5.2.3 Restarting the Cluster Applications Stopped on the Standby Node for Node Maintenance.....	22
3.5.2.4 Mutual Switch.....	22
3.5.2.5 Standby Node Maintenance after the Mutual Switch.....	22
Chapter 4 Procedures Required after a Failover Error.....	23
4.1 Identifying the Cause of an Error.....	23
4.2 Stopping the Cluster Applications for Node Maintenance.....	24
4.3 Starting the Database Cluster.....	24
4.4 Recovery Tasks.....	24
4.5 Stopping the Database Cluster.....	24
4.6 Restarting the Cluster Applications Stopped for Node Maintenance.....	24
Appendix A Creating Resources and Creating/Modifying Cluster Applications.....	25
A.1 Creating Resources and Cluster Applications.....	25
A.1.1 Preparing for Creation.....	25
A.1.2 Creating a Cluster Application and Configuring Its Attributes.....	25
A.1.3 Creating Gds Resources.....	32
A.1.4 Creating Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres Resources.....	33
A.1.5 Creating GIs or Takeover Network Resources.....	34

A.1.6 Creating Fsystem Resources.....	35
A.1.7 Creating Resources and Finalizing Cluster Application Creation.....	36
A.2 Modifying Cluster Applications.....	37
A.2.1 Moving to the Cluster Application Edit Window.....	37
A.2.2 Adding a Created Shared Disk Class to the Cluster Application.....	38
A.2.3 Adding a Created File System to the Cluster Application.....	39
A.2.4 Reflecting Modifications Made to the Cluster Application.....	39
Appendix B Command Reference.....	41
B.1 pgx_pclrsc.....	41
Appendix C Failover Operation in Streaming Replication.....	43
C.1 Possible Cluster Operation.....	43
C.2 Overview of Failover Operation.....	43
C.2.1 Supported Operational Forms and System Configurations.....	43
C.3 Set up failover operation.....	45
C.3.1 Primary Server Setup.....	46
C.3.2 Standby Server Setup.....	48
C.4 Failover Operation.....	53
C.5 Procedures Required after a Failover Error.....	54
C.5.1 In Case of Primary Server Error.....	54
C.5.2 In Case of an Error on the Standby Server.....	56
Appendix D Single-Node Cluster Operation.....	57
D.1 Overview of Single-Node Cluster Operation.....	57
D.2 Setting Up Single-Node Cluster Operation.....	57
D.2.1 Register the database cluster as a resource in PRIMECLUSTER.....	58
D.2.2 Creating Resources and Cluster Applications.....	58
Index.....	59

# Chapter 1 Overview of Failover Operation

This chapter provides an overview of failover operation in Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.

## Information

In addition to failover operation, you can configure single-node cluster operation, which is one of the operating modes of a cluster system, as a development environment. For more information, refer to "[Appendix D Single-Node Cluster Operation](#)".

## 1.1 Definition of Failover Operation

When an abnormality occurs on any of the multiple server devices that make up the cluster system (hereafter referred to as "nodes"), the failover feature transfers a job operating on such a node to another one. Failover can reduce the time for which jobs are stopped when an abnormality occurs, and allows jobs to continue while the node on which the abnormality occurred is recovered.

In Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, failover can be integrated with PRIMECLUSTER. In such a configuration, the shared disk (GDS) provided by PRIMECLUSTER is used. A server in the cluster system receives the application processing, acting as the active server (active node).

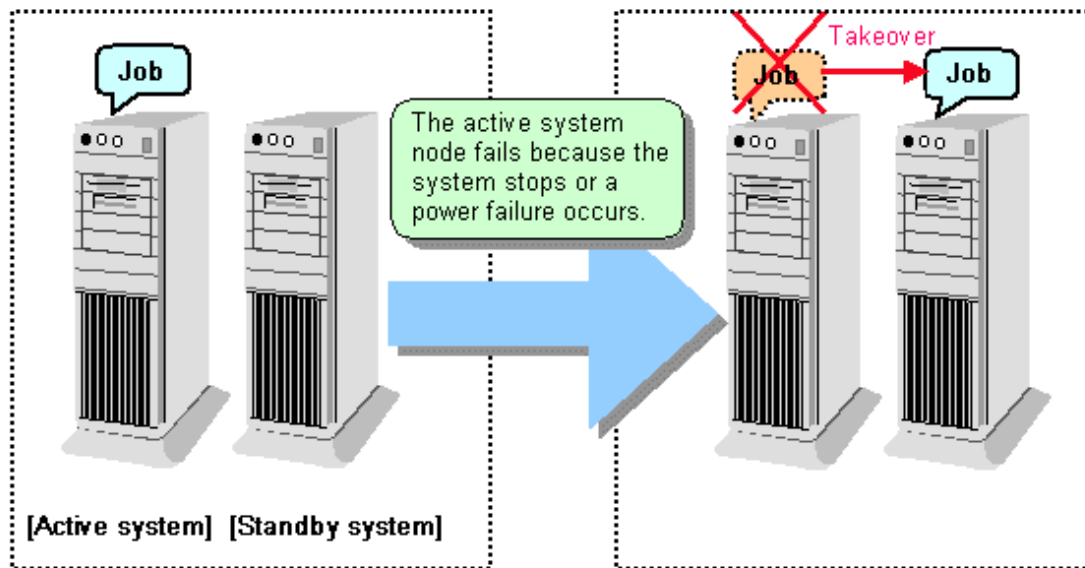
For example, if the active node fails, another server (standby node) inherits the shared disk content and becomes the active node. Using the PRIMECLUSTER feature, the applications to be run on the active node for the database can also be linked with the database and switched. Therefore, jobs can be continued even during recovery of a node where an abnormality has occurred. There is also no need to send the updated content of the database on the active node to the standby node, so the processing performance will be the same as that of a non-cluster system.

## Information

- When failover operation is integrated with PRIMECLUSTER, the disk is not referenced by the standby node, and therefore failover operation cannot be used for load distribution.
- Streaming replication, which enables load balancing, can be combined with failover operations. For details, see "[Appendix C Failover Operation in Streaming Replication](#)".
- When failover operation is integrated with PRIMECLUSTER, failover operation cannot be performed concurrently with database multiplexing.

Hereinafter, failover operation integrated with PRIMECLUSTER is referred to as "failover operation".

Figure 1.1 Concept of failover



### Feature of failover operation

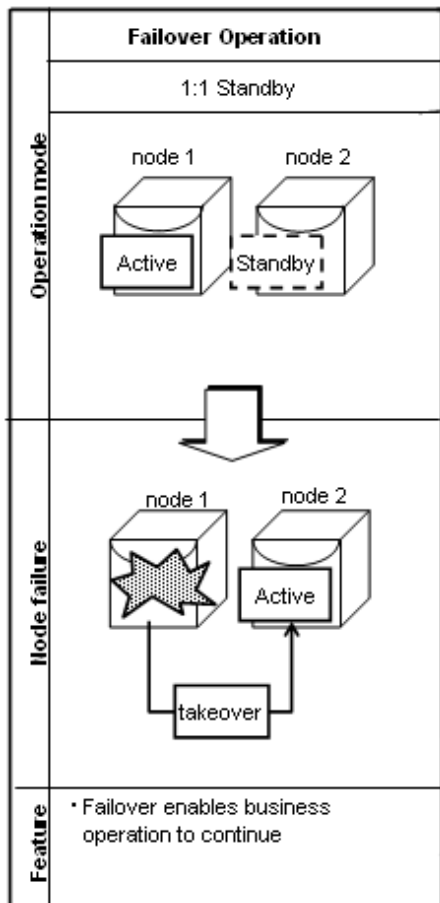
Failover operation supports the standby feature.

When an abnormality occurs on a node, the standby feature starts the instance that is the standby system at the time of the switch, and transfers the job to it.

### Operation mode of failover operation

The operation mode supported in failover operation is 1:1 standby.

1:1 standby is a mode in which one active system or standby system operates on one node. Because failover allows jobs to continue when an abnormality occurs in the active system, this mode allows highly reliable systems to be constructed.



## 1.2 System Configuration of Failover Operation

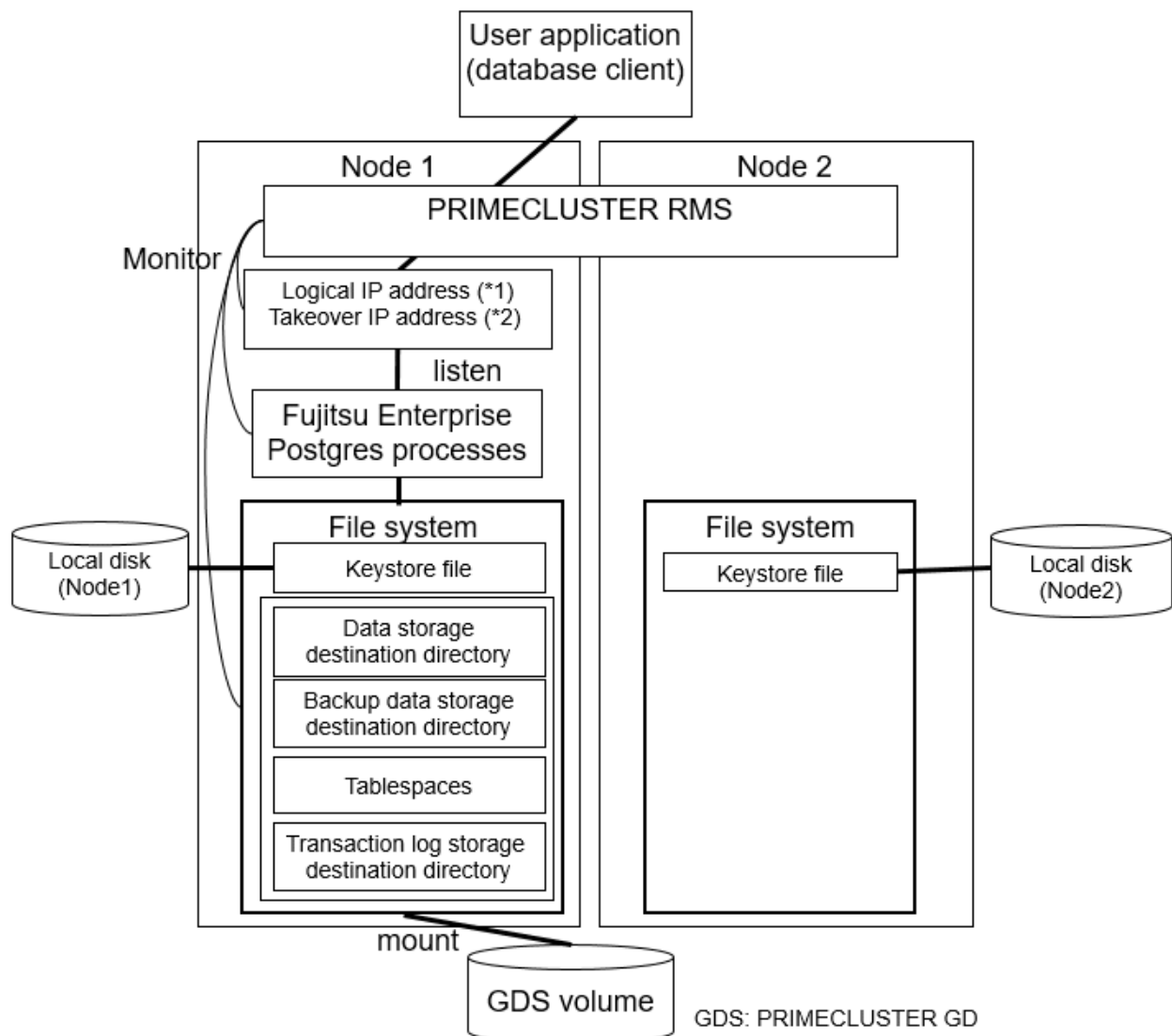
---

In the illustration below, the file system is on a GDS volume (shared disk), mounted on node 1 only.

The following Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres resources are located in this file system:

- Data storage destination directory
- Tablespaces
- Backup data storage destination directory
- Transaction log storage destination directory

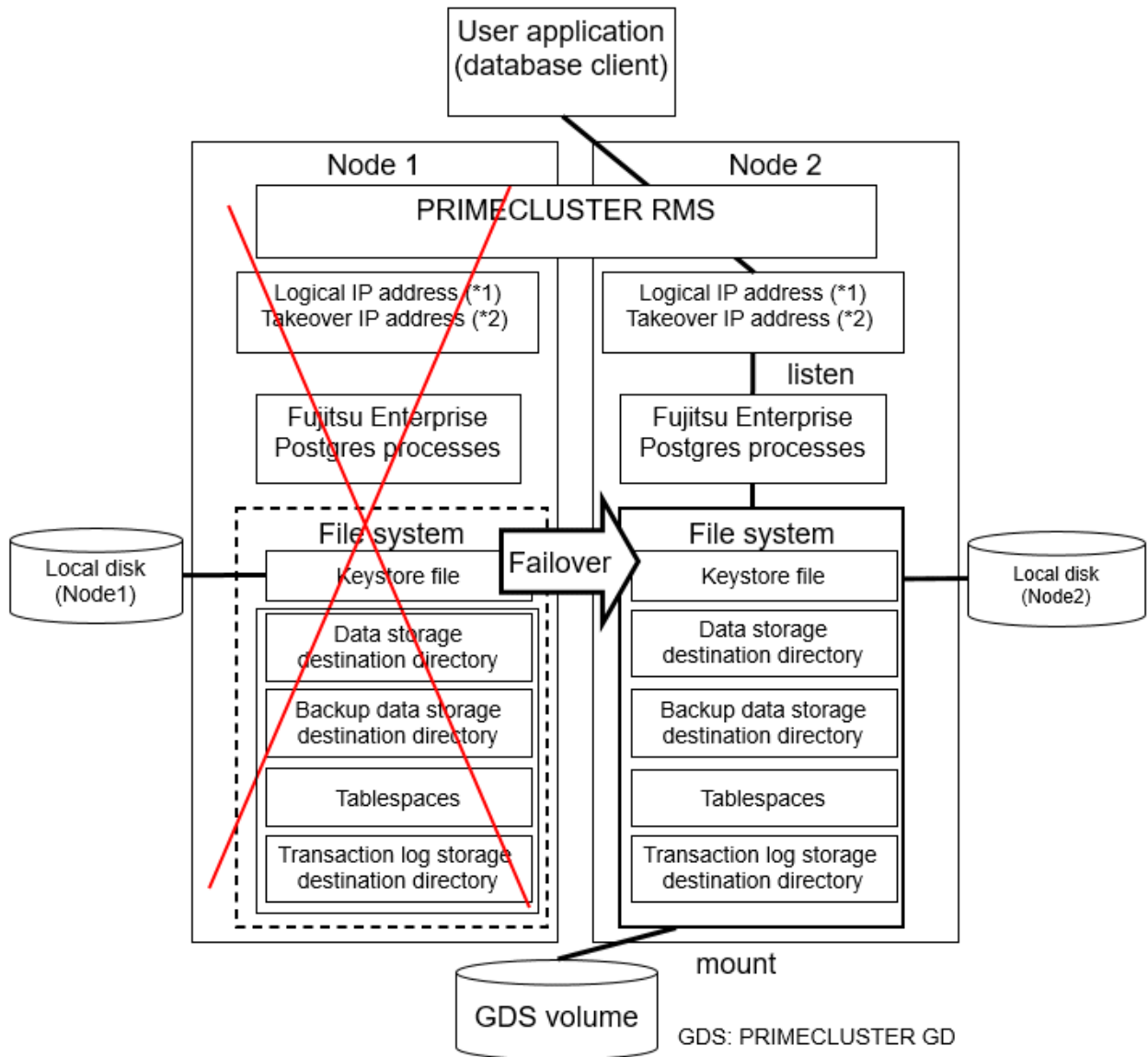
A Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres process waits for connections of user applications that access the database, on a logical IP address activated on node 1 only or on a takeover IP address.



\*1: The function of PRIMECLUSTER GLS (Global Link Services)

\*2: The function of PRIMECLUSTER Takeover network resource

When an error is detected on node 1, PRIMECLUSTER mounts the file system on node 2, and activates the logical IP address or the takeover IP address on it. The Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres process is also started on node 2. Since the logical IP address or the takeover IP address remains unchanged, the user application can access Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres process on node 2 simply by re-establishing the database connection.



\*1: The function of PRIMECLUSTER GLS (Global Link Services)  
 \*2: The function of PRIMECLUSTER Taking over network resource

## Chapter 2 Setting Up Failover Operation

Use the procedure in the table below to perform setup:

Step	Work item		Reference
	Active system	Standby system	
1	Installing PRIMECLUSTER and Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres		<a href="#">2.1 Installing PRIMECLUSTER and Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres</a>
2	Configuring PRIMECLUSTER		<a href="#">2.2 Configuring PRIMECLUSTER</a>
3	Creating a GDS volume (*1)		<a href="#">2.3 Creating a GDS Volume</a>
4	Creating a file system (*1)		<a href="#">2.4 Creating a File System</a>
5	Creating a user for the operating system to start Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres		<a href="#">2.5 Creating an Operating System User to Start Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres</a>
6	Mounting the file system		<a href="#">2.6 Mounting the File System</a>
7	Creating a database cluster(*1)		<a href="#">2.7 Creating a Database Cluster</a>
8	Registering resource information for the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database cluster		<a href="#">2.8 Registering Resource Information for the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres Database Cluster</a>
9	Configuring storage data protection using transparent data encryption (*1)		<a href="#">2.9 Configuring Storage Data Protection Using Transparent Data Encryption</a>
10	Unmounting the file system		<a href="#">2.10 Unmounting the File System</a>
11	Creating a cluster application		<a href="#">2.11 Creating a Cluster Application</a>
12	Application development		<a href="#">2.12 Application Development</a>
13	Checking operation		<a href="#">2.13 Checking Operation</a>

\*1: Some settings and operations must also be performed on the standby node. Refer to the relevant sections for details.

Note: GDS: PRIMECLUSTER GD

The sections that follow explain each step.

## 2.1 Installing PRIMECLUSTER and Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres

---

Refer to the manual for each product, and then install each product.



- Refer to the PRIMECLUSTER Installation and Administration Guide for information on how to install PRIMECLUSTER.
  - Refer to the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on how to install Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.
- 

## 2.2 Configuring PRIMECLUSTER

---

Configure the initial settings for the cluster.

If using PRIMECLUSTER GL (hereafter referred to as "GLS"), configure the GLS settings.



Refer to the PRIMECLUSTER Installation and Administration Guide for information on steps required before setup.

---

## 2.3 Creating a GDS Volume

---

Create a GDS volume.

Each of the following Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres resources must be located in a file system on a GDS volume:

- Data storage destination directory
- Tablespaces
- Backup data storage destination directory
- Transaction log storage destination directory

### Considerations when deploying resources

- Store data storage destination directories or tablespaces and backup data storage destination directories for these in different GDS classes to guard against file system corruption and the MONITORONLY attribute settings at the time of the Gds resource and Fsystem resource creation.
- It is also recommended that database storage destination directories and transaction log storage destination directories be placed in different groups or different single disks, so that the I/O load is distributed.

### Considerations when mount directory

- Create a directory for each resource on each node. Ensure that the directories to be mounted have the same path on all nodes.



- Refer to the PRIMECLUSTER Installation and Administration Guide for information on GDS volume creation.
  - Refer to "Preparing Directories to Deploy Resources" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on how to create directories.
- 

## 2.4 Creating a File System

---

Create a file system.



See

- Refer to the PRIMECLUSTER Installation and Administration Guide for information on how to create a file system on a GDS volume.

## 2.4.1 Creating a File System

---

Use the operating system or file system command to create a file system on the GDS volume.

Example)

The example below creates a file system using ext4.

```
# mkfs -t ext4 /dev/sfdsk/class0001/dsk/volume0001
```

## 2.4.2 Editing Configuration Files

---

Edit /etc/fstab and /etc/fstab.pcl on each node.

- /etc/fstab

Comment out each line below by prepending it with "#".

```
#/dev/sfdsk/class0001/dsk/volume0001 /mnt/swdsk1 ext4 noauto 0 0  
#/dev/sfdsk/class0001/dsk/volume0002 /mnt/swdsk2 ext4 noauto 0 0
```

- /etc/fstab.pcl

Copy the entries above, and then replace "#" in each line with "#RMS#", as follows:

```
#RMS#/dev/sfdsk/class0001/dsk/volume0001 /mnt/swdsk1 ext4 noauto 0 0  
#RMS#/dev/sfdsk/class0001/dsk/volume0002 /mnt/swdsk2 ext4 noauto 0 0
```

## 2.4.3 Checking

---

Start the GDS volume, and ensure that each file system can be mounted on each node.

```
# mount -t ext4 /dev/sfdsk/class0001/dsk/volume0001 /mnt/swdsk1  
# mount -t ext4 /dev/sfdsk/class0001/dsk/volume0002 /mnt/swdsk2  
# umount /mnt/swdsk1  
# umount /mnt/swdsk2
```

## 2.5 Creating an Operating System User to Start Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres

---

Create an operating system user (an OS user that will become the instance administrator) who is to start Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.

Ensure that the name, UID, and GID of the operating system user (an OS user that will become the instance administrator) who is to start Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres match on all nodes that make up the cluster system.

## 2.6 Mounting the File System

---

1. Start the GDS volume if it has not already started.
2. Mount all file systems containing the resources required to create database clusters, such as for the data storage destination directory, as shown below:

```
# mount -t ext4 /dev/sfdsk/class0001/dsk/volume0001 /mnt/swdsk1
```

## Information

It is not possible to use a directory mounted by NFS (Network File System) when using WebAdmin.

## 2.7 Creating a Database Cluster

---

### 1. Create the database cluster.

#### a. Set environment variables.

To execute the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres commands, you must configure the environment variables on each node.

#### b. Create a database cluster.

Use the `initdb` command to create a database cluster.

#### c. Edit `postgresql.conf`.

Specify "off" for the `restart_after_crash` parameter in `postgresql.conf`.

If "on" is specified, or the default value is used for the `restart_after_crash` parameter, behaviors equivalent to restarting the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, including crash recovery, will be performed when some server processes go down. When linking with PRIMECLUSTER, however, a failover will occur after an error is detected as soon as some server processes go down, and server processes restarting will be forced to stop. This is to inhibit complex behaviors such as processes being canceled in the middle of restarting for no particular meaningful purpose.

Since `postgresql.conf` is stored in the data directory, it becomes a common configuration file for each node in the shared disk. Therefore, it must be taken into account that the path set for `postgresql.conf` must be valid for the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres server processes started on each node. For example, if a local directory is specified in the `core_directory` parameter, that local directory must have been created on all nodes.

#### d. Edit the `/etc/services` file.

The value specified for the port parameter in `postgresql.conf` needs to be set in the `/etc/services` files on all nodes.

#### e. Sets the password.

If the configuration requires password authentication, create a `.pgpass` file in the home directory of the operating system user who is to start Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres, and then specify a password for the template1 database as this is required. This will be used when PRIMECLUSTER checks the operation of the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database server. If authentication fails, a fault will be assumed to have occurred in the database server.

### 2. Check starting, connection, and stopping at each node. The procedure is as follows.

## Point

When monitoring Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres from PRIMECLUSTER, the name of the application that connects to instances is "pgx\_wch\_svprocess".

Queries are issued to monitor the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres from PRIMECLUSTER.

#### a. Check the starting, connection, and stopping at node 1.

Use the `pg_ctl` command to start and stop the node.

For connection, execute the following to ensure that connections can be made without entering a password:

```
su - OsUser
psql -d template1 -p portNum [ -U dbUser]
```

*OsUser*: Operating system user to start the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres

*portNum*: Port number specified when the database cluster was created

*dbUser*: Database superuser

If the database superuser is specified at the time of executing the `initdb` command, or if the database superuser has been changed after the `initdb` command was executed, specify the user for the `-U` option. If the database superuser is not specified or changed, omit this.

- b. Unmount all file systems containing the resources required to create database clusters (such as the data storage destination directory) on node 1, and stop the GDS volume.
- c. Start the GDS volume on node 2, and mount all file systems containing the resources required to create database clusters (such as the data storage destination directory).
- d. Check starting, connection, and stopping at node 2.  
Perform the same check as step 1.
- e. Unmount all file systems containing the resources required to create database clusters (such as the data storage destination directory) on node 2, and stop the GDS volume.
- f. Start the GDS volume on node 1, and mount all file systems containing the resources required to create database clusters (such as the data storage destination directory).



See

- Refer to "Using the `initdb` Command" of "Creating an Instance" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server" for information on how to create a database cluster.
- Refer to "The Password File" in "Client Interfaces" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for information on files for which passwords are set.

## 2.8 Registering Resource Information for the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres Database Cluster

Use the `pgx_pclrsc` command to register the database cluster in PRIMECLUSTER - the following is the simplest execution example: The database cluster does not need to be started when executing the command. Refer to the "B.1 `pgx_pclrsc`" for information on the `pgx_pclrsc` command.

```
# pgx_pclrsc -a -c databaseClusterName -u OsUser -D pgData -w workDir -n memberNodes
```

Item	Explanation
<i>databaseClusterName</i>	Specify the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database cluster name. The database cluster name is case-sensitive. The database cluster name must be as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Up to 16 bytes, and</li> <li>- The first byte must be an ASCII letter, and</li> <li>- The other bytes must be ASCII alphanumeric characters, or underscores (_).</li> </ul>
<i>OsUser</i>	Specify the operating system user (an OS user that will become the instance administrator) who can start the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database server.
<i>pgData</i>	Specify the absolute path of the data storage destination directory specified during database cluster creation.
<i>workDir</i>	Specify the directory for storing the temporary files required for Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres resource

Item	Explanation
	<p>monitoring and state transition, and for storing the trace logs required in case of problems.</p> <p>If a parent directory that does not exist is specified, create the directory. The newly created directory path assumes the <i>OsUsers</i> specified with the -u option as the owner, and 0700 as the privilege</p> <p>Required directory size is twice the size that is specified in the --trace-max-file-size option. If the default value is specified in the --trace-max-file-size option, 10240 KB x 2 is required for the directory size.</p>
<i>memberNodes</i>	<p>Specify the names of all nodes that make up the cluster system.</p> <p>Use a comma (,) to separate each node name.</p> <p>Suffix each cluster node name with the literal "RMS".</p> <p>Specification example:</p> <p>-n node1RMS,node2RMS</p>

Other than the above, the following options can be specified:

Option	Explanation
--db-user=name	Specify the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database superuser. The user specified in the -u option is the default.
--response-timeout=seconds	<p>In cluster operations, queries are regularly issued to the server to perform error detection and state monitoring.</p> <p>Specify a timeout time for queries issued for the heartbeat monitoring of the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database server.</p> <p>For queries, "SELECT 1" for the database "template1" is used. If 0 is specified, queries will not time out. The default is 0.</p>
--timeout-retry-count=count	<p>Specify the upper limit for the number of retries when queries for monitoring time out.</p> <p>The default is 6 times.</p>
--trace-max-file-size	Specify the maximum size of the trace file. The default is 10240 KB.
--watch-interval=seconds	Specify the monitoring interval (the interval with which the queries are issued to the server) for a monitoring program to monitor the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database server. The default is 3 seconds.

## 2.9 Configuring Storage Data Protection Using Transparent Data Encryption

If using transparent data encryption, refer to "Protecting Storage Data Using Transparent Data Encryption" in the Operation Guide to configure it. Take note on the following when configuring it:

## For file-based keystores

### Location of the keystore file

Do not specify a shared disk for the `keystore_location` parameter in `postgresql.conf`. Instead, specify a local directory with the same path on all nodes that comprise the cluster application.

If a shared disk is specified, startup from the cluster application will fail. This is because the `keystore.aks` file, which is generated when automatic opening of the keystore is enabled, is obfuscated so that it can only be read on the node where it was generated, and therefore it cannot be shared across the shared disk.

### Distribution of the keystore file

The master encryption key settings must be common across all nodes. For this reason, configure the master encryption key settings on one node, and then copy the keystore file to each node. Also, if the master encryption key or passphrase is changed, you must also copy the keystore file to each node.

### Enabling automatic opening of the keystore

Automatic opening of the keystore must be enabled in all nodes that comprise the cluster application. Note that, when enabling the automatic opening of the keystore, only the directory in which the keystore file is stored will be referenced, therefore tasks such as starting and stopping the GDS volume are not required.

If it is not enabled, then startup from the cluster application will fail. This is because the startup process will not finish, since it waits for the manual input of the passphrase that opens the keystore.

## Using a key management system

### Arrangement of connection information file for key management system

The file describing the key management system connection information specified in the `tde_kms.kms_conninfo_file` parameter of the `postgresql.conf` file and the files referenced by that file, such as certificates, can be placed on a shared disk. However, the obfuscated credential file used to enable automatic keystore opening should be stored in a file on a local disk with the same path on all nodes that make up the cluster application.

### Enable auto open keystore

Be sure to enable automatic keystore opening. Enable automatic keystore opening on all nodes that make up the cluster application. Note that you do not need to start or stop the GDS volume, because enabling automatic keystore opening refers only to the directory where the obfuscated credential file resides.

If you have not enabled automatic keystore opening, startup from the cluster application fails, because it waits for a manual pass phrase to be entered to open the keystore at startup, and does not terminate startup.

### Changing credentials for key management systems

If the credentials for the key management system change, use the `pgx_open_keystore` function on the primary server to change the credentials. Repeat the procedure for enabling automatic keystore opening on the standby server.

## 2.10 Unmounting the File System

---

1. Stop the database cluster.
2. Unmount all file systems containing the resources required to create database clusters (such as the data storage destination directory).

```
# umount /mnt/swdisk1
```

3. Stop the GDS volume.

## 2.11 Creating a Cluster Application

---

Refer to "[Appendix A Creating Resources and Creating/Modifying Cluster Applications](#)".

## 2.12 Application Development

This section explains points to consider when creating applications during cluster operations.

### 2.12.1 Precautions when Developing Applications

To specify the IP address specified by the application, specify the IP address specified when creating the GIs resource or creating the takeover network resource. When state transition occurred, the operation can continue only by re-execute without changing the application.

Refer to "[A.1.5 Creating GIs or Takeover Network Resources](#)" for details.

### 2.12.2 Corrective Action with Application when State Transition Occurs

When accessing from an application running on another node such as an application server, the following describes the error information to be returned when an abnormality or the like occurs in the node where Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres operates, and the actions.

#### JDBC driver

State		Error information(*1)	Action
Node failure or Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres system failure	Failure occurs during access	57P01 08006	After the switch is complete, reestablish the connection, or re-execute the application.
	Accessed during node/system failure	08001	
Switch to the standby node	Switched during access	57P01 08006	
	Accessed during switch	08001	

\*1: Return value of the getSQLState() of SQLException.

#### ODBC driver

State		Error information(*1)	Action
Node failure or Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres system failure	Failure occurs during access	57P01 08S01	After the switch is complete, reestablish the connection, or re-execute the application.
	Accessed during node/system failure	08001	
Switch to the standby node	Switched during access	57P01 08S01	
	Accessed during switch	08001	

\*1: Return value of SQLSTATE.

#### .NET Data Provider

State		Error information	Action
Node failure or Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres system failure	Failure occurs during access	57P01 (*1) Empty string (*1) NullPointerException is generated.	After the switch is complete, reestablish the connection, or re-execute the application.
	Accessed during node/system failure	Empty string (*1)	
Switch to the standby node	Switched during access	57P01 (*1) Empty string (*1) NullPointerException is generated.	
	Accessed during switch	Empty string (*1)	

\*1: This is the return value of the PostgresException attribute SqlState.

### C library(libpq)

State		Error information	Action
Node failure or Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres system failure	Failure occurs during access	PGRES_FATAL_ERROR(*1) 57P01(*2) NULL(*2)	After the switch is complete, reestablish the connection, or re-execute the application.
	Accessed during node/system failure	CONNECTION_BAD(*3)	
Switch to the standby node	Switched during access	PGRES_FATAL_ERROR(*1) 57P01(*2) NULL(*2)	
	Accessed during switch	CONNECTION_BAD(*3)	

\*1: Return value of PQresultStatus().

\*2: Return value of PQresultErrorField() PG\_DIAG\_SQLSTATE.

\*3: Return value of PQstatus().

### Embedded SQL in C

State		Error information(*1)	Action
Node failure or Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres system failure	Failure occurs during access	57P01	After the switch is complete, reestablish the connection, or re-execute the application.
		57P02	
		YE000	
		26000	
		40001	

State		Error information(*1)	Action
	Accessed during node/system failure	08001	
Switch to the standby node	Switched during access	57P01 57P02 YE000 26000 40001	
	Accessed during switch	08001	

\*1: Return value of SQLSTATE

### Embedded SQL in COBOL

State		Error information(*1)	Action
Node failure or Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres system failure	Failure occurs during access	57P01 57P02 YE000 26000 40001	After the switch is complete, reestablish the connection, or re-execute the application.
	Accessed during node/system failure	08001	
Switch to the standby node	Switched during access	57P01 57P02 YE000 26000 40001	
	Accessed during switch	08001	

\*1: Return value of SQLSTATE.

## 2.13 Checking Operation

To ensure that the environment settings have been configured correctly, start, switch, and stop from Web-Based Admin View, and check the behavior.

To do a failover test, follow the procedure below.

1. Stop the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres server processes by pg\_ctl command with immediate mode.

Example)

```
# pg_ctl stop -m immediate
```

2. Check whether switching was done correctly.

 **Information**

Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres uses the su(1) command to periodically monitor its resources.

Therefore, in a RHEL environment, after a cluster system is built, operating system messages relating to the su(1) command will be periodically output to /var/log/messages during cluster system operation.

Refer to the relevant manual of your operating system for information on how to control these messages.

# Chapter 3 Failover Operation

This chapter explains the procedures involved in failover operation.

## 3.1 Adding Tablespaces

This section explains how to add tablespaces to a new file system.

This procedure is not required when you are adding tablespaces to an existing file system.

Perform the following steps when using a new shared disk class:

- Stop RMS on all nodes.
- Perform setup as described from "2.3 Creating a GDS Volume" to "2.4 Creating a File System".
- Modify the cluster application (refer to "A.2 Modifying Cluster Applications" for details).

Perform the following steps when using a new shared disk class:

- Stop RMS on all nodes.
- Perform the setup as described in "2.4 Creating a File System".

If a new GDS volume is to be used, the GDS volume must be created in advance.

- Modify the cluster application (refer to "A.2 Modifying Cluster Applications" for details).

## 3.2 Modifying Database Cluster Resources

This section explains the following operations:

- Displaying database cluster resource information
- Modifying database cluster resource content
- Deleting a database cluster resource

Each operation is performed with the `pgx_pclrsc` command. Refer to "B.1 `pgx_pclrsc`" for information on the `pgx_pclrsc` command.

### Displaying database cluster resource information

Execute the `pgx_pclrsc` command as shown below (note that if `-c` is not specified, the command lists all registered database cluster names):

```
# pgx_pclrsc -p -c databaseClusterName
```

### Modifying database cluster resource content

If you are modifying resource content, first delete the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres resource from the cluster application, and then re-register it. This is the simplest example

1. Stop RMS.
2. Execute the `pgx_pclrsc` command to remove it:

```
# pgx_pclrsc -d -c databaseClusterName
```

3. Execute the `pgx_pclrsc` command to re-register:

```
# pgx_pclrsc -a -c databaseClusterName -u OsUser -D pgData -w workDir -n memberNodes
```

### Deleting a database cluster resource

1. Stop RMS.
2. Delete the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres resource from the cluster application.

3. Execute the `pgx_pclrsc` command as shown below:

```
# pgx_pclrsc -d -c databaseClusterName
```

4. The directory specified in the `-w` option of the `pgx_pclrsc` command during registration will not be deleted. Use operating system commands to delete it if necessary.

## 3.3 Operations under Normal Circumstances

---

### Starting and stopping

For cluster operations, perform starting and stopping from the cluster application. If starting and stopping are performed by using the `pg_ctl` command or WebAdmin during failover operation, the cluster application will misjudge that services have gone down, resulting in unexpected behaviors.



Issuing a query to monitor Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres from PRIMECLUSTER.

If a query is issued during startup or shutdown, the following message may be printed, but this is not a problem.

```
FATAL: Database system is in the process of starting
```

```
FATAL: Database system is shutting down
```

### Switching

There are two ways to switch between the active node and the standby node, as shown below.

Under normal circumstances, switch using mutual switch. In an emergency, for example when there is no response from the active node, perform forced switch. Forced switch should only be used in emergency scenarios because the differences in Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres stop modes when the active node is offline will cause the statistics to be initialized, and the load will increase as crash recovery is performed after the switch.

- Mutual switch

Refer to "[3.5.2.4 Mutual Switch](#)".

Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres is stopped with the "fast" mode of the `pg_ctl` command.

- Forced switch

Right-click the cluster application object, and select [Switch] from the menu. From the switchable nodes displayed in the drop-down menu, select a target node, and switch the cluster application to that node.

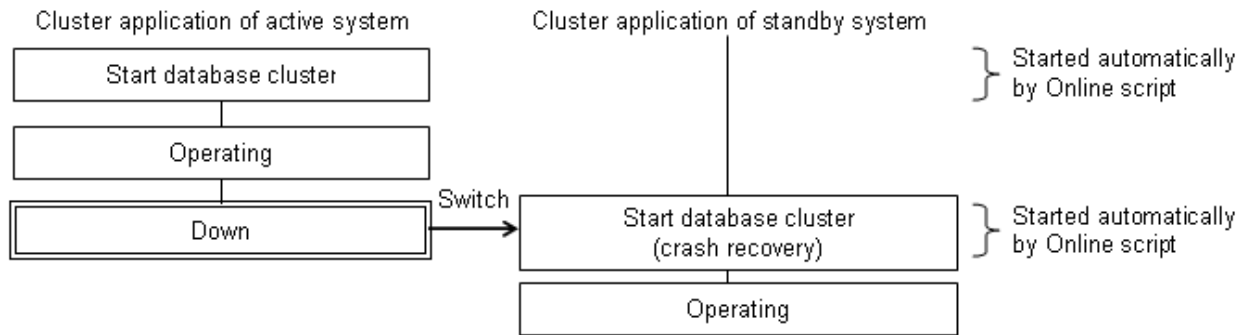
Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres is stopped with the "immediate" mode of the `pg_ctl` command.

## 3.4 Operation at State Transition

---

The workflow for operation at state transition is shown below.

The start operation during failover operation will be performed automatically by the Online script.



### Non-transferrable feature

- All transactions being processed by the cluster application on the active system will be rolled back.
- The statistics Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres has collected will be initialized.

The statistics will be initialized in any of the following cases. Refer to the notes outlined in "Starting and Stopping an Instance" in the Operation Guide for details.

- When the node goes down because of a kernel panic, for example
- When forced switch is performed

Statistics are initialized because the "immediate" mode of the pg\_ctl command is used to stop Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.

Refer to "3.3 Operations under Normal Circumstances" for details.

- When an error occurs in the cluster application resources

Statistics are initialized because the "immediate" mode of the pg\_ctl command is used to stop Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres to perform an immediate switch.

### Errors during state transition

If an error occurs in a Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres script during cluster application state transition, the following message will be displayed in the switchlog of Cluster Admin (the registered database cluster name will be displayed in the inst1 part shown below):

```
2017-05-14 11:08:22.060:(DET, 3): ERROR: FAULT REASON: Resource <Fsep_inst1> transitioned to a faulted state due to a script failure.
```

To display the switchlog, select [Tools] >> [View switchlog] in the [Cluster Admin] window.

If the resource displayed in the error message is a Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres resource name, a message indicating the cause will be output either before the message above or to the system log.

## 3.5 Maintenance Tasks

When you need to perform tasks such as configuration changes, patch application, and hardware parts replacement that may require restarting, there are two ways of node maintenance. Performing maintenance on both nodes by stopping both active and standby nodes, and performing maintenance on one node at a time by leaving the active node running to perform maintenance on the standby node first, and then switch the active node to perform maintenance on the other node. In this section, the former is referred to as simultaneous stopped node maintenance, whereas the latter is referred to as mutual switch maintenance.

Refer to the tasks outlined below in either "Figure 3.1 Workflow for simultaneous stopped node maintenance" or "Figure 3.2 Workflow for mutual switch maintenance", and perform your maintenance tasks accordingly.

Figure 3.1 Workflow for simultaneous stopped node maintenance

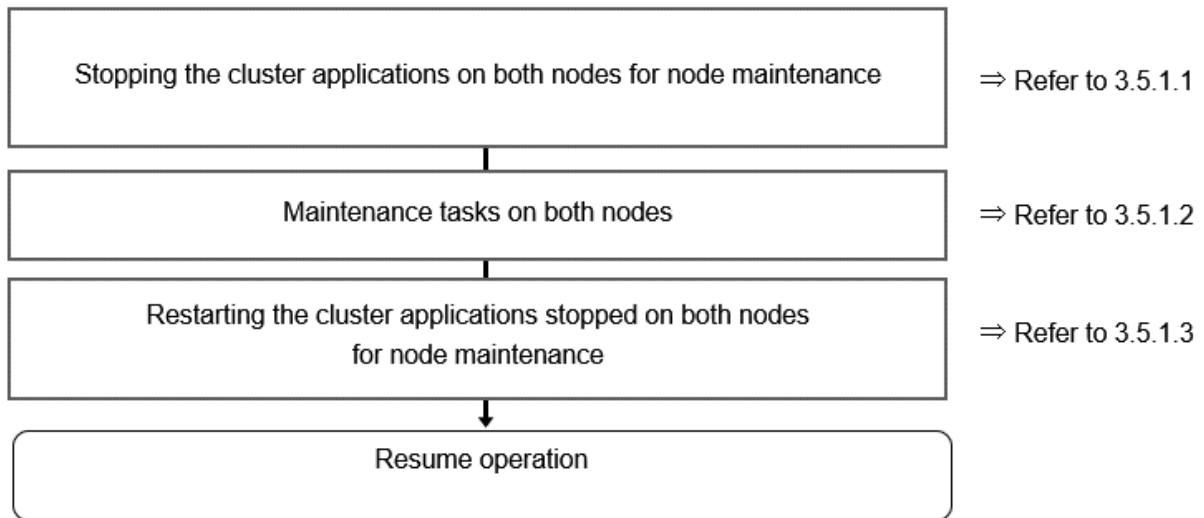
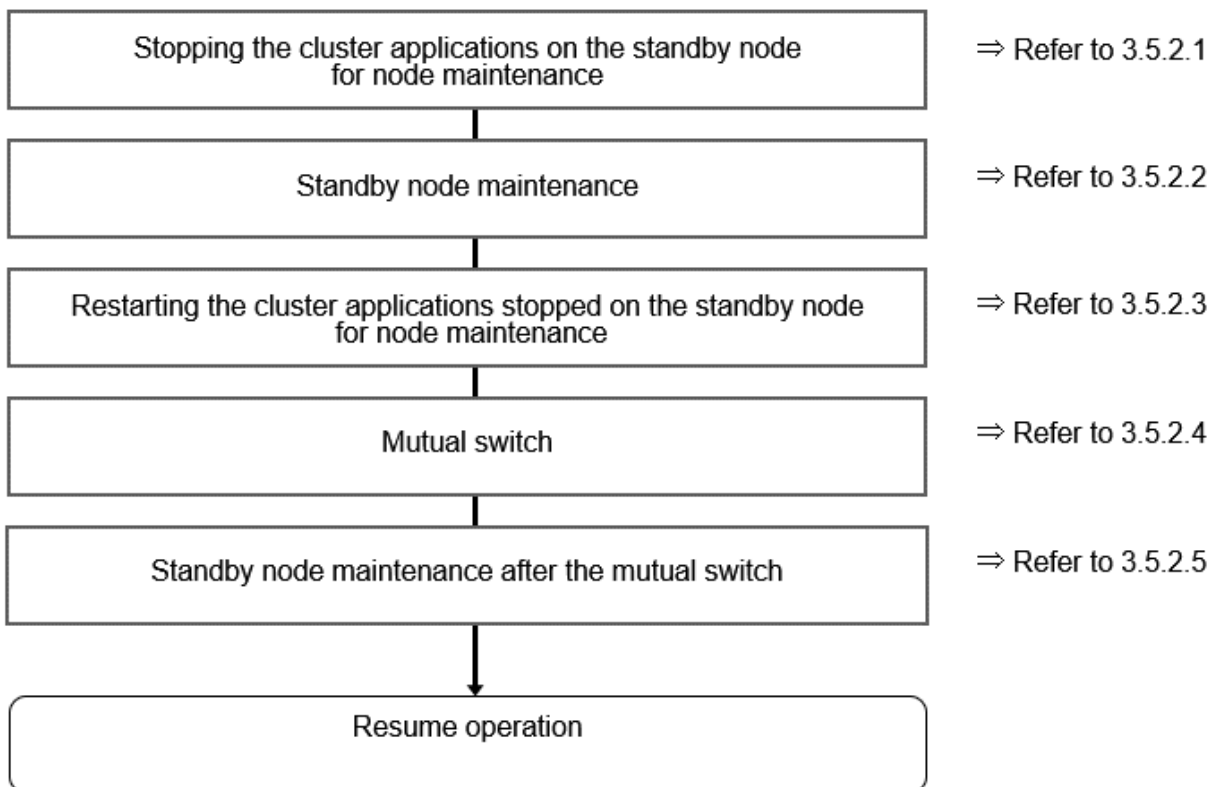


Figure 3.2 Workflow for mutual switch maintenance



### 3.5.1 Simultaneous Stopped Node Maintenance

---

This section explains the procedure to perform maintenance on both active and standby nodes simultaneously.

#### 3.5.1.1 Stopping the Cluster Applications on Both Nodes for Node Maintenance

Follow the steps shown below to stop the cluster application on the active and standby nodes:

1. Start the [Cluster Admin] window.

2. Stop the cluster application.

On the RMS tree in the [Cluster Admin] window, right-click the standby cluster application to be stopped, and select [Offline] from the pop-up menu to stop it.

Stop the cluster application on both the active and standby nodes.

3. Stop RMS.

On the RMS tree in the [Cluster Admin] window, right-click the system node where the cluster application to be stopped exists, and select [Shutdown RMS] from the pop-up menu to stop RMS. To perform maintenance without stopping RMS, execute the `hvutil -m` on command to change the cluster application to maintenance mode.

By stopping RMS, all cluster applications on the system node where RMS is stopped will stop. When you have multiple cluster applications configured, ensure that stopping all other cluster applications will not cause any problems, before stopping RMS.

### Information

.....  
If applying the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres update patches, RMS on the node (onto which the patches are applied) must be stopped. This is because the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres monitoring process that runs when linked with PRIMECLUSTER must be stopped.  
.....

## 3.5.1.2 Maintenance Tasks on Both Nodes

Perform maintenance tasks such as configuration changes, patch application, hardware and parts replacement that may require restarting.

## 3.5.1.3 Restarting the Cluster Applications Stopped on Both Nodes for Node Maintenance

Follow the steps shown below to restart the cluster application on the active and standby nodes.

1. Start the [Cluster Admin] window.
2. If RMS has not been started, select [Tools] >> [Start RMS] in the [Cluster Admin] window, and select the node to be started and click [Ok].

Note that if the cluster applications were stopped for node maintenance using the `hvutil -m` on command, execute the `hvutil -m off` command instead of starting RMS.

3. Start the cluster application.

On the RMS tree in the [Cluster Admin] window, right-click the standby cluster application, and from the pop-up menu, if you are starting the node as the active node, select [Online], or if you are starting it as the standby node, select [Standby]. If the state is [Fault], then select [Clear fault].

This operation is not required if the cluster application has been configured to start automatically when RMS is started.

## 3.5.2 Mutual Switch Maintenance

---

This section explains the procedure to perform maintenance on the standby node while running the active node at the same time.

### 3.5.2.1 Stopping the Cluster Applications on the Standby Node for Node Maintenance

Follow the steps shown below to stop the cluster application on the standby node only:

Ensure that the steps up to step 3 have been completed properly before performing the maintenance tasks. If the active node goes down at the point when steps 1 and 2 have been completed, Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres will be started on the supposedly stopped standby node, and it becomes the active node instead. As a result, this will compete with the maintenance tasks and unexpected behavior may occur.

1. Edit the `/opt/SMAW/SMAWRrms/bin/hvenv.local` file, and add "export HV\_RCSTART=0".

If the `hvenv.local` file does not exist, then create it.

```
# vi /opt/SMAW/SMAWRrms/bin/hvenv.local
Add export HV_RCSTART=0
```

2. On the RMS tree in the [Cluster Admin] window, right-click the cluster application on the standby node to be stopped, and select [Offline] from the pop-up menu to stop it.
3. On the RMS tree in the [Cluster Admin] window, right-click the system node (where the cluster application on the standby node that was stopped exists), and select [Shutdown RMS]. At this stage, select [Stop all Apps] as the option, and stop RMS.  
By stopping RMS, all cluster applications on the system node where RMS is stopped will stop. When you have multiple cluster applications configured, ensure that stopping all other cluster applications will not cause any problems, before stopping RMS.

### Information

If applying the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres update patches, RMS on the node (onto which the patches are applied) must be stopped. This is because the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres monitoring process that runs when linked with PRIMECLUSTER must be stopped.

## 3.5.2.2 Standby Node Maintenance

Perform maintenance tasks such as patch application and hardware parts replacement.

## 3.5.2.3 Restarting the Cluster Applications Stopped on the Standby Node for Node Maintenance

Follow the steps shown below to restart the cluster application on the standby node only (that was stopped for maintenance):

1. Edit the /opt/SMAW/SMAWRrms/bin/hv env.local file, and delete "export HV\_RCSTART=0".

```
# vi /opt/SMAW/SMAWRrms/bin/hv env.local
Delete export HV_RCSTART=0
```

2. Select [Tools]-[Start RMS] in the [Cluster Admin] window, and select the node to be started and click [Ok].
3. On the RMS tree in the [Cluster Admin] window, right-click the cluster application to be started as the standby node, and select [Standby] from the pop-up menu to start it. If the state is [Fault], then select [Clear fault].

## 3.5.2.4 Mutual Switch

To perform mutual switch between the active and standby nodes, perform the steps shown below:

1. Select and right-click the cluster application on the active node, and select [Offline] from the pop-up menu to stop it.
2. Select and right-click the cluster application on the standby node, and select [Online] from the pop-up menu to start it.
3. Select and right-click the cluster application that was previously on the active node, and select [Standby] from the pop-up menu to start it as standby.

## 3.5.2.5 Standby Node Maintenance after the Mutual Switch

To perform maintenance tasks on the new standby node after mutual switch, perform the steps from "[3.5.2.1 Stopping the Cluster Applications on the Standby Node for Node Maintenance](#)" to "[3.5.2.3 Restarting the Cluster Applications Stopped on the Standby Node for Node Maintenance](#)".

## Chapter 4 Procedures Required after a Failover Error

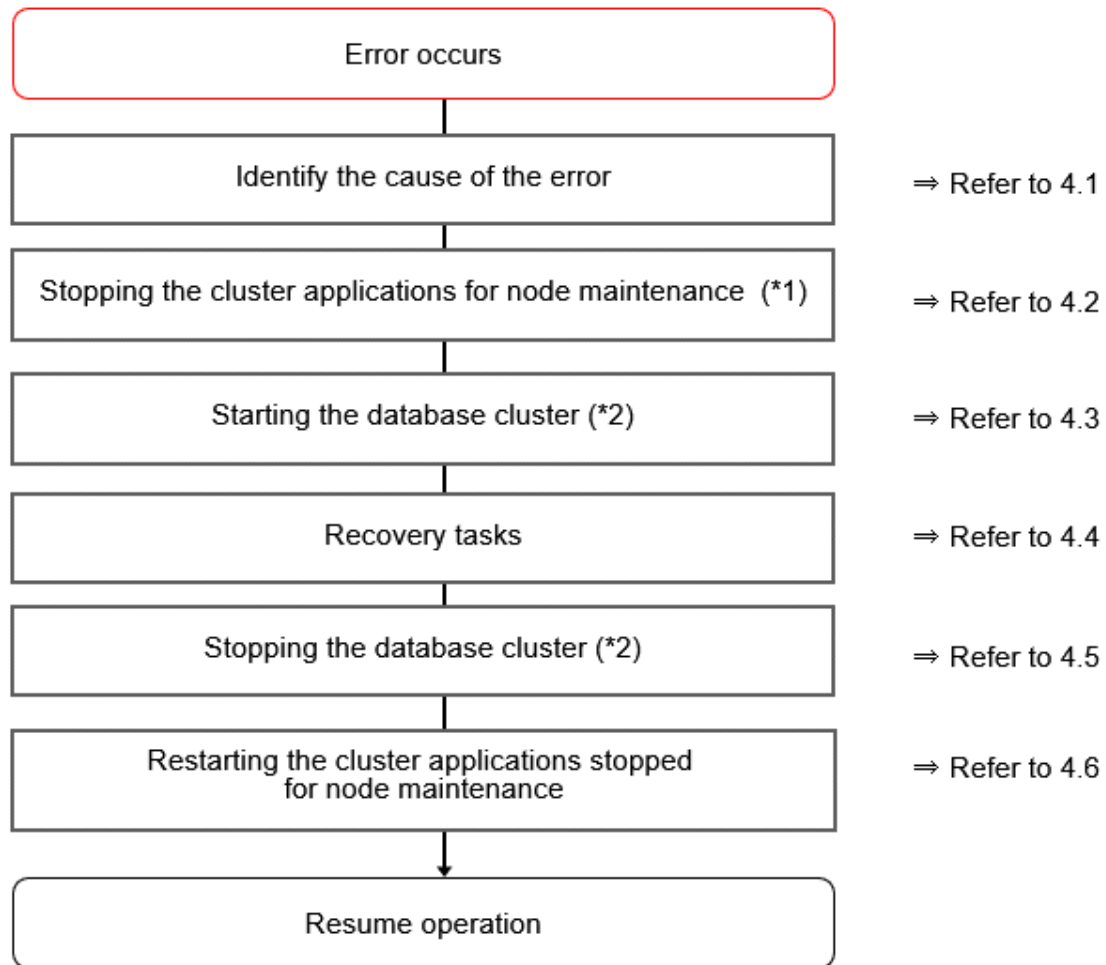
This chapter explains how to perform recovery when an abnormality occurs during failover operation.

When an error occurs during failover operation, refer to the system log to identify the cause and stop the RMS to perform recovery, separately from the RMS management. Normal operations can be resumed by restarting the RMS once the recovery is completed.

Note that the database cluster may be started or stopped without using cluster applications when performing recovery.

Refer to the tasks outlined below in "[Figure 4.1 Operation flow when a failover error occurs](#)", and perform recovery.

Figure 4.1 Operation flow when a failover error occurs



\*1) If the machine is already stopped when the error occurred, this step is not necessary.

\*2) Depending on the recovery tasks, start or stop the database cluster as required.

### 4.1 Identifying the Cause of an Error

When an error occurs during failover operation, refer to the system log to identify the cause. When cluster applications fail to start, refer to the server.log file to identify the cause.

The server.log file is a file created under the directory specified in the -w option when executing the pgx\_pclsrc command. This file has almost the same content as the file specified in the -l option when executing the pg\_ctl command to start the database cluster, and errors that are not output to the system log are output to these files, including startup errors.

## 4.2 Stopping the Cluster Applications for Node Maintenance

---

When an error occurs during failover operation, stop the RMS to perform recovery, separately from the RMS management. Refer to "[3.5 Maintenance Tasks](#)" for information on how to stop cluster applications for node maintenance.

Note that this task is not required in cases such as when the RMS is stopped because the machine is stopped due to an error.

## 4.3 Starting the Database Cluster

---

To perform recovery when an error occurs, it is necessary to start the database cluster without using cluster applications.

Follow the procedure below to start the database cluster if required.

Check if the database cluster needs to be started by referring to the recovery tasks written in "Actions When an Error Occurs" in the Operation Guide.

1. Start the GDS volume.
2. Mount the necessary file systems such as those where the data storage destination directory is placed.
3. Start the database cluster by using the `pg_ctl` command. Refer to "Using Server Commands" in "Starting an Instance and Creating a Database" in the Operation Guide for information on how to start the database cluster.

## 4.4 Recovery Tasks

---

Refer to "Actions When an Error Occurs" in the Operation Guide for information on how to perform recovery. If there are two ways available to perform recovery; using WebAdmin or commands, use commands.

## 4.5 Stopping the Database Cluster

---

If a database cluster is started, stop the database cluster.

1. Stop the database cluster using the `pg_ctl` command. Refer to "Using Server Commands" in "Starting an Instance and Creating a Database" in the Operation Guide" for information on how to stop the database cluster.
2. Unmount the file systems such as those where the data storage destination directory is placed.
3. Stop the GDS volume.

## 4.6 Restarting the Cluster Applications Stopped for Node Maintenance

---

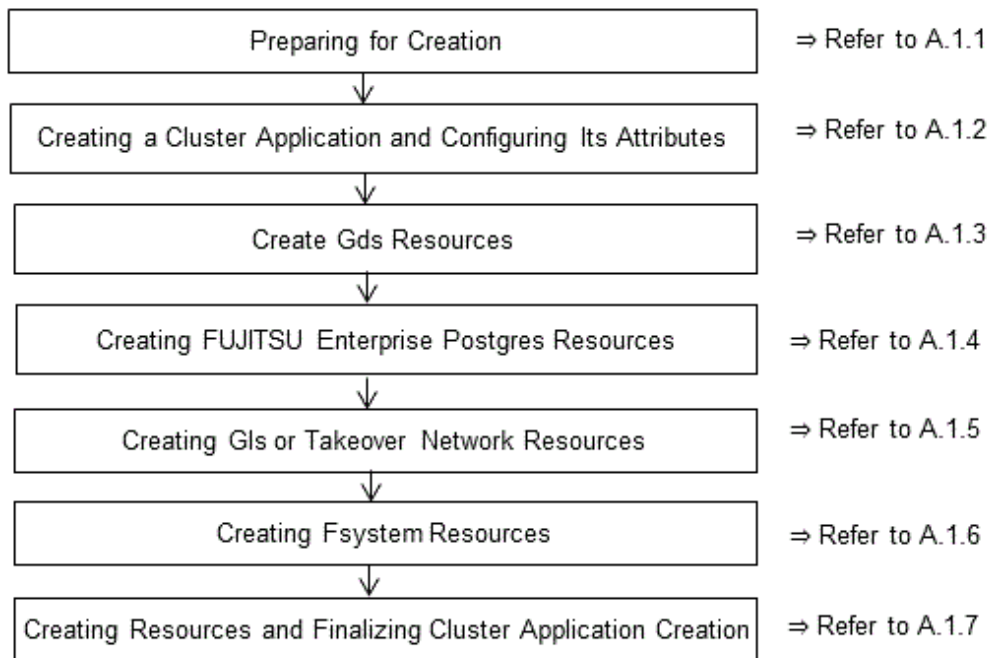
Refer to "[3.5 Maintenance Tasks](#)" to restart the cluster applications stopped for node maintenance.

# Appendix A Creating Resources and Creating/Modifying Cluster Applications

This appendix explains how to create and modify cluster applications that include Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres resources in PRIMECLUSTER.

## A.1 Creating Resources and Cluster Applications

Use the following procedure to create resources and a cluster application:



### A.1.1 Preparing for Creation

1. Execute the `hvgdsetup` command for all shared disk classes to be used by all file systems to be registered in the cluster application.

```
# /opt/SMAW/SMAWRrms/bin/hvgdsetup -a class0001
```

2. From the Web-Based Admin View, stop RMS on all nodes.
3. Execute the `hvw` command.

```
# /opt/SMAW/SMAWRrms/bin/hvw
```



See

Refer to the PRIMECLUSTER Installation and Administration Guide for information on the `hvgdsetup` command.

### A.1.2 Creating a Cluster Application and Configuring Its Attributes

1. Select [Application-Create].

```
pcl-vm13: Main configuration menu, current configuration: config
No RMS active in the cluster
1) HELP                                10) Configuration-Remove
```

```

2) QUIT
3) Application-Create
4) Application-Edit
5) Application-Remove
6) Application-Clone
7) Configuration-Generate
8) Configuration-Activate
9) Configuration-Copy
11) Configuration-Freeze
12) Configuration-Thaw
13) Configuration-Edit-Global-Settings
14) Configuration-Consistency-Report
15) Configuration-ScriptExecution
16) RMS-CreateMachine
17) RMS-RemoveMachine
Choose an action: 3

```

2. Select [STANDBY].

```

Creation: Application type selection menu:
1) HELP
2) QUIT
3) RETURN
4) OPTIONS
5) DEMO
6) GENERIC
7) SCALABLE
8) STANDBY
Application Type: 8

```

3. Select [Machines+Basics].

```

Settings of turnkey wizard "STANDBY" (APPL:not yet consistent)
1) HELP
2) NO-SAVE+EXIT
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) REMOVE+EXIT
5) ApplicationName=APPL
6) Machines+Basics(-)
Choose the setting to process: 6

```



### Information

Although ApplicationName can be set to any name within the range of constraints of PRIMECLUSTER, do not set it to the database cluster name specified when registering a database cluster to PRIMECLUSTER using the pgx\_pclrsc command. If the same name is set, RMS will fail to start.

4. Select [AdditionalMachine].

```

Machines+Basics (appl:consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) REMOVE+EXIT
5) AdditionalMachine
6) AdditionalConsole
7) Machines[0]=pcl-vm13RMS
8) (PreCheckScript=)
9) (PreOnlineScript=)
10) (PostOnlineScript=)
11) (PreOfflineScript=)
12) (OfflineDoneScript=)
13) (FaultScript=)
14) (AutoStartUp=no)
15) (AutoSwitchOver=No)
16) (PreserveState=no)
17) (PersistentFault=0)
18) (ShutdownPriority=)
19) (OnlinePriority=)
20) (StandbyTransitions=)
21) (LicenseToKill=no)
22) (AutoBreak=yes)
23) (AutoBreakMaintMode=no)
24) (HaltFlag=no)
25) (PartialCluster=0)
26) (ScriptTimeout=)
Choose the setting to process: 5

```

5. Select a standby node.

```

1) HELP
2) RETURN
3) pcl-vm13RMS
4) pcl-vm14RMS
Choose a machine for this application: 4

```

6. Ensure that all nodes that make up the cluster application are displayed in [Machines]. Note that the item displayed in Machines[0] needs to be the active node, and Machines[1] to be the standby node. If these are not set correctly, modify the setting.

```
Machines+Basics (appl:consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) REMOVE+EXIT
5) AdditionalMachine
6) AdditionalConsole
7) Machines[0]=pcl-vm13RMS
8) Machines[1]=pcl-vm14RMS
9) (PreCheckScript=)
10) (PreOnlineScript=)
11) (PostOnlineScript=)
12) (PreOfflineScript=)
13) (OfflineDoneScript=)
14) (FaultScript=)
15) (AutoStartUp=no)
16) (AutoSwitchOver=No)
17) (PreserveState=no)
18) (PersistentFault=0)
19) (ShutdownPriority=)
20) (OnlinePriority=)
21) (StandbyTransitions=)
22) (LicenseToKill=no)
23) (AutoBreak=yes)
24) (AutoBreakMaintMode=no)
25) (HaltFlag=no)
26) (PartialCluster=0)
27) (ScriptTimeout=)
Choose the setting to process:
```

7. Configure attributes for cluster applications from step 8.

Refer to the PRIMECLUSTER Installation and Administration Guide for information on the attributes for cluster applications.

Configure the attributes as shown below:

Attribute	Value
AutoStartUp (Automatically starts cluster applications when the RMS is started.)	Yes
AutoSwitchOver (Automatically switches nodes when a fault occurs in cluster applications.)	- HostFailure - ResourceFailure - ShutDown
PersistentFault (Selects whether to keep the Faulted state of the cluster application after restarting the RMS.)(*1)	0 or 1
OnlinePriority (Selects whether to use the same online nodes as those used before all clusters were restarted or follow the configured order for nodes, when all clusters were restarted.)(*2)	0 or 1
StandbyTransitions (Timing to perform standby state transition.)	- ClearFaultRequest - StartUp - SwitchRequest
HaltFlag (Selects whether to terminate the node forcibly when another error occurs during the Fault process.)	Yes

\*1: If 0 is specified, the Faulted state is automatically canceled when the RMS is started. If 1 is specified, the Faulted state is kept.

\*2: If 0 is specified, cluster applications will become Online in accordance with the node setting order when all clusters are restarted. If 1 is specified, cluster applications will become Online on nodes where the cluster applications were Online before the restart.

8. Select [AutoStartUp].

```
Machines+Basics (appl:consistent)
 1) HELP                               15) (AutoStartUp=no)
 2) -                                   16) (AutoSwitchOver=No)
 3) SAVE+EXIT                           17) (PreserveState=no)
 4) REMOVE+EXIT                          18) (PersistentFault=0)
 5) AdditionalMachine                    19) (ShutdownPriority=)
 6) AdditionalConsole                     20) (OnlinePriority=)
 7) Machines[0]=pcl-vm13RMS              21) (StandbyTransitions=)
 8) Machines[1]=pcl-vm14RMS              22) (LicenseToKill=no)
 9) (PreCheckScript=)                    23) (AutoBreak=yes)
10) (PreOnlineScript=)                   24) (AutoBreakMaintMode=no)
11) (PostOnlineScript=)                   25) (HaltFlag=no)
12) (PreOfflineScript=)                   26) (PartialCluster=0)
13) (OfflineDoneScript=)                  27) (ScriptTimeout=)
14) (FaultScript=)
Choose the setting to process: 15
```

9. Select [yes].

```
1) HELP
2) RETURN
3) yes
4) no
Set the AutoStartUp mode: 3
```

10. Select [AutoSwitchOver].

```
Machines+Basics (appl:consistent)
 1) HELP                               15) (AutoStartUp=yes)
 2) -                                   16) (AutoSwitchOver=No)
 3) SAVE+EXIT                           17) (PreserveState=no)
 4) REMOVE+EXIT                          18) (PersistentFault=0)
 5) AdditionalMachine                    19) (ShutdownPriority=)
 6) AdditionalConsole                     20) (OnlinePriority=)
 7) Machines[0]=pcl-vm13RMS              21) (StandbyTransitions=)
 8) Machines[1]=pcl-vm14RMS              22) (LicenseToKill=no)
 9) (PreCheckScript=)                    23) (AutoBreak=yes)
10) (PreOnlineScript=)                   24) (AutoBreakMaintMode=no)
11) (PostOnlineScript=)                   25) (HaltFlag=no)
12) (PreOfflineScript=)                   26) (PartialCluster=0)
13) (OfflineDoneScript=)                  27) (ScriptTimeout=)
14) (FaultScript=)
Choose the setting to process: 16
```

11. Select [HOSTFAILURE], then [RESOURCEFAILURE], then [SHUTDOWN], and then select [SAVE+RETURN] when the following window is displayed:

```
Set flags for AutoSwitchOver: Currently set: HOSTFAILURE,RESOURCEFAILURE,SHUTDOWN (HRS)
1) HELP                               4) DEFAULT                               7) NOT:RESOURCEFAILURE(R)
2) -                                   5) NO(N)                                8) NOT:SHUTDOWN(S)
3) SAVE+RETURN                          6) NOT:HOSTFAILURE(H)
Choose one of the flags: 3
```

12. Select [PersistentFault].

```
Machines+Basics (appl:consistent)
 1) HELP
 2) -
 3) SAVE+EXIT
 4) REMOVE+EXIT
 5) AdditionalMachine
 6) AdditionalConsole
```

```

7) Machines[0]=pcl-vm13RMS
8) Machines[1]=pcl-vm14RMS
9) (PreCheckScript=)
10) (PreOnlineScript=)
11) (PostOnlineScript=)
12) (PreOfflineScript=)
13) (OfflineDoneScript=)
14) (FaultScript=)
15) (AutoStartUp=yes)
16) (AutoSwitchOver=HostFailure|ResourceFailure|ShutDown)
17) (PreserveState=no)
18) (PersistentFault=0)
19) (ShutdownPriority=)
20) (OnlinePriority=)
21) (StandbyTransitions=)
22) (LicenseToKill=no)
23) (AutoBreak=yes)
24) (AutoBreakMaintMode=no)
25) (HaltFlag=no)
26) (PartialCluster=0)
27) (ScriptTimeout=)
Choose the setting to process: 18

```

13. Select [0] or [1] (the example below selects [1]).

```

1) HELP
2) RETURN
3) 0
4) 1
Enable persistent fault feature for this application: 4

```

14. Select [OnlinePriority].

```

Machines+Basics (appl:consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) REMOVE+EXIT
5) AdditionalMachine
6) AdditionalConsole
7) Machines[0]=pcl-vm13RMS
8) Machines[1]=pcl-vm14RMS
9) (PreCheckScript=)
10) (PreOnlineScript=)
11) (PostOnlineScript=)
12) (PreOfflineScript=)
13) (OfflineDoneScript=)
14) (FaultScript=)
15) (AutoStartUp=yes)
16) (AutoSwitchOver=HostFailure|ResourceFailure|ShutDown)
17) (PreserveState=no)
18) (PersistentFault=1)
19) (ShutdownPriority=)
20) (OnlinePriority=)
21) (StandbyTransitions=)
22) (LicenseToKill=no)
23) (AutoBreak=yes)
24) (AutoBreakMaintMode=no)
25) (HaltFlag=no)
26) (PartialCluster=0)
27) (ScriptTimeout=)
Choose the setting to process: 20

```

15. Select [0] or [1] (the example below selects [1]).

```
1) HELP
2) RETURN
3) 0
4) 1
Enable Online Priority (Active Standby) feature for this application: 4
```

16. Select [StandbyTransitions].

```
Machines+Basics (appl:consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) REMOVE+EXIT
5) AdditionalMachine
6) AdditionalConsole
7) Machines[0]=pcl-vm13RMS
8) Machines[1]=pcl-vm14RMS
9) (PreCheckScript=)
10) (PreOnlineScript=)
11) (PostOnlineScript=)
12) (PreOfflineScript=)
13) (OfflineDoneScript=)
14) (FaultScript=)
15) (AutoStartUp=yes)
16) (AutoSwitchOver=HostFailure|ResourceFailure|ShutDown)
17) (PreserveState=no)
18) (PersistentFault=1)
19) (ShutdownPriority=)
20) (OnlinePriority=1)
21) (StandbyTransitions=)
22) (LicenseToKill=no)
23) (AutoBreak=yes)
24) (AutoBreakMaintMode=no)
25) (HaltFlag=no)
26) (PartialCluster=0)
27) (ScriptTimeout=)
Choose the setting to process: 21
```

17. Select [CLEARFAULTREQUEST], then [STARTUP], then [SWITCHREQUEST], and then select [SAVE+RETURN] when the following window is displayed:

```
Set flags for StandbyTransitions: Currently set: ClearFaultRequest,StartUp,SwitchRequest (CTW)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+RETURN
4) NO(N)
5) NOT: CLEARFAULTREQUEST(C)
6) NOT: STARTUP(T)
7) NOT: SWITCHREQUEST(W)
Choose one of the flags: 3
```

18. Select [HaltFlag].

```
Machines+Basics (appl:consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) REMOVE+EXIT
5) AdditionalMachine
6) AdditionalConsole
7) Machines[0]=pcl-vm13RMS
8) Machines[1]=pcl-vm14RMS
9) (PreCheckScript=)
10) (PreOnlineScript=)
11) (PostOnlineScript=)
```

```

12) (PreOfflineScript=)
13) (OfflineDoneScript=)
14) (FaultScript=)
15) (AutoStartUp=yes)
16) (AutoSwitchOver=HostFailure|ResourceFailure|ShutDown)
17) (PreserveState=no)
18) (PersistentFault=1)
19) (ShutdownPriority=)
20) (OnlinePriority=1)
21) (StandbyTransitions=ClearFaultRequest|Startup|SwitchRequest)
22) (LicenseToKill=no)
23) (AutoBreak=yes)
24) (AutoBreakMaintMode=no)
25) (HaltFlag=no)
26) (PartialCluster=0)
27) (ScriptTimeout=)
Choose the setting to process: 25

```

19. Select [yes].

```

1) HELP
2) RETURN
3) yes
4) no
Set the Halt mode: 3

```

20. Ensure that all attributes are displayed as set in the previous steps, and then select [SAVE+EXIT].

```

Machines+Basics (appl:consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) REMOVE+EXIT
5) AdditionalMachine
6) AdditionalConsole
7) Machines[0]=pcl-vm13RMS
8) Machines[1]=pcl-vm14RMS
9) (PreCheckScript=)
10) (PreOnlineScript=)
11) (PostOnlineScript=)
12) (PreOfflineScript=)
13) (OfflineDoneScript=)
14) (FaultScript=)
15) (AutoStartUp=yes)
16) (AutoSwitchOver=HostFailure|ResourceFailure|ShutDown)
17) (PreserveState=no)
18) (PersistentFault=1)
19) (ShutdownPriority=)
20) (OnlinePriority=1)
21) (StandbyTransitions=ClearFaultRequest|Startup|SwitchRequest)
22) (LicenseToKill=no)
23) (AutoBreak=yes)
24) (AutoBreakMaintMode=no)
25) (HaltFlag=yes)
26) (PartialCluster=0)
27) (ScriptTimeout=)
Choose the setting to process: 3

```

21. The following window will be displayed:

```

Settings of turnkey wizard "STANDBY" (APPL:not yet consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
10) Enterprise-Postgres(-)
11) Symfoware(-)
12) Procedure:SystemState3(-)

```

```

4) -
5) ApplicationName=APP1
6) Machines+Basics(appl)
7) CommandLines(-)
8) Procedure:Application(-)
9) Procedure:BasicApplication(-)
Choose the setting to process:
13) Procedure:SystemState2(-)
14) Gls:Global-Link-Services(-)
15) IpAddresses(-)
16) LocalFileSystems(-)
17) Gds:Global-Disk-Services(-)

```

### A.1.3 Creating Gds Resources

1. Select [Gds:Global-Disk-Services].

```

Settings of turnkey wizard "STANDBY" (APP1:not yet consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) -
5) ApplicationName=APP1
6) Machines+Basics(appl)
7) CommandLines(-)
8) Procedure:Application(-)
9) Procedure:BasicApplication(-)
Choose the setting to process:17
10) Enterprise-Postgres(-)
11) Symfoware(-)
12) Procedure:SystemState3(-)
13) Procedure:SystemState2(-)
14) Gls:Global-Link-Services(-)
15) IpAddresses(-)
16) LocalFileSystems(-)
17) Gds:Global-Disk-Services(-)

```

2. Select [AdditionalDiskClass].

```

Volume management (Gds_APP1:not yet consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
Choose the setting to process: 5
4) REMOVE+EXIT
5) AdditionalDiskClass
6) (ClassNameFilter=)
7) (StandbySupport=no)
8) (AutoRecover=no)
9) (Timeout=1800)

```

3. Select a class.

```

1) HELP
2) RETURN
3) FREECHOICE
4) class0001
Choose the disk class: 4

```

4. Follow the steps above for all shared disk classes to be used by all file systems to be registered in the cluster application. When doing so, configure the MONITORONLY attribute as shown in the following table:

Purpose of file system	MONITORONLY attribute
Data storage destination directory	No
Backup data storage destination directory	Yes
Table space	No
Transaction log storage destination directory	No

To set the MONITORONLY attribute to "Yes", select "MONITORONLY".

```

Set a flag for the disk class: class0001
Currently set:
1) HELP
2) -
5) MONITORONLY(M)

```

- 3) SAVE+RETURN
- 4) DEFAULT

Choose additionally one of the flags:

5. To configure the disk class, select [StandbySupport] and specify "no" - this means that upon failure, the disk will switch according to the purpose of the class.

Volume management (Gds\_APP1:consistent)

- 1) HELP
- 2) -
- 3) SAVE+EXIT
- 4) REMOVE+EXIT
- 5) AdditionalDiskClass
- 6) DiskClasses[0]=class0001
- 7) (ClassNameFilter=)
- 8) (StandbySupport=no)
- 9) (AutoRecover=no)
- 10) (Timeout=1800)

Choose the setting to process: 8

6. Select [SAVE+EXIT].

Volume management (Gds\_APP1:consistent)

- 1) HELP
- 2) -
- 3) SAVE+EXIT
- 4) REMOVE+EXIT
- 5) AdditionalDiskClass
- 6) DiskClasses[0]=class0001
- 7) (ClassNameFilter=)
- 8) (StandbySupport=no)
- 9) (AutoRecover=no)
- 10) (Timeout=1800)

Choose the setting to process: 3

## A.1.4 Creating Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres Resources

1. Select [Enterprise-Postgres].

Settings of turnkey wizard "STANDBY" (APP1:consistent)

- 1) HELP
- 2) -
- 3) SAVE+EXIT
- 4) -
- 5) ApplicationName=APP1
- 6) Machines+Basics(appl)
- 7) CommandLines(-)
- 8) Procedure:Application(-)
- 9) Procedure:BasicApplication(-)
- 10) Enterprise-Postgres(-)
- 11) Symfoware(-)
- 12) Procedure:SystemState3(-)
- 13) Procedure:SystemState2(-)
- 14) Gls:Global-Link-Services(-)
- 15) IpAddresses(-)
- 16) LocalFileSystems(-)
- 17) Gds:Global-Disk-Services(Gds\_APP1)

Choose the setting to process:10

2. Select [AdditionalResource].

Resource (Fsep\_APP1:not yet consistent)

- 1) HELP
- 2) -
- 3) SAVE+EXIT
- 4) REMOVE+EXIT
- 5) AdditionalResource

Choose the setting to process: 5

3. Select the database cluster name specified in the pgx\_pclsrc command in ["2.8 Registering Resource Information for the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres Database Cluster"](#).

- 1) HELP
- 2) RETURN
- 3) FRECHOICE
- 4) inst1

Choose the resource: 4

4. Select [SAVE+EXIT].

Resource (Fsep\_APP1:consistent)

- 1) HELP
- 2) -
- 6) ResourceName[0]=inst1
- 7) Flags[0]=T900

```

3) SAVE+EXIT
4) REMOVE+EXIT
5) AdditionalResource
Choose the setting to process: 3

8) OnlineTimeout[0]=3600
9) OfflineTimeout[0]=1800
10) FaultScript[0]='

```

## A.1.5 Creating Gls or Takeover Network Resources

Create Gls or takeover network resources to use takeover network resources. This section provides an example for configuring Gl resources.



See

- Refer to the PRIMECLUSTER Installation and Administration Guide for information on creating takeover network resources.
- Refer to the PRIMECLUSTER Installation and Administration Guide for information on creating Gl resources.

1. Select [Gls:Global-Link-Services].

```

Settings of turnkey wizard "STANDBY" (APP1:consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) -
5) ApplicationName=APP1
6) Machines+Basics(app1)
7) CommandLines(-)
8) Procedure:Application(-)
9) Procedure:BasicApplication(-)
Choose the setting to process:14

10) Enterprise-Postgres(Fsep_APP1)
11) Symfoware(-)
12) Procedure:SystemState3(-)
13) Procedure:SystemState2(-)
14) Gls:Global-Link-Services(-)
15) IpAddresses(-)
16) LocalFileSystems(-)
17) Gds:Global-Disk-Services(Gds_APP1)

```

2. Select [AdditionalTakeoverIpaddress].

```

Gls (Gls_APP1:not yet consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
Choose the setting to process: 5

4) REMOVE+EXIT
5) AdditionalTakeoverIpaddress
6) (Timeout=60)

```

3. Select a takeover IP.

```

1) HELP
2) RETURN
3) FREECHOICE
4) takeoverip
Choose a takeover IP address for Gls: 4

```

4. Select [SAVE+RETURN].

```

Set a flag for takeover IP address: takeoverip
Currently set:
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+RETURN
4) DEFAULT
Choose additionally one of the flags: 3

5) AUTORECOVER(A)

```

5. Select [SAVE+EXIT].

```

Gls (Gls_APP1:consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT

5) AdditionalTakeoverIpaddress
6) TakeoverIpaddress[0]=N,takeoverip
7) (Timeout=60)

```

```
4) REMOVE+EXIT
Choose the setting to process: 3
```

## A.1.6 Creating Fsystem Resources

### 1. Select [LocalFileSystem].

```
Settings of turnkey wizard "STANDBY" (APP1:consistent)
1) HELP                                10) Enterprise-Postgres(Fsep_APP1)
2) -                                    11) Symfoware(-)
3) SAVE+EXIT                            12) Procedure:SystemState3(-)
4) -                                    13) Procedure:SystemState2(-)
5) ApplicationName=APP1                 14) Gls:Global-Link-Services(Gls_APP1)
6) Machines+Basics(appl)                15) IpAddresses(-)
7) CommandLines(-)                      16) LocalFileSystems(-)
8) Procedure:Application(-)              17) Gds:Global-Disk-Services(Gds_APP1)
9) Procedure:BasicApplication(-)
Choose the setting to process:16
```

### 2. Select [AdditionalMountPoint].

```
File systems (Lfs_APP1:not yet consistent)
1) HELP                                4) REMOVE+EXIT                    7) (Timeout=180)
2) -                                    5) AdditionalMountPoint
3) SAVE+EXIT                            6) (Filter=)
Choose the setting to process: 5
```

### 3. Select the mount point of the file system.

For all mount points assigned to the data storage destination directory, the backup data storage destination directory, the tablespace directory, and the transaction log storage destination directory, repeat Steps 3 to 5. Additionally, to register multiple file systems for monitoring, repeat Steps 3 to 5 before proceeding to configure settings for file systems used for the job.

```
1) HELP                                5) /mnt/swdsk1
2) RETURN                              6) /mnt/swdsk2
3) FRECHOICE
4) ALL
Choose a mount point: 5
```

### 4. Configure the MONITORONLY attribute.

Purpose of the file system	MONITORONLY attribute
Data storage destination directory	No
Backup data storage destination directory	Yes
Table space	No
Transaction log storage destination directory	No

Select MONITORONLY to specify Yes to the MONITORONLY attribute.

```
Set flags for mount point: /mnt/swdsk1 Currently set: LOCAL,AUTORECOVER (LA)
1) HELP                                4) DEFAULT                          7) SHARE(S)
2) -                                    5) SYNC(Y)                          8) MONITORONLY(M)
3) SAVE+RETURN                          6) NOT:AUTORECOVER(A)
Choose one of the flags: 8
```

5. Select [SAVE+RETURN].

```
Set flags for mount point: /mnt/swdsk1 Currently set:
LOCAL,AUTORECOVER, MONITORONLY (LAM)
1) HELP                4) DEFAULT              7) SHARE(S)
2) -                   5) SYNC(Y)             8) NOT:MONITORONLY(M)
3) SAVE+RETURN         6) NOT:AUTORECOVER(A)
Choose one of the flags: 3
```

6. After configuring all mount points, select [SAVE+EXIT].

```
File systems (Lfs_APP1:consistent)
1) HELP                6) MountPoints[0]=LA:/mnt/monitor1
2) -                   7) MountPoints[1]=LA:/mnt/monitor2
3) SAVE+EXIT          8) (Filter=)
4) REMOVE+EXIT        9) (Timeout=180)
5) AdditionalMountPoint
Choose the setting to process: 3
```

7. Select [SAVE+EXIT].

```
Settings of turnkey wizard "STANDBY" (APP1:consistent)
1) HELP                10) Enterprise-Postgres(Fsep_APP1)
2) -                   11) Symfoware(-)
3) SAVE+EXIT          12) Procedure:SystemState3(-)
4) -                   13) Procedure:SystemState2(-)
5) ApplicationName=APPL 14) Gls:Global-Link-Services(Gls_APP1)
6) Machines+Basics(appl) 15) IpAddresses(-)
7) CommandLines(-)     16) LocalFileSystems(Lfs_APP1)
8) Procedure:Application(-) 17) Gds:Global-Disk-Services(Gds_APP1)
9) Procedure:BasicApplication(-)
Choose the setting to process:3
```



See

Refer to the PRIMECLUSTER Installation and Administration Guide for information on creating Fsystem resources.

## A.1.7 Creating Resources and Finalizing Cluster Application Creation

1. Select [Configuration-Generate].

```
pcl-vm13: Main configuration menu, current configuration: config
No RMS active in the cluster
1) HELP                10) Configuration-Remove
2) QUIT                11) Configuration-Freeze
3) Application-Create  12) Configuration-Thaw
4) Application-Edit    13) Configuration-Edit-Global-Settings
5) Application-Remove  14) Configuration-Consistency-Report
6) Application-Clone   15) Configuration-ScriptExecution
7) Configuration-Generate 16) RMS-CreateMachine
8) Configuration-Activate 17) RMS-RemoveMachine
9) Configuration-Copy
Choose an action: 7
```

2. Select [Configuration-Activate].

If processing is successful, "The activation has finished successfully." will be displayed. If this message is not displayed, there is an issue with the information or configuration that was set. In such a case, review the changed information.

```
pcl-vm13: Main configuration menu, current configuration: config
No RMS active in the cluster
1) HELP                10) Configuration-Remove
```

```

2) QUIT
3) Application-Create
4) Application-Edit
5) Application-Remove
6) Application-Clone
7) Configuration-Generate
8) Configuration-Activate
9) Configuration-Copy
11) Configuration-Freeze
12) Configuration-Thaw
13) Configuration-Edit-Global-Settings
14) Configuration-Consistency-Report
15) Configuration-ScriptExecution
16) RMS-CreateMachine
17) RMS-RemoveMachine
Choose an action: 8

```

3. Select [QUIT].

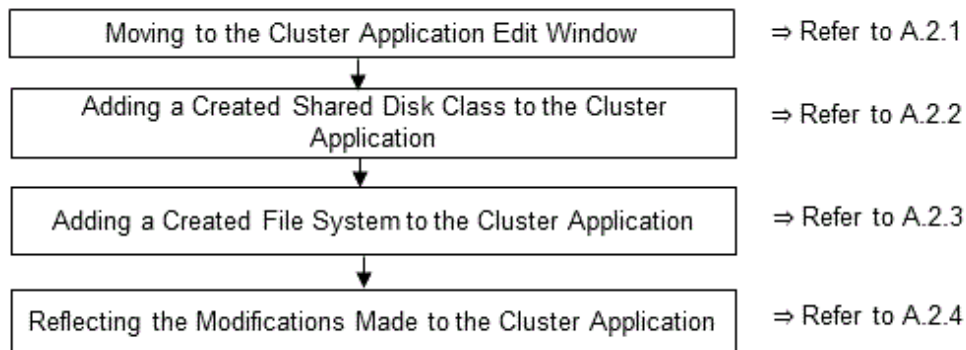
```

pcl-vm13: Main configuration menu, current configuration: config
No RMS active in the cluster
1) HELP
2) QUIT
3) Application-Create
4) Application-Edit
5) Application-Remove
6) Application-Clone
7) Configuration-Generate
8) Configuration-Activate
9) Configuration-Copy
10) Configuration-Remove
11) Configuration-Freeze
12) Configuration-Thaw
13) Configuration-Edit-Global-Settings
14) Configuration-Consistency-Report
15) Configuration-ScriptExecution
16) RMS-CreateMachine
17) RMS-RemoveMachine
Choose an action: 2

```

## A.2 Modifying Cluster Applications

Follow the steps shown below to add a new file system to a cluster application. Refer to the PRIMECLUSTER Installation and Administration Guide for information on other modifications on cluster applications. Stop the RMS on all nodes when modifying cluster applications.



### A.2.1 Moving to the Cluster Application Edit Window

1. Execute the hvw command.

```
# /opt/SMAW/SMAWRrms/bin/hvw
```

2. Select [Application-Edit].

```

pcl-vm13: Main configuration menu, current configuration: config
No RMS active in the cluster
1) HELP
2) QUIT
3) Application-Create
4) Application-Edit
5) Application-Remove
6) Application-Clone
10) Configuration-Remove
11) Configuration-Freeze
12) Configuration-Thaw
13) Configuration-Edit-Global-Settings
14) Configuration-Consistency-Report
15) Configuration-ScriptExecution

```

```

7) Configuration-Generate          16) RMS-CreateMachine
8) Configuration-Activate          17) RMS-RemoveMachine
9) Configuration-Copy
Choose an action: 4

```

3. Select the user application to be used.

```

Edit: Application selection menu (restricted):
1) HELP
2) QUIT
3) RETURN
4) OPTIONS
5) APP1
Application Name: 5

```

## A.2.2 Adding a Created Shared Disk Class to the Cluster Application

1. Select [Gds:Global-Disk-Services].

```

Settings of turnkey wizard "STANDBY" (APP1:consistent)
1) HELP                                10) Enterprise-Postgres(Fsep_APP1)
2) READONLY                            11) Symfoware(-)
3) SAVE+EXIT                           12) Procedure:SystemState3(-)
4) -                                    13) Procedure:SystemState2(-)
5) ApplicationName=APP1                14) Gls:Global-Link-Services(Gls_APP1)
6) Machines+Basics(appl)              15) IpAddresses(-)
7) CommandLines(-)                   16) LocalFileSystems(Lfs_APP1)
8) Procedure:Application(-)           17) Gds:Global-Disk-Services(Gds_APP1)
9) Procedure:BasicApplication(-)
Choose the setting to process:17

```

2. Select [AdditionalDiskClass].

```

Volume management (Gds_APP1:consistent)
1) HELP                                6) DiskClasses[0]=class0001
2) NO-SAVE+EXIT                        7) (ClassNameFilter=)
3) SAVE+EXIT                           8) (StandbySupport=no)
4) REMOVE+EXIT                         9) (AutoRecover=no)
5) AdditionalDiskClass                 10) (Timeout=1800)
Choose the setting to process: 5

```

3. Select the created class.

```

1) HELP
2) RETURN
3) FREECHOICE
4) class0001
5) class0002
Choose the disk class: 5

```

4. Select [SAVE+EXIT].

```

Volume management (Gds_APP1:consistent)
1) HELP                                7) DiskClasses[1]=class0002
2) NO-SAVE+EXIT                        8) (ClassNameFilter=)
3) SAVE+EXIT                           9) (StandbySupport=no)
4) REMOVE+EXIT                         10) (AutoRecover=no)
5) AdditionalDiskClass                 11) (Timeout=1800)
6) DiskClasses[0]=class0001
Choose the setting to process: 3

```

5. Select [SAVE+EXIT] to quit or [LocalFileSystems] to add local file systems.

```
Settings of turnkey wizard "STANDBY" (APP1:consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) -
5) ApplicationName=APP1
6) Machines+Basics(app1)
7) CommandLines(-)
8) Procedure:Application(-)
9) Procedure:BasicApplication(-)
10) Enterprise-Postgres(Fsep_APP1)
11) Symfoware(-)
12) Procedure:SystemState3(-)
13) Procedure:SystemState2(-)
14) Gls:Global-Link-Services(Gls_APP1)
15) IpAddresses(-)
16) LocalFileSystems(Lfs_APP1)
17) Gds:Global-Disk-Services(Gds_APP1)
Choose the setting to process:
```

## A.2.3 Adding a Created File System to the Cluster Application

1. Select [LocalFileSystems].

```
Settings of turnkey wizard "STANDBY" (APP1:consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) -
5) ApplicationName=APP1
6) Machines+Basics(app1)
7) CommandLines(-)
8) Procedure:Application(-)
9) Procedure:BasicApplication(-)
10) Enterprise-Postgres(Fsep_APP1)
11) Symfoware(-)
12) Procedure:SystemState3(-)
13) Procedure:SystemState2(-)
14) Gls:Global-Link-Services(Gls_APP1)
15) IpAddresses(-)
16) LocalFileSystems(Lfs_APP1)
17) Gds:Global-Disk-Services(Gds_APP1)
Choose the setting to process:16
```

2. Select [AdditionalMountPoint].

```
File systems (Lfs_APP1:consistent)
1) HELP
2) NO-SAVE+EXIT
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) REMOVE+EXIT
5) AdditionalMountPoint
6) MountPoints[0]=LA:/mnt/swdsk1
7) MountPoints[1]=LA:/mnt/swdsk2
8) (Filter=)
9) (Timeout=180)
Choose the setting to process: 5
```

3. After registering the file systems to be used, select [SAVE+EXIT].

```
File systems (Lfs_APP1:consistent)
1) HELP
2) NO-SAVE+EXIT
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) REMOVE+EXIT
5) AdditionalMountPoint
6) MountPoints[0]= LA:/mnt/swdsk1
7) MountPoints[1]=LA:/mnt/swdsk2
8) MountPoints[2]=LA:/mnt/swdsk3
9) (Filter=)
10) (Timeout=180)
Choose the setting to process:
```

## A.2.4 Reflecting Modifications Made to the Cluster Application

1. Select [SAVE+EXIT].

```
Settings of turnkey wizard "STANDBY" (APP1:consistent)
1) HELP
2) -
3) SAVE+EXIT
4) -
10) Enterprise-Postgres(Fsep_APP1)
11) Symfoware(-)
12) Procedure:SystemState3(-)
13) Procedure:SystemState2(-)
```

```

5) ApplicationName=APP1          14) Gls:Global-Link-Services(Gls_APP1)
6) Machines+Basics(app1)       15) IpAddresses(-)
7) CommandLine(-)              16) LocalFileSystems(Lfs_APP1)
8) Procedure:Application(-)     17) Gds:Global-Disk-Services(Gds_APP1)
9) Procedure:BasicApplication(-)
Choose the setting to process:3

```

2. Select [RETURN].

```

Edit: Application selection menu (restricted):
1) HELP
2) QUIT
3) RETURN
4) OPTIONS
5) APP1
Application Name: 3

```

3. Select [Configuration-Generate].

```

pcl-vm13: Main configuration menu, current configuration: config
No RMS active in the cluster
1) HELP                      10) Configuration-Remove
2) QUIT                      11) Configuration-Freeze
3) Application-Create        12) Configuration-Thaw
4) Application-Edit          13) Configuration-Edit-Global-Settings
5) Application-Remove        14) Configuration-Consistency-Report
6) Application-Clone         15) Configuration-ScriptExecution
7) Configuration-Generate    16) RMS-CreateMachine
8) Configuration-Activate    17) RMS-RemoveMachine
9) Configuration-Copy
Choose an action: 7

```

4. Select [Configuration-Activate].

If processing is successful, "The activation has finished successfully." will be displayed. If this message is not displayed, there is an issue with the information or configuration that was set. In such a case, review the changed information.

```

pcl-vm13: Main configuration menu, current configuration: config
No RMS active in the cluster
1) HELP                      10) Configuration-Remove
2) QUIT                      11) Configuration-Freeze
3) Application-Create        12) Configuration-Thaw
4) Application-Edit          13) Configuration-Edit-Global-Settings
5) Application-Remove        14) Configuration-Consistency-Report
6) Application-Clone         15) Configuration-ScriptExecution
7) Configuration-Generate    16) RMS-CreateMachine
8) Configuration-Activate    17) RMS-RemoveMachine
9) Configuration-Copy
Choose an action: 8

```

5. Select [QUIT].

```

pcl-vm13: Main configuration menu, current configuration: config
No RMS active in the cluster
1) HELP                      10) Configuration-Remove
2) QUIT                      11) Configuration-Freeze
3) Application-Create        12) Configuration-Thaw
4) Application-Edit          13) Configuration-Edit-Global-Settings
5) Application-Remove        14) Configuration-Consistency-Report
6) Application-Clone         15) Configuration-ScriptExecution
7) Configuration-Generate    16) RMS-CreateMachine
8) Configuration-Activate    17) RMS-RemoveMachine
9) Configuration-Copy
Choose an action: 2

```

# Appendix B Command Reference

This appendix explains for details in command.

## B.1 pgx\_pclrsc

### Name

`pgx_pclrsc` -- Register, unregister, or display Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database cluster with PRIMECLUSTER as resource of PRIMECLUSTER.

### Synopsis

```
pgx_pclrsc -a -c name -u osuser -D directory -w directory
           {-n nodes | -s} [options...]
pgx_pclrsc -d -c name
pgx_pclrsc -p [-c name]
```

### Description

`pgx_pclrsc` is an utility for registering or unregistering Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database cluster with PRIMECLUSTER, or displaying settings of Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database cluster registered with PRIMECLUSTER. Execute the command on a member node of the cluster. Only the super user(root) can execute this command.

### Options

`-a`

`--add`

Register the specified database cluster with PRIMECLUSTER. If the specified database cluster has already been registered with PRIMECLUSTER, then terminate abnormally.

`-c name`

`--db-cluster-name=name`

Specify database cluster name. *name* is case-sensitive, and must be within 16 bytes, and an initial letter must be ascii alphabet, and following letters must be ascii alphabet or ascii digit or underscore(\_).

`-d`

`--delete`

Unregister the specified database cluster from PRIMECLUSTER.

`-D directory`

`--pgdata=directory`

Specify an absolute path of data directory.

`--db-user=name`

Specify a database super user. Default is the user specified with '-u'.

`-n nodes`

`--member-nodes=nodes`

Specify names of all member nodes of the cluster. Specify a cluster node name with suffix "RMS" to the name. Separate names with comma(,). (e.g. -n node1RMS,node2RMS)

`-p`

`--print`

Print a list of database clusters registered with PRIMECLUSTER. If `-c` option is specified, then print settings of the database cluster.

`--response-timeout=seconds`

Specify timeout of the query for health check. It's used with a count specified with '`--timeout-retry-num`'. The query is "SELECT 1" to the database "template1". If '0', wait infinitely. (default: '0')

`-s`

`--single-node`

Specify this option for single-node cluster operation. You cannot specify this option with the `-n` option.

`--timeout-retry-count=count`

Specify a limit count of retrying query when timeout is occurred. If retry counter is over the limit, then PRIMECLUSTER considers status of the database server as FAULT. If a query doesn't timeout once, retry counter is reset. (default: '6')

`--trace-max-file-size=size`

Specify max size(KB) of trace file. (default: '10240')

`-u osuser`

`--os-user=osuser`

Specify an OS user who can start/stop Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database server.

`-w directory`

`--work-dir=directory`

Specify a directory for temporary data and trace files. It's used for starting, stopping or checking Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database server. If the directory doesn't exist, then create it. Owner of the directory created by the command is set to the user specified with '`-u`'. Permission of the directory created by the command is set to 0700.

`--watch-interval=seconds`

Specify an interval. It's used for the amount of time between health checks. (default: '3')

## Diagnostics

0 : On success

otherwise : On error

## Notes

Before unregistering a resource, stop RMS of PRIMECLUSTER.

## Example

The following is the simplest example of resource registration in standby operation.

```
# pgx_pclrsc -a -c inst1 -u postgres -D /mnt/swdsk1/pgdata -w /var/tmp/work -n node1RMS,node2RMS
```

The following is the simplest example of resource registration in a single-node cluster operation.

```
# pgx_pclrsc -a -c inst1 -u postgres -D /mnt/swdsk1/pgdata -w /var/tmp/work -s
```

# Appendix C Failover Operation in Streaming Replication

By combining streaming replication and failover operation, continuity of database operations can be ensured.

The following are additional notes on streaming replication when failover operation is applied to the primary server, standby server, or both.

## Information

In this appendix, a group of nodes or a single server connected by streaming replication is referred to as a "primary server" or "standby server". When a specific node is explicitly indicated, it is expressed as "primary server's operational node" or simply as "standby server" in the case of a single server.

## C.1 Possible Cluster Operation

### For failover operation of primary server

Same as "[1.1 Definition of Failover Operation](#)"

### For failover operation of standby server

As with the primary server, for example, if the operational system goes down, the standby system takes over the contents of the shared disk and becomes the operational system, and can continue as a standby server. Also, applications (reference operations) that you want to run on the active system of the database can be switched in conjunction with the database. Cascaded standby operation, in which replication from one standby server to another is performed, is also possible.

## C.2 Overview of Failover Operation

### C.2.1 Supported Operational Forms and System Configurations

The following failover operation and system configurations are supported

#### Operational form of streaming replication

Failover operation is available for the following servers configured for streaming replication.

- Primary server for asynchronous replication only
- Standby server for asynchronous replication
- Cascaded standby server (cascaded replication configuration)

## Information

- As the reason why the synchronous replication isn't supported, if the communication path between servers is disconnected or the standby server goes down, log transfer from the primary server to the standby server will not be possible, and operations running on the primary server instance will stop. Therefore, to ensure business continuity on the primary server, synchronous replication is not supported. However, in an environment where synchronous replication is performed between servers where neither the replication source nor the replication destination is a failover operation, there is no problem in adding a server with failover operation as an additional asynchronous standby server.
- Servers that perform failover operation cannot be monitored by database multiplexing.
- Please refer to the "PostgreSQL Documentation" for information on how to set up and use streaming replication. This section describes the key points for combining streaming replication with failover operations.
- The connection status of streaming replication is not monitored by PRIMECLUSTER. Even if streaming replication is disconnected, database operations can continue on the standby server. However, if the disconnection

is prolonged, the database will not be up-to-date, so please monitor the connection status and make decisions to continue operations as necessary.

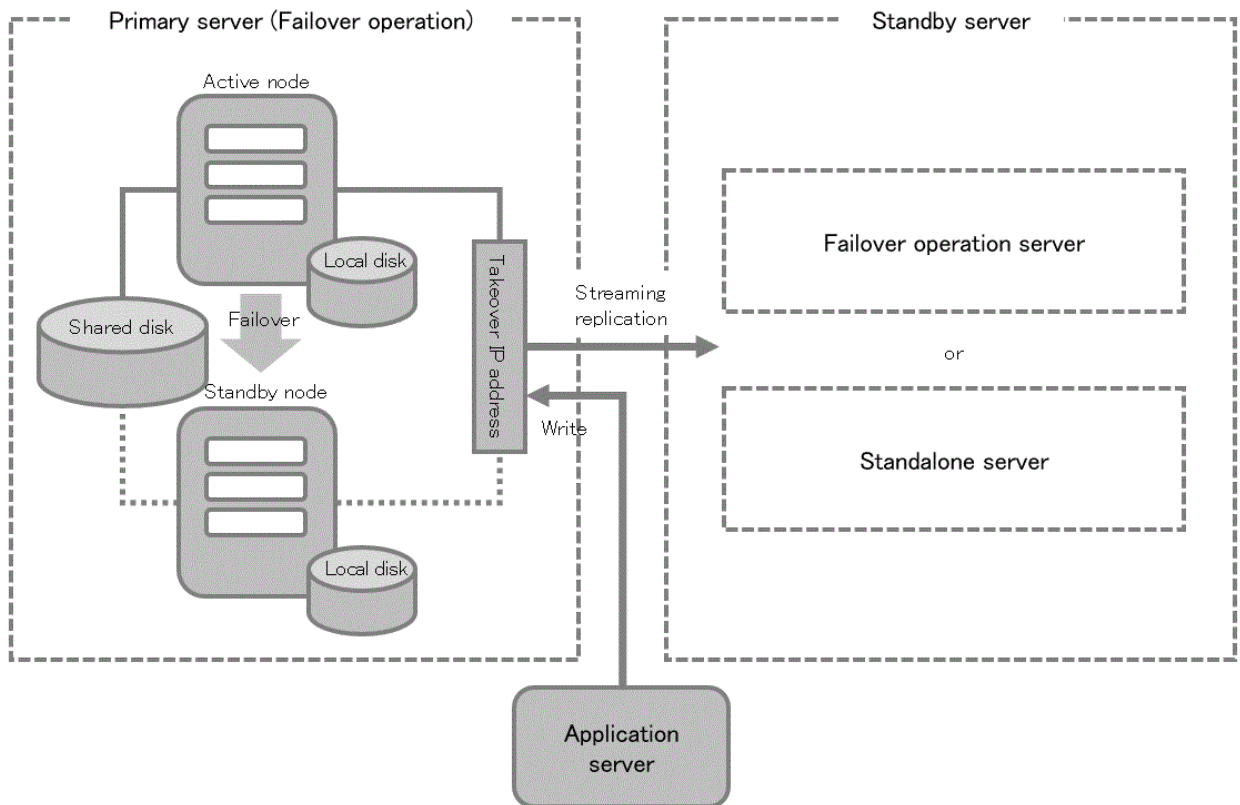
## Failover operation functions and operational forms

Failover operation on the primary or standby server supports 1:1 operational standby as well as standby functionality. Cluster applications are also created on a per-primary or per-standby server basis.

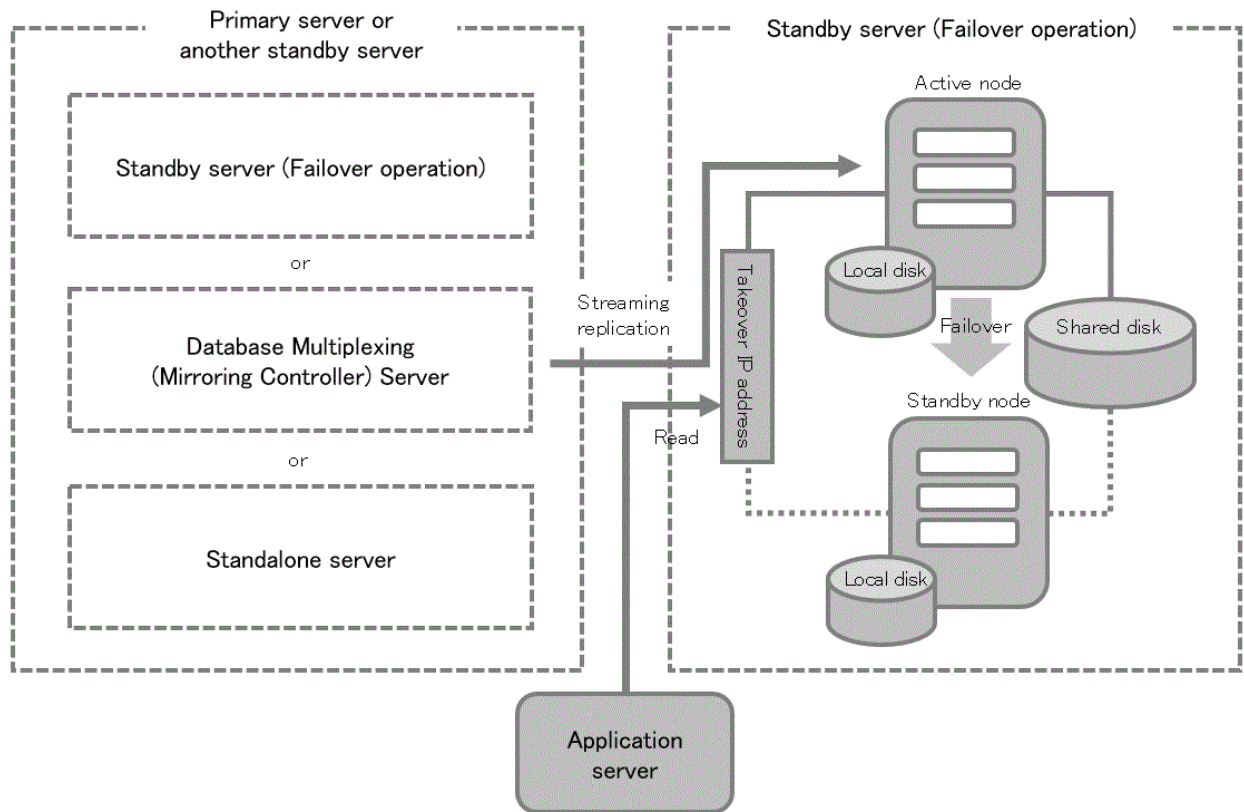
## System configuration for failover operation

The following figure shows the configuration for failover operation of the primary or standby server. The primary or standby server has a file system on a shared disk that is mounted only on the active system node.

- Configuration diagram for failover operation of the primary server



- Configuration diagram for failover operation of standby server



**Point**

The network for connections from user applications accessing the database (business network) and the network for streaming replication connections from the standby server (log transfer network) can be located on different networks.

**Enterprise Postgres resources and locations**

The resources and locations of Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres on the standby and primary servers are the same as in "1.2 System Configuration of Failover Operation".

**Point**

The directory for storing backup data on the standby server is not required if the standby server is not promoted to the primary server.

**See**

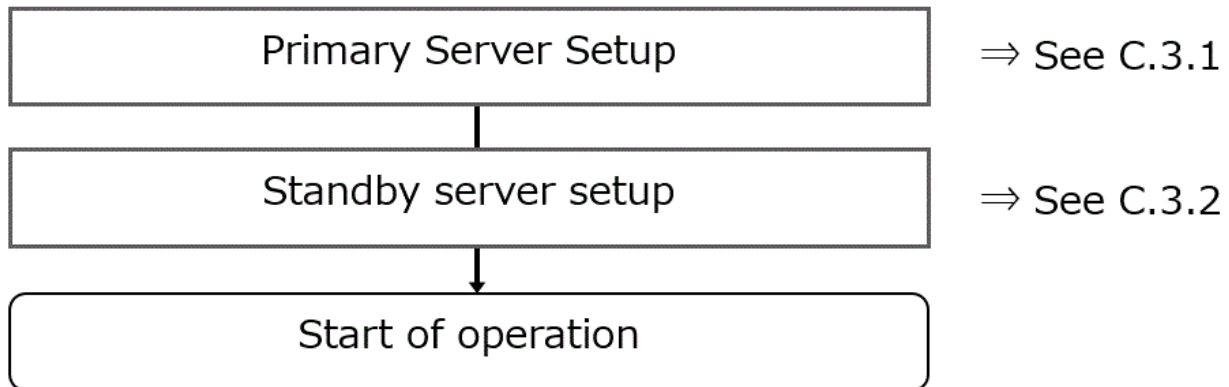
See "HA Cluster without Database Multiplexing Operation" in the Operations Guide for keystore file placement.

**C.3 Set up failover operation**

Follow the steps below for setup.

This procedure is described for failover operation on both the primary and standby servers.

If you want to perform the failover operation only one of the servers, please refer to the "PostgreSQL Documentation" and Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres manual for the server that will not be failovering. For the server that will perform failover operation, refer to the setup procedure for the appropriate server.



### C.3.1 Primary Server Setup

---

Set up the primary server by referring to "[Chapter 2 Setting Up Failover Operation](#)"

However, additional precautions and steps are required in "[2.2 Configuring PRIMECLUSTER](#)", "[2.7 Creating a Database Cluster](#)" and "[2.11 Creating a Cluster Application](#)" have additional precautions and required steps.

#### Notes on GLS settings

Regarding the GLS settings performed in "[2.2 Configuring PRIMECLUSTER](#)", if the business network and log transfer network are separate networks, GLS settings are required for both networks.

#### Point

When a communication path set in the GLS is registered to a cluster, the default setting is to switch clusters in the event of a transmission path failure. While this is a desirable setting for the business network, the default setting for the log transfer network is not essential for business continuity and may result in unnecessary switching.

To avoid this problem, it is recommended that the GLS be configured not to switch clusters in the event of a transmission path failure for the log transfer network.

If the setting is not to switch over in the event of a transmission path failure in the log transfer network, operations will continue with streaming replication suspended in the event of a failure in all active log transfer network. To resume streaming replication, it is necessary to identify the abnormalities and take manual measures (e.g., switching clusters, repairing failed routes, etc.).

#### See

Please refer to the GLS manual for information on how to set up the cluster switching not to be performed in the event of a transmission path failure.

#### Additional steps when creating a database cluster

The following additional steps are required for "[2.7 Creating a Database Cluster](#)".

- Configuration of pg\_hba.conf file
- Configuration of postgresql.conf file

Configuration of pg\_hba.conf file

Add the following entry to the pg\_hba.conf file to authenticate connections from the standby server

#	TYPE	DATABASE	USER	ADDRESS	METHOD
	host	replication	User name	Standby server address	Authentication
	method				

For user name, specify the user name to connect from the standby server. Also, for Standby server address, specify the IP address to connect to the log transfer network.

The above example is for only one standby server. Please add entries for all servers you may connect as standby servers.

### Point

#### When setting an authentication method other than trust authentication

When connecting from the standby server as the instance administrator user, create a .pgpass file in the instance administrator user's home directory to specify the password to the replication database for automatic authentication when connecting to the primary server. This will verify that the instance administrator user's OS user and the user registered in the database are the same, and that the connection was not made by an unspecified user. In addition, the pre-defined password is used for authentication to automatically connect.

### Information

We do not recommend configuring trust authentication. If trust authentication is set, all OS users who can log in to the primary server will be able to connect, and if one of these is a malicious user, then that user can corrupt the standby server data, or cause the job system to fail, by sending an erroneous transaction log. Therefore, decide on the authentication method according to the security requirements of the system using streaming replication operation.

Refer to "Authentication Methods" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on the authentication methods that can be set.

#### Configuring of postgresql.conf file

Specify the following parameters in the postgresql.conf file for streaming replication. postgresql.conf file is duplicated when the standby server instance is created. Therefore, also set the parameters required on the standby server.

Table C.1 Parameters to be set

Parameter	Contents of Designation	remarks
wal_level	replica or logical	Specify "logical" if logical decoding is also used.
max_wal_senders	Number of standby servers + 1	Specify the number of standby servers (n) + 1.
hot_standby	on	Specify this to perform reference-based operations on the standby server.
wal_keep_size	WAL storage size (megabytes)	If a delay exceeding the value set in this parameter occurs, the WAL segment required later by the primary server may be deleted.  Additionally, if you stop a standby server (for maintenance, for example), consider the stop time and set a value that will not cause the WAL segment to be deleted.  Refer to "Estimating Transaction Log Space Requirements" in the

Parameter	Contents of Designation	remarks
		Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on estimating the WAL save size.
wal_sender_timeout	Timeout time (milliseconds)	Specify the time to determine that an error has occurred in the transfer of transaction logs on the primary server side. By specifying this parameter, log transfer to the standby server can be resumed even if the standby server temporarily stops due to failover, etc.
wal_receiver_timeout	Timeout time (milliseconds)	Specify the time to determine that an error has occurred in receiving transaction logs on the standby server side. By specifying this parameter, log reception from the primary server can be resumed even if the primary server temporarily stops due to failover, etc.

### Point

Replication slots can be used instead of the wal\_keep\_size parameter to prevent deletion of old WAL segments. See "Replication Slots" in the "PostgreSQL Documentation" for details on replication slots.

### See

- For more information on the pg\_hba.conf file, see "Client Authentication" in "PostgreSQL Documentation".
- For more information on the postgresql.conf file, see "Server Configuration" in the "PostgreSQL Documentation".

## Additional steps when creating a cluster application

The following additional steps are required for "2.11 Creating a Cluster Application".

If the business network that accepts connections from applications and the log transfer network that accepts replication connections for log transferring are GIs resources on separate networks, both the business network and the log transfer network GIs resources must be Register them as cluster application resources.

## C.3.2 Standby Server Setup

Follow the steps below for setup.

The procedure is almost the same as in "Chapter 2 Setting Up Failover Operation" but some of the steps are different.

In this section, the word primary server is used as the replication source server. If you are building a cascaded standby environment, please read primary server as upstream server.

Procedure	Work item		See
	Active system	standby system	
1	Installing PRIMECLUSTER and Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres		"2.1 Installing PRIMECLUSTER and Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres"
2	Configuring PRIMECLUSTER		"2.2 Configuring PRIMECLUSTER".
3	Creating a GDS Volume (*1)		"2.3 Creating a GDS Volume"  Note: It is not mandatory to create a directory for storing backup data.
4	Creating a file system (*1)		"2.4 Creating a File System"
5	Creating a user for the operating system to start Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres		"2.5 Creating an Operating System User to Start Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres"
6	Mounting the file system		"2.6 Mounting the File System"
7	Creating a Database cluster (*1)		"Creating a Database Cluster"
8	Registering resource information for the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database cluster		"2.8 Registering Resource Information for the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres Database Cluster".
9	Configuring storage data protection using transparent data encryption (*1)		"Creating a Database Cluster"
10	Unmounting the file system		"2.10 Unmounting the File System"
11	Creating a cluster application		"2.11 Creating a Cluster Application"
12	Application development		"2.12 Application Development"
13	Checking operation		"Operation check"

\*1: Some settings and operations must also be performed on the standby node. Please refer to the reference for details.

## Creating a Database Cluster

Refer to "2.7 Creating a Database Cluster" for a setup that takes into account the following

1. Add configuration for standby server to primary server

Add the configuration items for the standby server to the database cluster configuration file created on the primary server.

Configure the pg\_hba.conf file on the primary server

Add the following entry to the pg\_hba.conf file to authenticate connections from the standby server

#	TYPE	DATABASE	USER	ADDRESS	METHOD
	host	replication	username	Active node address of the standby server	
	authentication method				
	host	replication	username	Standby node address of the standby server	
	authentication method				

User name is the name of the user connecting from the standby server.

When stating the address of the standby server, set it to allow connections from the IP address of the respective node, rather than from the takeover IP address.

### Point

#### When setting an authentication method other than trust authentication

When connecting from the standby server as the instance administrator user, create a .pgpass file in the instance administrator user's home directory to specify the password to the replication database for automatic authentication when connecting to the primary server. This will verify that the instance administrator user's OS user and the user registered in the database are the same, and that the connection was not made by an unspecified user. In addition, the pre-defined password is used for authentication to automatically connect.

### Information

We do not recommend configuring trust authentication. If trust authentication is set, all OS users who can log in to the primary server will be able to connect, and if one of these is a malicious user, then that

user can corrupt the standby server data, or cause the job system to fail, by sending an erroneous transaction log. Therefore, decide on the authentication method according to the security requirements of the system using streaming replication operation.

Refer to "Authentication Methods" in the PostgreSQL Documentation for details on the authentication methods that can be set.

#### Configure the postgresql.conf file on the primary server

Specify the following parameters in the postgresql.conf file for streaming replication. postgresql.conf file is replicated when the standby server instance is created. Therefore, set the necessary parameters in the primary server's postgresql.conf file before replicating it to the standby server. No additional configuration is required if you have already set up the same information when setting up the primary server.

Table C.2 Parameters to be set

Parameter	Contents of Designation	remarks
wal_level	replica or logical	Specify "logical" if logical decoding is also used.
max_wal_senders	Number of standby servers + 1	Specify the number of standby servers (n) + 1.
hot_standby	on	This setting must be on regardless of whether or not reference work is performed on the standby server, because the monitoring process by PRIMECLUSTER will connect to the standby server. If this setting is off, PRIMECLUSTER will erroneously assume that PostgreSQL has stopped.
wal_keep_size	WAL storage size (megabytes)	If a delay exceeding the value set in this parameter occurs, the WAL segment required later by the primary server may be deleted.  Additionally, if you stop a standby server (for

Parameter	Contents of Designation	remarks
		<p>maintenance, for example), consider the stop time and set a value that will not cause the WAL segment to be deleted.</p> <p>Refer to "Estimating Transaction Log Space Requirements" in the Installation and Setup Guide for Server for information on estimating the WAL save size.</p>
wal_sender_timeout	Timeout time (milliseconds)	Specify the time to determine that an error has occurred in the transfer of transaction logs on the primary server side. By specifying this parameter, log transfer to the standby server can be resumed even if the standby server temporarily stops due to failover, etc.
wal_receiver_timeout	Timeout time (milliseconds)	Specify the time to determine that an error has occurred in receiving transaction logs on the standby server side. By specifying this parameter, log reception from the primary server can be resumed even if the primary server temporarily stops due to failover, etc.

### Point

Replication slots can be used instead of the wal\_keep\_size parameter to prevent deletion of old WAL segments. See "Replication Slots" in the "PostgreSQL Documentation" for details on replication slots.

## 2. Creating a Database Cluster

To create a database cluster on the standby server, run the pg\_basebackup command to create a duplicate instance of the primary server.

Example)

```
$ pg_basebackup -D <data storage destination directory of standby server> -X fetch --
waldir=<transaction log directory> --progress --verbose -R --
dbname='application_name=<application name>' -h <takeover IP address of primary server> -p <port
number of primary server>
```

### Information

- Use the pg\_basebackup command with the -R option to create a standby.signal file. If you do not create the standby.signal file, the server cannot start as a standby server.
- If using a method that requires password authentication for connections to the primary server, you will need to ensure that authentication is performed automatically. If the -R option is specified for the pg\_basebackup command and the password parameter is specified for the --dbname option, the pg\_basebackup command will set the password in the primary\_conninfo parameter in postgresql.auto.conf file, enabling connections to be performed automatically.

If a password is not set in the `primary_conninfo` parameter in `postgresql.auto.conf` file, it will be necessary to create a `.pgpass` file in the home directory of the instance administrator user, and specify a password for the replication database.

- The `primary_conninfo` parameter should not be set in the `postgresql.conf` file, but only in the `postgresql.auto.conf` file using the `pg_basebackup` command.
- When executing the `pg_basebackup` command, consider the following for collection of transaction logs.
  - When "fetch" is specified for the `-X` option of the command  
Transaction logs are collected at the end of the backup, so it is necessary to ensure that transaction logs that occur during backup are not deleted from the primary server. Therefore, allow for a sufficient value for the `wal_keep_size` parameter in `postgresql.conf`.



See

- For more information on the `pg_basebackup` command, see "pg\_basebackup" in the "Reference" section of the PostgreSQL Documentation.
- For more information on the `standby.signal` file, see "Hot Standby" in the PostgreSQL Documentation.

### 3. Setting up transparent data encryption to protect stored data

Refer to "[2.9 Configuring Storage Data Protection Using Transparent Data Encryption](#)" and consider the following in your setup

- Keystore file location  
Specify a local directory with the same path on the active and standby nodes.
- Keystore File Distribution  
Copy the keystore files on the active node of the primary server to both active node and standby node of the standby server.
- Enable auto-open keystore  
Please enable in both active node and standby node of the standby server.

### 4. Check each node for startup, connection, and shutdown.

## Operation check

Refer to "[2.13 Checking Operation](#)" Before doing so, however, make sure that streaming replication is set up correctly.

Follow the steps below.

1. On the primary server, verify that the connection status from the standby server can be retrieved by the statistics view `pg_stat_replication`.

Example)

The following is an example of output when the `psql` command is used.

```
postgres=# select * from pg_stat_replication;
-[ RECORD 1 ]-----+-----
pid          | 321621
usesysid     | 10
username     | fsep
application_name | standby
client_addr  | 192.0.2.210
client_hostname |
client_port  | 27500
backend_start | 2022-12-01 19:12:53.145639+09
backend_xmin  |
state        | streaming
sent_lsn     | 0/3000060
write_lsn    | 0/3000060
flush_lsn    | 0/3000060
replay_lsn   | 0/3000060
write_lag    |
```

```

flush_lag      |
replay_lag    |
sync_priority  | 0
sync_state    | async
reply_time    | 2022-12-01 19:13:11.194744+09

```

2. Check the search results in step 1.

Verify that a connection in asynchronous mode has been established with the intended standby server.

Table C.3 Items to be checked

item	Confirmation details
application_name	The application name must indicate the standby server.
client_addr	It must be the IP address of the active node of the standby server.
state	streaming
sync_state	async

 **Information**

Streaming replication status is not monitored by PRIMECLUSTER. If you need to monitor streaming replication, please create and run a monitoring program referring to this section.

## C.4 Failover Operation

This section describes operations that require special attention related to streaming replication operations when performing "Chapter 3 Failover Operation".

operation	special remarks	
<a href="#">3.1 Adding Tablespaces</a>	If you are adding a new file system in an environment where both the primary and standby servers are in failover operation, you must add the required GDS volumes or file systems on both the primary and standby servers before executing the CREATE TABLESPACE statement.	
<a href="#">3.2 Modifying Database Cluster Resources</a>	-	
<a href="#">3.3 Operations under Normal Circumstances</a>	-	
<a href="#">3.4 Operation at State Transition</a>	If the active system of the primary server in failover operation goes down, the standby system will automatically start up as the primary server. When promoting the standby server to the primary server, make sure that both nodes of primary server are down before promoting it. Otherwise, the primary server and the standby server may both be ready to execute update statements.	
<a href="#">3.5 Maintenance Tasks</a>	<a href="#">3.5.1 Simultaneous Stopped Node Maintenance</a>	When performing the simultaneous stopped node maintenance on the standby server and continuing operations on the primary server, please estimate the WAL segment taking into account the maintenance outage time.
	<a href="#">3.5.2 Mutual Switch Maintenance</a>	There are no precautions in the mutual switch maintenance procedure. However, when starting maintenance work, start with the standby server.

## C.5 Procedures Required after a Failover Error

---

### C.5.1 In Case of Primary Server Error

---

Refer to "[Chapter 4 Procedures Required after a Failover Error](#)" for information on recovering as the primary server when the primary server has an error.

However, if it is necessary to rebuild the standby server as well, such as by restoring an instance of the primary server from backup data, refer to "[C.5.2 In Case of an Error on the Standby Server](#)" to rebuild the standby server.

After the standby server has been promoted to the new primary server, prepare for recovery by referring to "[Chapter 4 Procedures Required after a Failover Error](#)" when the former primary server that became abnormal is incorporated as a standby server and restored. However, instead of the steps from "[4.3 Starting the Database Cluster](#)" to "[4.6 Restarting the Cluster Applications Stopped for Node Maintenance](#)" please follow the steps below.

The following two commands can be used to recover standby servers. Select the one that best suits your situation and the content of the restoration.

- `pg_basebackup`

Creates a copy of all resources of the primary server instance.

Refer to "[C.5.2 In Case of an Error on the Standby Server](#)" for the rebuilding procedure.

- `pg_rewind`

Creates a copy of only the updated files on the new primary server. For this reason, if this command is used to incorporate a new standby server, recovery time can be shortened. To use this command to build the original primary server as a new standby server, at least one of the following must be met:

- a. Checksums were enabled when an instance was created, or
- b. The `wal_log_hints` parameter of `postgresql.conf` was enabled when an instance was started.

Additionally, `full_page_writes` must be enabled, which is its default value.

The following is an example of running the `pg_rewind` command to synchronize and recover data from the old primary server with the new primary server.

If `pg_rewind` is executed immediately after the new primary server is promoted, steps 3 and 4 are required. If the new primary server is able to execute the SQL to write and the checkpoint process is executed after the promotion, steps 3 and 4 are not necessary.

1. Start an instance of the old primary server  
Use the `pg_ctl` command to start the old primary server instance.

Example)

```
$ pg_ctl start -D <data storage destination directory>
```

2. Stopping an instance of the old primary server  
Stop the old primary server instance using the `pg_ctl` command.

Example)

```
$ pg_ctl stop -D <data storage destination directory>
```

3. Wait for unapplied update transaction log to be applied on new primary server  
Execute the following SQL on the new primary server and wait until the result is false.

```
select pg_is_in_recovery();
```

Example)

```
$ psql -h <hostname of new primary server> -p <port number of new primary server> -d <database name> -c "select pg_is_in_recovery();" 
```

Any database can be connected.

#### 4. Update Timeline ID

Execute a checkpoint process to update the timeline ID.

```
$ psql -h <hostname of new primary server> -p <port number of new primary server> -d <database name> -c "checkpoint;"
```

Any database can be connected.

#### 5. Create a duplicate instance of the new primary server on the old primary server (new standby server)

Run the `pg_rewind` command to create the data on the new standby server in sync with the new primary server.

Example)

```
$ pg_rewind -D <data storage destination directory of old primary server> -R --source-server='user=<username> host=<hostname of new primary server> port=<port number of new primary server> dbname=<database name>'
```

### Information

- Use the `pg_rewind` command with the `-R` option to create a `standby.signal` file. If you do not create the `standby.signal` file, the server cannot start as a standby server.
- If using a method that requires password authentication for connections to the primary server, you will need to ensure that authentication is performed automatically. If the `-R` option is specified for the `pg_rewind` command and the password parameter is specified for the `--dbname` option, the `pg_rewind` command will set the password in the `primary_conninfo` parameter in `postgresql.auto.conf` file, enabling connections to be performed automatically.
- If a password is not set in the `primary_conninfo` parameter in `postgresql.auto.conf` file, it will be necessary to create a `.pgpass` file in the home directory of the instance administrator user, and specify a password for the replication database.
- If you need to set a connection string other than host, port and `application_name`, include it in the setting of the `primary_conninfo` parameter.

### See

- For more information on the `standby.signal` file, see "Hot Standby" in the PostgreSQL Documentation.
- For more information on `primary_conninfo`, see "Setting Up a Standby Server" in the PostgreSQL Documentation. Setting Up a Standby Server" in the "PostgreSQL Documentation".

#### 6. Set parameters in `postgresql.conf` file on old primary server (new standby server)

Set the necessary parameters for the new standby server in the `postgresql.conf` file.

The parameters to be set in the `postgresql.conf` file should be set with reference to "[Creating a Database Cluster](#)".

### Information

Since the new primary server is branched to a new timeline by promotion, the 'latest' must be specified in the `recovery_target_timeline` parameter for the old primary server (new standby server) to follow the new primary server.

#### 7. Resource Release

Unmount the mounted file system, including the file system where the directory for data storage is located. Then, stop the GDS volume.

#### 8. Cancellation of maintenance suspension

Refer to "[3.5 Maintenance Tasks](#)" to cancel the maintenance suspension.

#### 9. Operation check

Refer to "[Operation check](#)" to check the operation.



- For more information on the `pg_basebackup` command, see "`pg_basebackup`" in the "Reference" section of the PostgreSQL Documentation.
- For more information on the `pg_rewind` command, see "`pg_rewind`" in the "Reference" section of the "PostgreSQL Documentation".

## C.5.2 In Case of an Error on the Standby Server

---

The following is a description of what to do in the event of a standby server malfunction.

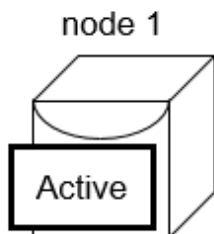
1. Identification of the cause of the abnormality  
Identify the cause of the abnormality by referring to "[4.1 Identifying the Cause of an Error](#)"  
In case of an anomaly that requires rebuilding the standby server, refer to the following procedures. In other cases, refer to "[Chapter 4 Procedures Required after a Failover Error](#)".
2. Stop RMS on standby server, remove cluster applications and resources  
Stop RMS and then remove cluster applications and resources.
3. Rebuild standby server  
Refer to "[C.3.2 Standby Server Setup](#)" to perform the re-setup.

# Appendix D Single-Node Cluster Operation

This chapter explains single-node cluster operation.

## D.1 Overview of Single-Node Cluster Operation

This mode of operation is used in a cluster system consisting of one node.



The Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database cluster registered in the PRIMECLUSTER resource can be added as an Enterprise Postgres resource to a cluster application operating in a single-node cluster.

You can start and stop an instance of Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres as one of the resources of a cluster application. Resource monitoring also detects resource failures, such as server process down or no response. However, Enterprise Postgres resources do not automatically restart and recover from resource failures.

Use single-node cluster operations only in development environments for creating and testing applications, and not in production environments where reliability is required.

### Information

Operation and handling in the event of an error are the same as when the standby node is excluded from failover operation, but failover and mutual switching maintenance that require the standby node are not possible.

## D.2 Setting Up Single-Node Cluster Operation

The following table describes the differences from the "Active system" in "[Chapter 2 Setting Up Failover Operation](#)".

Step	Work item	Difference
1	Installing PRIMECLUSTER and Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres	-
2	Configuring PRIMECLUSTER	-
3	Creating a GDS volume	-
4	Creating a file system	-
5	Creating a user for the operating system to start Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres	-
6	Mounting the file system	-
7	Creating a database cluster	-
8	Registering resource information for the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres database cluster	This is described in "D.2.1".
9	Configuring storage data protection using transparent data encryption	-
10	Unmounting the file system	
11	Creating a cluster application	This is described in "D.2.2".

Step	Work item	Difference
12	Application development	-
13	Checking operation	-

Note that you can build an environment without using the Gds resources, Gls resources, and Fsystem resources. Perform the setup as necessary.

## D.2.1 Register the database cluster as a resource in PRIMECLUSTER

The `pgx_pclrsc` command registers a database cluster on a node that will operate in a single-node cluster.

For single-node cluster operation, specify the `-s` option without specifying the node name with the `-n` option. Refer to "B.1 `pgx_pclrsc`" for more information on the `pgx_pclrsc` command.

```
# pgx_pclrsc -a -c DatabaseClusterName -u OsUser -D PgData -w WorkDir -s
```

## D.2.2 Creating Resources and Cluster Applications

Some of the information in "Appendix A Creating Resources and Creating/Modifying Cluster Applications" needs to be considered.

### Adding a Standby Node

In "A.1.2 Creating a Cluster Application and Configuring Its Attributes", the standby node is not added from the "Machines+Basics" window.

### Cluster Application Attributes

In "A.1.2 Creating a Cluster Application and Configuring Its Attributes", consider the values in the table for the following attributes:

Attribute	Value
AutoSwitchOver (Automatically switches nodes when a fault occurs in cluster applications.)	Do not set a value. (RMS Wizard displays "No")
OnlinePriority (Selects whether to use the same online nodes as those used before all clusters were restarted or follow the configured order for nodes, when all clusters were restarted.)	Do not set a value.
HaltFlag (Selects whether to terminate the node forcibly when another error occurs during the Fault process.)	Set "No".
ShutdownPriority (Determines the priority of forcing the subcluster to shut down in the event of an interconnect failure.)	Do not set a value.

### Creating Gds Resources

In "A.1.3 Creating Gds Resources", since the cluster resource list is not displayed, select "FREECHOICE" and enter the class name of the GDS you created.

# Index

	[A]		[O]
Adding a Created File System to the Cluster Application.....	39	Operation at State Transition.....	18
Adding a Created Shared Disk Class to the Cluster Application .....	38	Operation mode of failover operation.....	2
Adding Tablespaces.....	17	Operations under Normal Circumstances.....	18
	[C]	Overview of Failover Operation.....	1
Checking Operation.....	15		[P]
Command Reference.....	41	Preparing for Creation.....	25
Configuring PRIMECLUSTER.....	7	Procedures Required after a Failover Error.....	23
Configuring Storage Data Protection Using Transparent Data Encryption.....	11		[R]
Creating a Cluster Application.....	12	Recovery Tasks.....	24
Creating a Cluster Application and Configuring Its Attributes .....	25	Reflecting Modifications Made to the Cluster Application.....	39
Creating a Database Cluster.....	9	Registering Resource Information for the Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres Database Cluster.....	10
Creating a File System.....	7	Restarting the Cluster Applications Stopped for Node Maintenance.....	24
Creating a GDS Volume.....	7		[S]
Creating an Operating System User to Start Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.....	8	Setting Up Failover Operation.....	6
Creating Fsystem Resources.....	35	Simultaneous Stopped Node Maintenance.....	20
Creating Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres Resources.....	33	Single-Node Cluster Operation.....	57
Creating Gds Resources.....	32	Starting the Database Cluster.....	24
Creating Gls or Takeover Network Resources.....	34	Stopping the Cluster Applications for Node Maintenance.....	24
Creating Resources and Cluster Applications.....	25	Stopping the Database Cluster.....	24
Creating Resources and Creating/Modifying Cluster Applications.....	25	System Configuration of Failover Operation.....	3
Creating Resources and Finalizing Cluster Application Creation .....	36		[U]
	[D]	Unmounting the File System.....	12
Definition of Failover Operation.....	1		
Deleting a database cluster resource.....	17		
Displaying database cluster resource information.....	17		
	[E]		
Editing Configuration Files.....	8		
Errors during state transition.....	19		
	[F]		
Failover Operation.....	17		
Feature of failover operation.....	2		
	[I]		
Identifying the Cause of an Error.....	23		
Installing PRIMECLUSTER and Fujitsu Enterprise Postgres.....	7		
	[M]		
Maintenance Tasks.....	19		
Modifying Cluster Applications.....	37		
Modifying Database Cluster Resources.....	17		
Mounting the File System.....	8		
Moving to the Cluster Application Edit Window.....	37		
Mutual Switch Maintenance.....	21		
	[N]		
Non-transferrable feature.....	19		