

Running PostgreSQL with Podman, Quadlets & Systemd

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Agenda

- Let's Face the Reality in Germany
- systemd
- Podman
- Quadlets
- Linging
- Simple Example
- Future Outlook

Introduction

- Dirk Aumueller
- Associate Partner @ Proventa AG
- Consulting & Support
- Wide customer spectrum
 - SMEs
 - Enterprises
 - Government Agencies



Let's Face the Reality in Germany

- Containers are a commodity
- Kubernetes is complex
 - Companies still lack trained employees
- Virtual machines are still the main deployment target
- Security creates difficult environments for deployments

How can we team up containers and Linux services in a VM to run PostgreSQL?

Requirements

- Strict separation of OS and application (= DB)
- No root privileges
- Standardized deployments
- High update / upgrade velocity
- Automation friendly

systemd

- **systemd** is for unified system & service management on Linux
- Nearly all Linux distributions ship systemd as default
- Main component is an init system
 - Bootstraps user space
 - Manages user processes
- Integrates additional functionalities
 - Device management
 - Login management
 - Network connection management
 - Event logging

```
1 dca@vbox:~$ systemctl [start|stop|reload|restart|status] postgresql.service
```

systemd Unitfile

- Unitfile is a plain text ini-style file
- Encodes information about objects controlled & supervised by systemd
 - Service
 - Socket
 - Device
 - (Auto)mount point
 - Swap file / partition
 - Start-up target
 - Timer
 - Resource management slice
 - Group of externally created processes

systemd Unitfile Example

```
1 [Unit]
2 Description=Postgres Server
3 Requires=docker.service
4 After=docker.service
5
6 [Service]
7 Restart=always
8 ExecStart=/usr/bin/docker run \
9     --rm --name postgres --net=web \
10     -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=$POSTGRES_PASSWORD \
11     -v /opt/postgres:/var/lib/postgresql/data \
12     -m 768M \
13     -p 5432:5432 \
14     postgres:18.1
15 ExecStop=/usr/bin/docker stop postgres
16
17 [Install]
18 WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

Podman

- Open source tool to manage, develop and execute containers
- Daemonless
- Rootless containers allow you to contain privileges
- Podman Desktop available to manage all your containers
 - Regardless of container engine
- Compatible with other OCI compliant container formats including Docker
- Requires Cgroups v2

```
1 dca@vbox:~$ podman info --format {{.Host.CgroupsVersion}}  
2 v2
```

Podman Command Examples

```
1 # Pull the Postgres container image
2 podman pull docker.io/postgres:18.1
3
4 # List local images
5 podman images
6
7 # Run a Postgres container
8 podman run --name pg18 -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=mysecret -d postgres:18.1
9
10 # List running containers
11 podman ps
12
13 # Stop the Postgres container
14 podman stop pg18
15
16 # Remove the container
17 podman rm pg18
```

Quadlets

- Podman always had impressive integration with systemd
 - `podman generate systemd`
- Managing dependencies, networks & volumes was somewhat problematic
 - Required manual work
- Declarative approach for container setups, dependencies, networks & volumes with files
- Podman & systemd take care of service file creation
- Quadlets make management of containers easy & more maintainable
 - Comparable to **Docker Compose**

Quadlets are available since Podman v4.4, but I recommend at least v5.

Quadlet Filetypes

Filetype	Description
<code>.container</code>	Container configuration
<code>.volume</code>	Volume definition, e.g. local or S3
<code>.network</code>	Network definition for containers or pods
<code>.pod</code>	Pod definition
<code>.build</code>	Build instructions for a container image
<code>.kube</code>	Executes k8s manifests as a service
<code>.image</code>	Describes the image pull command

Linging

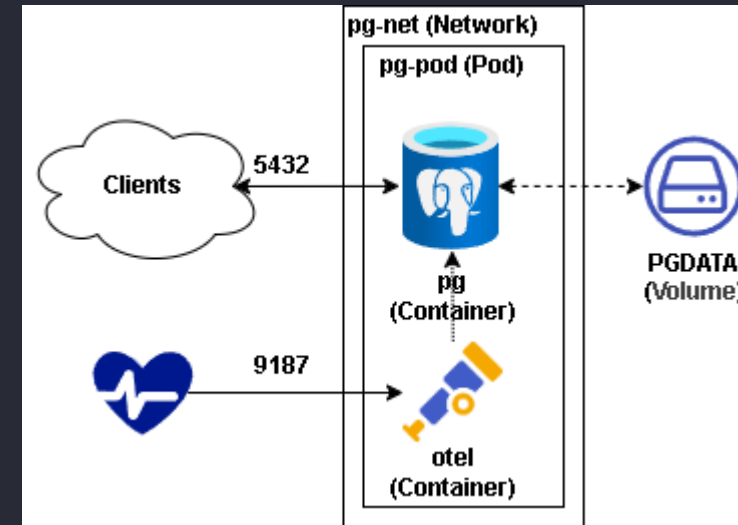
- Run containers as unprivileged user without login session
- The systemd login manager will terminate any user services when their login session ends
- Use `loginctl` with `enable-linger` option to configure a user to start during the boot process

Activate Linging

```
1 dca@vbox:~$ loginctl list-users
2   UID USER LINGER STATE
3  1000 dca  no      active
4
5 1 users listed.
6
7 dca@vbox:~$ sudo loginctl enable-linger dca
8
9 dca@vbox:~$ loginctl list-users
10  UID USER LINGER STATE
11  1000 dca  yes      active
12
13 1 users listed.
```

Simple Example

- Setup a PostgreSQL v18 container
 - Persist data directory on a volume
- Add an opentelemetry container to publish Postgres metrics
- Run both containers in a pod
- Use a dedicated network



Volume- & Network-Quadlet

~/.config/containers/systemd/pg-data.volume

```
1 [Unit]
2 Description=Volume for PostgreSQL data directory
3
4 [Volume]
5 Label=app=postgres
6 VolumeName=pg-data
```

~/.config/containers/systemd/pg.network

```
1 [Unit]
2 Description=Dedicated network for all containers related to PostgreSQL
3
4 [Network]
5 Label=app=postgres
6 NetworkName=pg
```

Pod Configuration

~/.config/containers/systemd/pg.pod

```
1 [Unit]
2 Description=Pod for PostgreSQL & opentelemetry
3
4 [Pod]
5 PodName=pg
6 Network=pg.network
7 PublishPort=5432:5432
8 PublishPort=9187:9187
```

Podman Secret for the Superuser Password

```
1 dca@vbox:~$ printf 'postgrespw' | podman secret create pg_postgres_password -
2 71903c25e80e0accb9ca8bf88
3
4 dca@vbox:~$ podman secret ls
5 ID                                NAME                                DRIVER      CREATED          UPDATE
6 71903c25e80e0accb9ca8bf88        pg_postgres_password              file        22 seconds ago  22 sec
```

Container-Quadlet for PostgreSQL

~/config/containers/systemd/pg-db.container

```
1 [Unit]
2 Description=PostgreSQL Container
3 After=network-online.target
4
5 [Container]
6 Label=app=postgres
7 ContainerName=pg-db
8 Image=docker.io/postgres:18.1
9 Pod=pg.pod
10 Volume=pg-data.volume:/var/lib/postgresql
11 AutoUpdate=registry
12 Environment=TZ=Europe/Berlin
13 Secret=pg_postgres_password,type=env,target=POSTGRES_PASSWORD
14
15 [Service]
16 Restart=always
17
18 [Install]
19 WantedBy=multi-user.target default.target
```

opentelemetry Configuration

~/otel_config.yaml

```
1 receivers:
2   postgresql:
3     endpoint: localhost:5432
4     transport: tcp
5     username: otel
6     password: otelpw
7     databases:
8       - postgres
9     collection_interval: 10s
10    tls:
11      insecure: true
12      insecure_skip_verify: true
13
14 processors:
15   batch:
16     timeout: 10s
17
18 exporters:
19   prometheus:
20     endpoint: 0.0.0.0:9187
21
22 service:
23   pipelines:
24     metrics:
25       receivers: [postgresql]
```

Container-Quadlet for opentelemetry

~/.config/containers/systemd/pg-otel.container

```
1 [Unit]
2 Description=opentelemetry Container
3 After=network-online.target
4
5 [Container]
6 Label=app=postgres
7 ContainerName=pg-otel
8 Image=docker.io/otel/opentelemetry-collector-contrib:0.141.0
9 Pod=pg.pod
10 AutoUpdate=registry
11 Environment=TZ=Europe/Berlin
12 Volume=%h/otel_config.yaml:/etc/otelcol-contrib/config.yaml:Z
13
14 [Service]
15 Restart=always
16
17 [Install]
18 WantedBy=multi-user.target default.target
```

Postgres User for opentelemetry

~/pg_add_otel_user.sql

```
1 CREATE EXTENSION IF NOT EXISTS pg_stat_statements;  
2 CREATE USER otel WITH PASSWORD 'otelpw';  
3 GRANT pg_monitor TO otel;
```

- Mount script into Postgres container by modifying `postgres.container` file

```
1 Volume=%h/pg_add_otel_user.sql:/docker-entrypoint-initdb.d/pg_add_otel_user.sql
```

Automatic Container Updates

- Podman ships with a systemd timer that checks for container updates
 - Runs daily by default, if enabled
- Checks all containers with `AutoUpdate=registry`
- Pulls newer image, if available
- Restarts containers with new image
- Keeps old image in case you need to roll back

```
1 # Activate timer
2 systemctl --user enable --now podman-auto-update.timer
3
4 # Check for next update run
5 systemctl --user list-timers podman-auto-update.timer
```

Pod Deployment

- Use the Quadlet generator to create all services

```
1 systemctl --user daemon-reload
```

- Pod creation
- Container creation
- Link containers to pod
- Set up dependencies
- Enable all services to start at boot

Check Podman Status

```

1 dca@vbox:~$ podman volume ls
2 DRIVER          VOLUME NAME
3 local           pg-data
4
5 dca@vbox:~$ podman network ls
6 NETWORK ID      NAME          DRIVER
7 c936e3b569d9    pg            bridge
8 2f259bab93aa    podman        bridge
9
10 dca@vbox:~$ podman ps
11 CONTAINER ID    IMAGE                                     COMMAND
12 f8edd42fe14c
13 d4d48515dbde    docker.io/library/postgres:18.1         postgres
14 a0c70260118d    docker.io/otel/opentelemetry-collector-contrib:0.141.0 --config /etc

```

Check Postgres & opentelemetry

```
1 dca@vbox:~$ podman exec -it pg-db psql -U postgres -c "SELECT version();"
2                                     version
3 -----
4 PostgreSQL 18.1 (Debian 18.1-1.pgdg13+2) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc 13.2.0, 2023
5 (1 row)
6
7 dca@vbox:~$ curl "http://localhost:9187/metrics"
8 # HELP postgresql_backends The number of backends.
9 # TYPE postgresql_backends gauge
10 postgresql_backends{otel_scope_name="github.com/open-telemetry/opentelemetry-collector"} 1
11 # HELP postgresql_bgwriter_buffers_allocated_total Number of buffers allocated.
12 # TYPE postgresql_bgwriter_buffers_allocated_total counter
13 postgresql_bgwriter_buffers_allocated_total{otel_scope_name="github.com/open-telemetry/opentelemetry-collector"} 1
14 ...
```

Future Outlook

- Automation (with Ansible?)
- Backup & recovery
- High-availability
- Security & Hardening
- Extensions

Thank you! - Questions?

