

# PostgreSQL Performance Tuning

BRUCE MOMJIAN



PostgreSQL is an open-source, full-featured relational database. This presentation gives an overview of PostgreSQL performance tuning.

*<https://momjian.us/presentations>*



*Creative Commons Attribution License*

*Last updated: April 2024*

# Outline

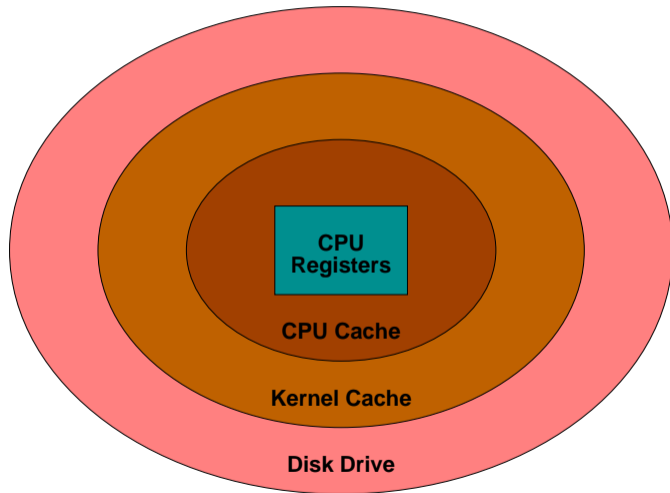
1. Caching
2. Internals
3. Storage

# Caching



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/storm-crypt/>

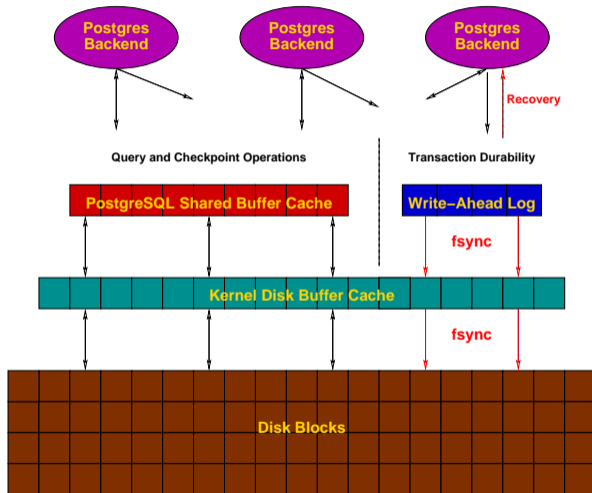
# Caches



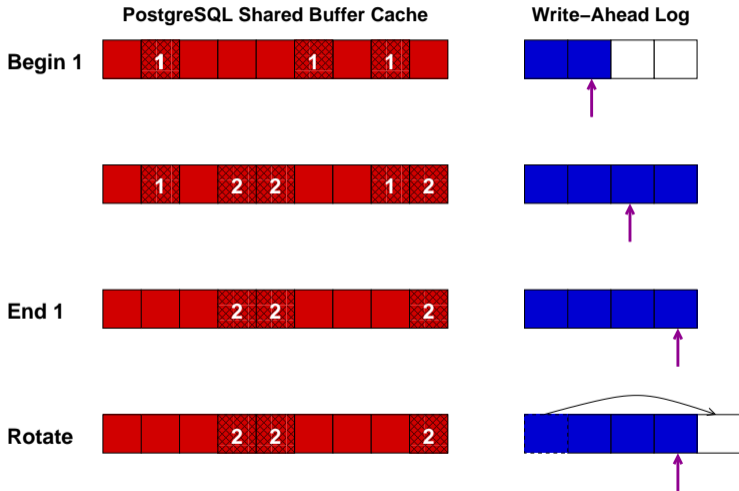
# Cache Sizes

Storage Area	Measured in
CPU registers	bytes
CPU cache	megabytes
RAM	gigabytes
disk drives	terabytes

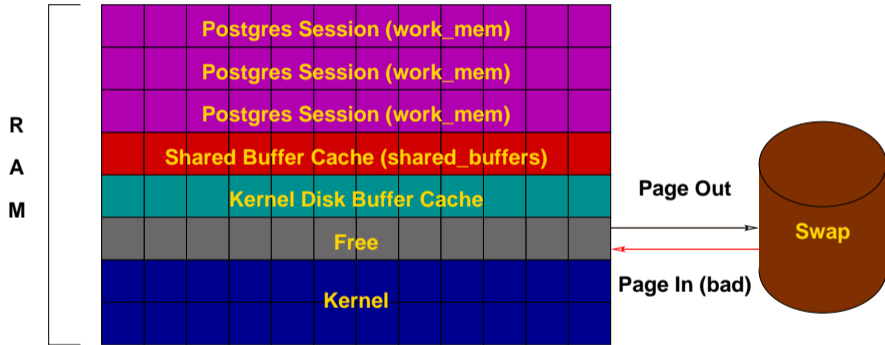
# Checkpoints and WAL Files



# Buffer / Disk Interaction



# Memory Usage





# Postgresql.conf Cache Parameters

```
shared_buffers = 32MB           # min 128kB
                                # (change requires restart)
#temp_buffers = 8MB             # min 800kB

#work_mem = 1MB                 # min 64kB
#maintenance_work_mem = 16MB   # min 1MB

#effective_cache_size = 128MB
```

Kernel changes often required.

# Internals



The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp, Rembrandt van Rijn

```
SELECT firstname  
FROM friend  
WHERE age = 33;
```

## Query in Psql

```
test=> SELECT firstname  
test-> FROM friend  
test-> WHERE age = 33;  
      firstname
```

---

```
Sandy  
(1 row)
```

## Query Processing

```
test=> SELECT firstname  
test-> FROM friend  
test-> WHERE age = 33;
```

```
[ query is processed ]
```

```
      firstname
```

```
-----
```

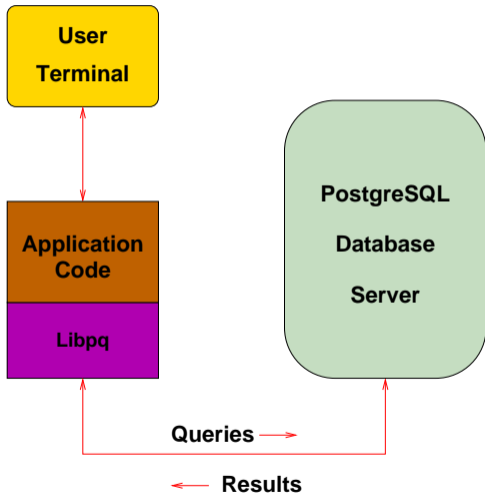
```
Sandy  
(1 row)
```

# Query in Libpq

```
test=> SELECT firstname
test-> FROM friend
test-> WHERE age = 33;
```

```
Breakpoint 1, PQexec (conn=0x807a000,
  query=0x8081200 "SELECT firstname\nFROM friend\nWHERE age = 33;")
  at fe-exec.c:1195
```

# Libpq



# TCP/IP Packet

```
17:05:22.715714 family.home.49165 > candle.navpoint.com.5432: P 354:400(46)
ack 61 win 8760 <nop,nop,timestamp 137847 7276138> (DF)
```

```
0000: 00 d0 b7 b9 b6 c8 00 02   b3 04 09 dd 08 00 45 00   _____ E_
0010: 00 62 45 31 40 00 40 06   b1 fe ac 14 00 02 a2 21   _bE1@_@_ _____!
0020: f5 2e c0 0d 15 38 1c af   94 34 a8 1a 1e 39 80 18   _._8_ _4_9_
0030: 22 38 19 d5 00 00 01 01   08 0a 00 02 1a 77 00 6f   "8_____w_o
0040: 06 6a 51 53 45 4c 45 43   54 20 66 69 72 73 74 6e   _jQSELEC T firstn
0050: 61 6d 65 0a 46 52 4f 4d   20 66 72 69 65 6e 64 0a   ame_FROM friend_
0060: 57 48 45 52 45 20 61 67   65 20 3d 20 33 33 3b 00   WHERE ag e = 33;_
```



# Query Sent, Result Received

```
FindExec: found "/var/local/postgres/./bin/postgres" using argv[0]
DEBUG: connection: host=[local] user=postgres database=test
DEBUG: InitPostgres
DEBUG: StartTransactionCommand
DEBUG: query: SELECT firstname
              FROM friend
              WHERE age = 33;

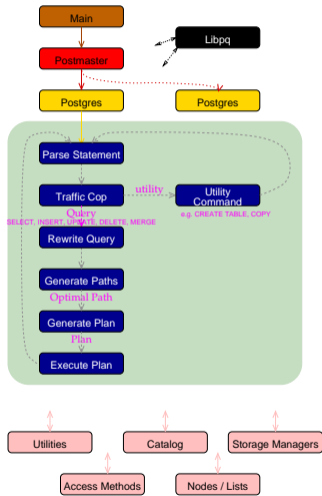
[ query is processed ]

DEBUG: ProcessQuery
DEBUG: CommitTransactionCommand
DEBUG: proc_exit(0)
DEBUG: shm_exit(0)
DEBUG: exit(0)
```

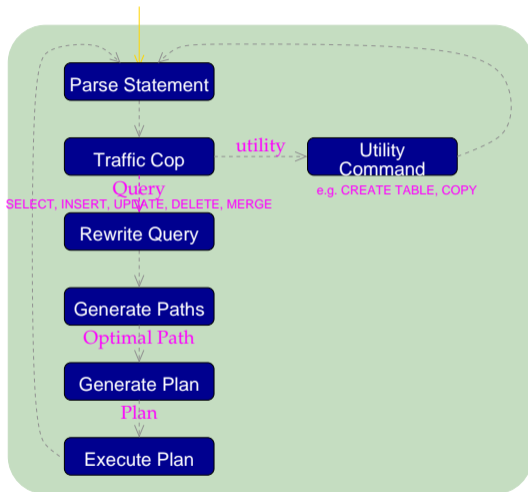
# Query Processing

```
FindExec: found "/var/local/postgres/bin/postmaster" using argv[0]
./bin/postmaster: BackendStartup: pid 3320 user postgres db test socket 5
./bin/postmaster child[3320]: starting with (postgres -d99 -F -d99 -v131072 -p test )
FindExec: found "/var/local/postgres/bin/postgres" using argv[0]
DEBUG: connection: host=[local] user=postgres database=test
DEBUG: InitPostgres
DEBUG: StartTransactionCommand
DEBUG: query: SELECT firstname
        FROM friend
        WHERE age = 33;
DEBUG: parse tree: { QUERY :command 1 :utility <> :resultRelation 0 :into <> :isPortal false :isBinary false :isTemp false :hasAggs
false :hasSubLinks false :rtable ({ RTE :relname friend :reloid 26912 :subquery <> :alias <> :eref { ATTR :relname friend :attrs (
"firstname" "lastname" "city" "state" "age" ) } :inh true :inFromCl true :checkForRead true :checkForWrite false :checkAsUser 0
) } :jointree { FROMEXPR :fromlist ({ RANGETBLREF 1 } ) :quals { EXPR :typeOid 16 :opType op :oper { OPER :opno 96 :opid 0 :opresu
lttype 16 } :args ({ VAR :varno 1 :varattno 5 :vartype 23 :vartypmod -1 :varlevelsup 0 :varnoold 1 :varoattno 5 } { CONST :consttype
23 :constlen 4 :constbyval true :constisnull false :constvalue 4 [ 33 0 0 0 ] } ) } :rowMarks () :targetList ({ TARGETENTRY :resdom
{ RESDOM :resno 1 :restype 1042 :restypmod 19 :resname firstname :reskey 0 :reskeyop 0 :ressortgroupref 0 :resjunk false } :expr {
VAR :varno 1 :varattno 1 :vartype 1042 :vartypmod 19 :varlevelsup 0 :varnoold 1 :varoattno 1 } ) :groupClause <> :havingQual <> :dis
tinctClause <> :sortClause <> :limitOffset <> :limitCount <> :setOperations <> :resultRelations () }
DEBUG: rewritten parse tree:
DEBUG: { QUERY :command 1 :utility <> :resultRelation 0 :into <> :isPortal false :isBinary false :isTemp false :hasAggs false :has
SubLinks false :rtable ({ RTE :relname friend :reloid 26912 :subquery <> :alias <> :eref { ATTR :relname friend :attrs ( "firstname"
"lastname" "city" "state" "age" ) } :inh true :inFromCl true :checkForRead true :checkForWrite false :checkAsUser 0 } :joint
ree { FROMEXPR :fromlist ({ RANGETBLREF 1 } ) :quals { EXPR :typeOid 16 :opType op :oper { OPER :opno 96 :opid 0 :opresulttype 16
} :args ({ VAR :varno 1 :varattno 5 :vartype 23 :vartypmod -1 :varlevelsup 0 :varnoold 1 :varoattno 5 } { CONST :consttype 23 :constle
n 4 :constbyval true :constisnull false :constvalue 4 [ 33 0 0 0 ] } ) } :rowMarks () :targetList ({ TARGETENTRY :resdom { RESDOM :r
esno 1 :restype 1042 :restypmod 19 :resname firstname :reskey 0 :reskeyop 0 :ressortgroupref 0 :resjunk false } :expr { VAR :varno 1
:varattno 1 :vartype 1042 :vartypmod 19 :varlevelsup 0 :varnoold 1 :varoattno 1 } ) :groupClause <> :havingQual <> :distinctClause
<> :sortClause <> :limitOffset <> :limitCount <> :setOperations <> :resultRelations () }
DEBUG: plan: { SEQSCAN :startup_cost 0.00 :total_cost 22.50 :rows 10 :width 12 :qptargetlist ({ TARGETENTRY :resdom { RESDOM :resno
1 :restype 1042 :restypmod 19 :resname firstname :reskey 0 :reskeyop 0 :ressortgroupref 0 :resjunk false } :expr { VAR :varno 1 :va
rattno 1 :vartype 1042 :vartypmod 19 :varlevelsup 0 :varnoold 1 :varoattno 1 } ) :qpqual ({ EXPR :typeOid 16 :opType op :oper { OPE
R :opno 96 :opid 65 :opresulttype 16 } :args ({ VAR :varno 1 :varattno 5 :vartype 23 :vartypmod -1 :varlevelsup 0 :varnoold 1 :varo
attno 5 } { CONST :consttype 23 :constlen 4 :constbyval true :constisnull false :constvalue 4 [ 33 0 0 0 ] } ) } :lefttree <> :rightt
ree <> :extprm () :locprm () :initplan <> :nprm 0 :scanreloid 1 }
DEBUG: ProcessQuery
DEBUG: CommitTransactionCommand
DEBUG: proc_exit(0)
DEBUG: shm_exit(0)
DEBUG: exit(0)
./bin/postmaster: reaping dead processes...
./bin/postmaster: CleanupProc: pid 3320 exited with status 0
```

# Backend Flowchart



# Backend Flowchart — Magnified



<https://www.highgo.ca/2024/01/26/a-comprehensive-overview-of-postgresql-query-processing-stages/>

# Statistics — Part 1

## PARSER STATISTICS

system **usage** stats:

```
0.000002 elapsed 0.000000 user 0.000001 system sec
[0.009992 user 0.049961 sys total]
0/0 [0/1] filesystem blocks in/out
0/0 [0/0] page faults/reclaims, 0 [0] swaps
0 [0] signals rcvd, 0/0 [2/2] messages rcvd/sent
0/0 [2/6] voluntary/involuntary context switches
```

postgres **usage** stats:

```
Shared blocks:          0 read,          0 written, buffer hit rate = 0.00%
Local  blocks:          0 read,          0 written, buffer hit rate = 0.00%
Direct blocks:          0 read,          0 written
```

## PARSE ANALYSIS STATISTICS

system **usage** stats:

```
0.000002 elapsed 0.000001 user 0.000002 system sec
[0.009993 user 0.049965 sys total]
0/0 [0/1] filesystem blocks in/out
0/0 [0/0] page faults/reclaims, 0 [0] swaps
0 [0] signals rcvd, 0/0 [2/2] messages rcvd/sent
0/0 [2/6] voluntary/involuntary context switches
```

postgres **usage** stats:

```
Shared blocks:          1 read,          0 written, buffer hit rate = 96.88%
Local  blocks:          0 read,          0 written, buffer hit rate = 0.00%
Direct blocks:          0 read,          0 written
```

## Statistics — Part 2

```
REWRITER STATISTICS
system usage stats:
0.000002 elapsed 0.000000 user 0.000002 system sec
[0.009993 user 0.049968 sys total]
0/0 [0/1] filesystem blocks in/out
0/0 [0/0] page faults/reclaims, 0 [0] swaps
0 [0] signals rcvd, 0/0 [2/2] messages rcvd/sent
0/0 [2/6] voluntary/involuntary context switches
postgres usage stats:
Shared blocks:          0 read,          0 written, buffer hit rate = 0.00%
Local blocks:          0 read,          0 written, buffer hit rate = 0.00%
Direct blocks:         0 read,          0 written
PLANNER STATISTICS
system usage stats:
0.009974 elapsed 0.009988 user -1.999985 system sec
[0.019982 user 0.049955 sys total]
0/0 [0/1] filesystem blocks in/out
0/0 [0/0] page faults/reclaims, 0 [0] swaps
0 [0] signals rcvd, 0/0 [2/2] messages rcvd/sent
0/0 [2/6] voluntary/involuntary context switches
postgres usage stats:
Shared blocks:          5 read,          0 written, buffer hit rate = 96.69%
Local blocks:          0 read,          0 written, buffer hit rate = 0.00%
Direct blocks:         0 read,          0 written
EXECUTOR STATISTICS
system usage stats:
0.040004 elapsed 0.039982 user 0.000013 system sec
[0.059964 user 0.049970 sys total]
0/0 [0/1] filesystem blocks in/out
0/0 [0/0] page faults/reclaims, 0 [0] swaps
0 [0] signals rcvd, 0/2 [2/4] messages rcvd/sent
2/2 [4/8] voluntary/involuntary context switches
postgres usage stats:
Shared blocks:          2 read,          0 written, buffer hit rate = 83.33%
Local blocks:          0 read,          0 written, buffer hit rate = 0.00%
Direct blocks:         0 read,          0 written
```

# Optimizer

- Scan Methods
- Join Methods
- Join Order

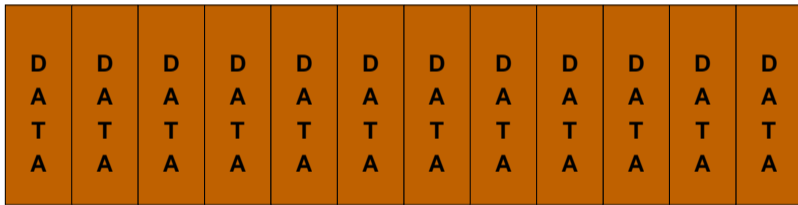
# Scan Methods

- Sequential Scan
- Index Scan
- Bitmap Scan

This blog entry has a great description of the optimizer internals: <https://www.highgo.ca/2024/03/22/understand-postgrespls-planner-simple-scan-paths-vs-plans/>



## Heap



8K

# BTree Index Scan

Index



Heap



# Bitmap Scan

**Index 1**    **Index 2**    **Combined**  
**col1 = 'A'**   **col2 = 'NS'**   **Index**

0
1
0
1

&

0
1
1
0

=

0
1
0
0

**Table**

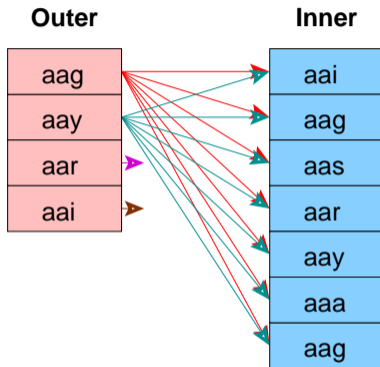
'A' AND 'NS'



# Join Methods

- Nested Loop
  - With Inner Sequential Scan
  - With Inner Index Scan
- Hash Join
- Merge Join

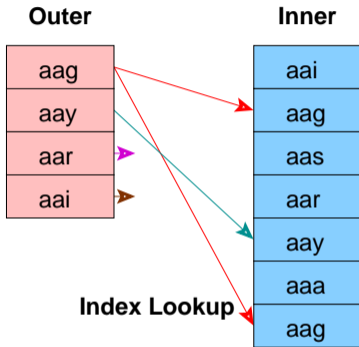
# Nested Loop Join with Inner Sequential Scan



No Setup Required

Used For Small Tables

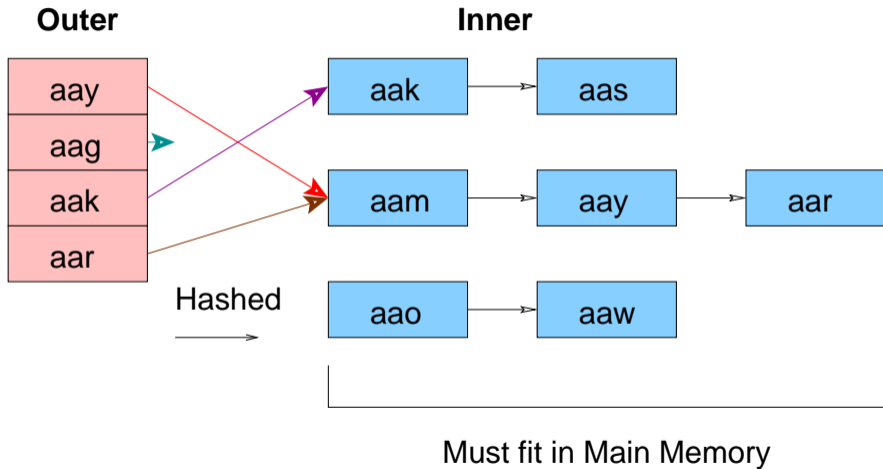
# Nested Loop Join with Inner Index Scan



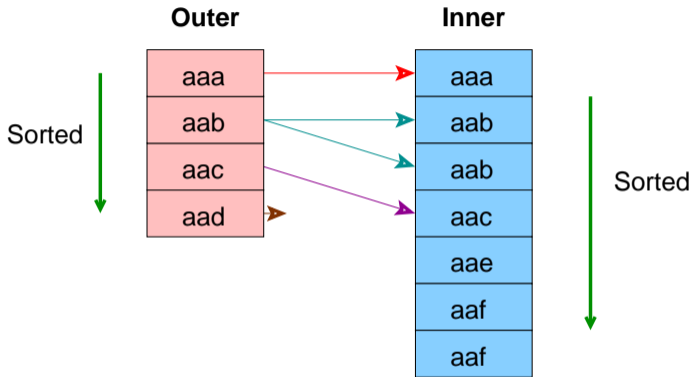
No Setup Required

Index Must Already Exist

# Hash Join



# Merge Join



Ideal for Large Tables

An Index Can Be Used to Eliminate the Sort



# Three-Table Join Query

```
SELECT part.price  
FROM customer, salesorder, part  
WHERE customer.customer_id = salesorder.customer_id AND  
salesorder.part = part.part_id
```

# Three-Table Join, Pass 1, Part 1

```
(2 3 ): rows=575 width=76
path list:
HashJoin rows=575 cost=3.57..41.90
  clauses=(salesorder.part_id = part.part_id)
    SeqScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..13.75
    SeqScan(3) rows=126 cost=0.00..3.26
Nestloop rows=575 cost=0.00..1178.70
  SeqScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..13.75
  IdxScan(3) rows=126 cost=0.00..2.01
Nestloop rows=575 cost=0.00..1210.28
  pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )
  IdxScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..45.33
  pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )
  IdxScan(3) rows=126 cost=0.00..2.01

cheapest startup path:
Nestloop rows=575 cost=0.00..1178.70
  SeqScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..13.75
  IdxScan(3) rows=126 cost=0.00..2.01

cheapest total path:
HashJoin rows=575 cost=3.57..41.90
  clauses=(salesorder.part_id = part.part_id)
    SeqScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..13.75
    SeqScan(3) rows=126 cost=0.00..3.26
```

## Three-Table Join, Pass 1, Part 2

```
(1 2 ): rows=575 width=76
path list:
HashJoin rows=575 cost=3.00..40.75
  clauses=(salesorder.customer_id = customer.customer_id)
    SeqScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..13.75
    SeqScan(1) rows=80 cost=0.00..2.80
MergeJoin rows=575 cost=0.00..64.39
  clauses=(salesorder.customer_id = customer.customer_id)
    IdxScan(1) rows=80 cost=0.00..10.88
      pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )
    IdxScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..45.33
      pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )

cheapest startup path:
MergeJoin rows=575 cost=0.00..64.39
  clauses=(salesorder.customer_id = customer.customer_id)
    IdxScan(1) rows=80 cost=0.00..10.88
      pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )
    IdxScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..45.33
      pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )

cheapest total path:
HashJoin rows=575 cost=3.00..40.75
  clauses=(salesorder.customer_id = customer.customer_id)
    SeqScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..13.75
    SeqScan(1) rows=80 cost=0.00..2.80
```

# Three-Table Join, Pass 2, Part 1

```
(2 3 1 ): rows=575 width=112
path list:
HashJoin rows=575 cost=6.58..68.90
  clauses=(salesorder.customer_id = customer.customer_id)
    HashJoin rows=575 cost=3.57..41.90
      clauses=(salesorder.part_id = part.part_id)
        SeqScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..13.75
        SeqScan(3) rows=126 cost=0.00..3.26
        SeqScan(1) rows=80 cost=0.00..2.80
      HashJoin rows=575 cost=3.57..92.54
        clauses=(salesorder.part_id = part.part_id)
          MergeJoin rows=575 cost=0.00..64.39
            clauses=(salesorder.customer_id = customer.customer_id)
              IdxScan(1) rows=80 cost=0.00..10.88
                pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )
              IdxScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..45.33
                pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )
              SeqScan(3) rows=126 cost=0.00..3.26
            HashJoin rows=575 cost=3.00..1205.70
              clauses=(salesorder.customer_id = customer.customer_id)
                Nestloop rows=575 cost=0.00..1178.70
                  SeqScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..13.75
                  IdxScan(3) rows=126 cost=0.00..2.01
                  SeqScan(1) rows=80 cost=0.00..2.80
```

## Three-Table Join, Pass 2, Part 2

```
MergeJoin rows=575 cost=0.00..1229.35
  clauses=(salesorder.customer_id = customer.customer_id)
    Nestloop rows=575 cost=0.00..1210.28
      pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )
        IdxScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..45.33
          pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )
            IdxScan(3) rows=126 cost=0.00..2.01
              IdxScan(1) rows=80 cost=0.00..10.88
                pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )
```

cheapest startup path:

```
MergeJoin rows=575 cost=0.00..1229.35
  clauses=(salesorder.customer_id = customer.customer_id)
    Nestloop rows=575 cost=0.00..1210.28
      pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )
        IdxScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..45.33
          pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )
            IdxScan(3) rows=126 cost=0.00..2.01
              IdxScan(1) rows=80 cost=0.00..10.88
                pathkeys=((salesorder.customer_id, customer.customer_id) )
```

cheapest total path:

```
HashJoin rows=575 cost=6.58..68.90
  clauses=(salesorder.customer_id = customer.customer_id)
    HashJoin rows=575 cost=3.57..41.90
      clauses=(salesorder.part_id = part.part_id)
        SeqScan(2) rows=575 cost=0.00..13.75
        SeqScan(3) rows=126 cost=0.00..3.26
      SeqScan(1) rows=80 cost=0.00..2.80
```

# Result Returned

```
test=> SELECT firstname
test-> FROM friend
test-> WHERE age = 33;
```

```
1: firstname          (typeid = 1042, len = -1, typmod = 19, byval = f)
```

```
-----
```

```
1: firstname = "Sandy" (typeid = 1042, len = -1, typmod = 19, byval = f)
```

```
-----
```

```
      firstname
```

```
-----
```

```
Sandy
```

```
(1 row)
```

# VACUUM ANALYZE

```
VACUUM ANALYZE VERBOSE customer;
```

```
INFO: vacuuming "pg_catalog.pg_depend"
```

```
INFO: index "pg_depend_depender_index" now contains 3616 row versions in 19 pages
```

```
DETAIL: 0 index pages have been deleted, 0 are currently reusable.
```

```
CPU 0.00s/0.00u sec elapsed 0.00 sec.
```

```
INFO: index "pg_depend_reference_index" now contains 3616 row versions in 23 pages
```

```
DETAIL: 0 index pages have been deleted, 0 are currently reusable.
```

```
CPU 0.00s/0.00u sec elapsed 0.00 sec.
```

```
INFO: "pg_depend": found 0 removable, 3616 nonremovable row versions in 25 pages
```

```
DETAIL: 0 dead row versions cannot be removed yet.
```

```
There were 9 unused item pointers.
```

```
0 pages are entirely empty.
```

```
CPU 0.00s/-1.99u sec elapsed 0.00 sec.
```

```
INFO: analyzing "pg_catalog.pg_depend"
```

```
INFO: "pg_depend": 25 pages, 3000 rows sampled, 3625 estimated total rows
```

# ANALYZE

```
starelid | 16416
staatnum | 4
stanullfrac | 0
stawidth | 22
stadistinct | -0.4244
stakind1 | 1
stakind2 | 2
stakind3 | 3
stakind4 | 0
staop1 | 98
staop2 | 664
staop3 | 664
staop4 | 0
stanumbers1 | {0.146658,0.027904,0.0246593,0.0233615,0.0227125,0.0227125,0.0227125,0.0149254,0.01427
64,0.0123297}
stanumbers2 |
stanumbers3 | {-0.145569}
stanumbers4 |
stavalues1 | {I/0,equal,"not equal",less-than,greater-than,greater-than-or-equal,less-than-or-equal
,subtract,multiply,add}
stavalues2 | {"(Block, offset), physical location of tuple","absolute value","btree less-equal-grea
ter","convert int2 to float4","deparse an encoded expression","format int8 to text","is opclass visi
ble in search path?","matches LIKE expression","print type names of oidvector field",sine,"~18 digit
integer, 8-byte storage"}
stavalues3 |
stavalues4 |
```



# EXPLAIN

```
EXPLAIN SELECT name FROM customer;
```

```
NOTICE: QUERY PLAN:
```

```
Seq Scan on customer (cost=0.00..225.88 rows=12288 width=34)
```

# EXPLAIN ANALYZE

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT name FROM customer;
```

```
NOTICE: QUERY PLAN:
```

```
Seq Scan on customer (cost=0.00..225.88 rows=12288 width=34) (actual time=0.21..205.20 rows=12288 loops=1)  
Total runtime: 249.10 msec
```

# EXPLAIN USING ANSI JOINS

```
EXPLAIN INSERT INTO warehouse_tmp
(uri, expression, n, relevance, spid_measure, size, title, sample)
SELECT d.uri, dn.expression, n.n, dn.relevance, d.spid_measure,
       d.size, d.title, dn.sample
FROM document as d
     INNER JOIN (document_n_gram AS dn
                INNER JOIN n_gram AS n
                ON (dn.expression = n.expression))
     ON (d.uri = dn.uri)
ORDER BY dn.expression, n.n;
NOTICE: QUERY PLAN:
```

```
Subquery Scan *SELECT* (cost=3895109.07..3895109.07 rows=1009271 width=886)
-> Sort (cost=3895109.07..3895109.07 rows=1009271 width=886)
    -> Hash Join (cost=1155071.81..2115045.12 rows=1009271 width=886)
        -> Merge Join (cost=1154294.92..1170599.85 rows=1009271 width=588)
            -> Sort (cost=1001390.67..1001390.67 rows=1009271 width=439)
                -> Seq Scan on document_n_gram dn
                    (cost=0.00..49251.71 rows=1009271 width=439)
            -> Sort (cost=152904.25..152904.25 rows=466345 width=149)
                -> Seq Scan on n_gram n (cost=0.00..12795.45 rows=466345 width=149)
        -> Hash (cost=767.71..767.71 rows=3671 width=298)
            -> Seq Scan on document d (cost=0.00..767.71 rows=3671 width=298)
```

# Explain Using Subselect In FROM Clause

```
EXPLAIN SELECT cs.entity_id as region, r.name, cs.status, count(*)
FROM region r inner join
  (SELECT DISTINCT findregion(entity_id) AS entity_id, status
   FROM current_status
   ORDER BY 1
  ) AS cs on r.region_id = cs.entity_id
GROUP BY region, r.name, cs.status;
```

NOTICE: QUERY PLAN:

```
Aggregate (cost=13688.40..14338.40 rows=6500 width=24)
-> Group (cost=13688.40..14175.90 rows=65000 width=24)
  -> Sort (cost=13688.40..13688.40 rows=65000 width=24)
    -> Merge Join (cost=7522.19..7674.94 rows=65000 width=24)
      -> Index Scan using region_pkey on region r
          (cost=0.00 59.00 rows=1000 width=16)
      -> Sort (cost=7522.19..7522.19 rows=6500 width=8)
          -> Subquery Scan cs (cost=6785.54..7110.54
              rows=65 width=8)
              -> Unique (cost=6785.54..7110.54 rows=6500
                  with=8)
                  -> Sort (cost=6785.54..6785.54 rows=650
                      width=8)
                      -> Seq Scan on current_status
                          (st=0.00..1065.00 rows=65000 width=8)
```

# Postgresql.conf Optimizer Parameters

*# - Planner Method Enabling -*

```
#enable_hashagg = true
#enable_hashjoin = true
#enable_indexscan = true
#enable_mergejoin = true
#enable_nestloop = true
#enable_seqscan = true
#enable_sort = true
#enable_tidscan = true
```

*# - Planner Cost Constants -*

```
#effective_cache_size = 1000      # typically 8KB each
#random_page_cost = 4             # units are one sequential page fetch cost
#cpu_tuple_cost = 0.01            # (same)
#cpu_index_tuple_cost = 0.001     # (same)
#cpu_operator_cost = 0.0025       # (same)
```

# More Postgresql.conf Optimizer Parameters

# - Genetic Query Optimizer -

*#geqo = true*

*#geqo\_threshold = 11*

*#geqo\_effort = 1*

*#geqo\_generations = 0*

*#geqo\_pool\_size = 0*                    *# default based on tables in statement,*  
*# range 128-1024*

*#geqo\_selection\_bias = 2.0*        *# range 1.5-2.0*

# - Other Planner Options -

*#default\_statistics\_target = 10* *# range 1-1000*

*#from\_collapse\_limit = 8*

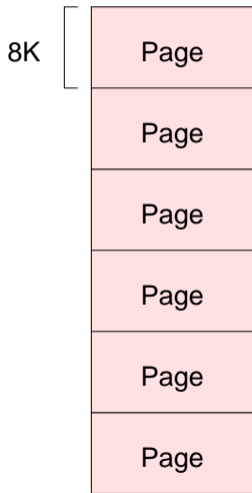
*#join\_collapse\_limit = 8*            *# 1 disables collapsing of explicit JOINS*

# Storage



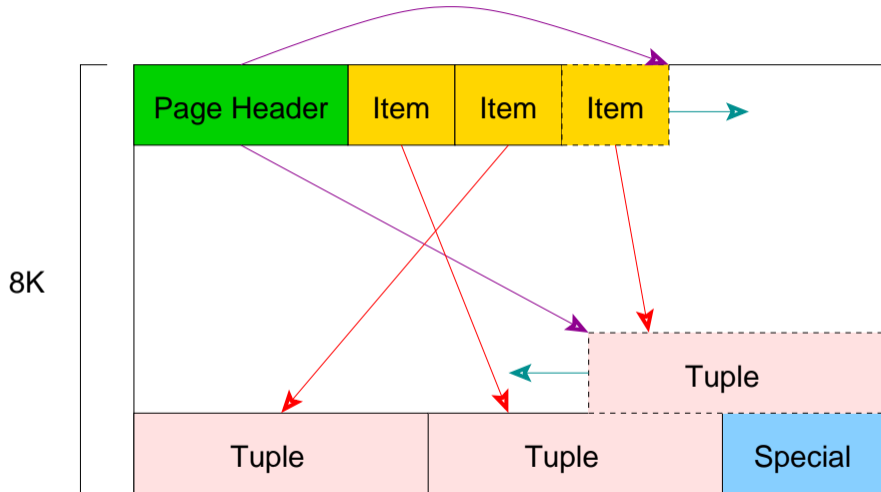
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/mirandala/>

# File Structure



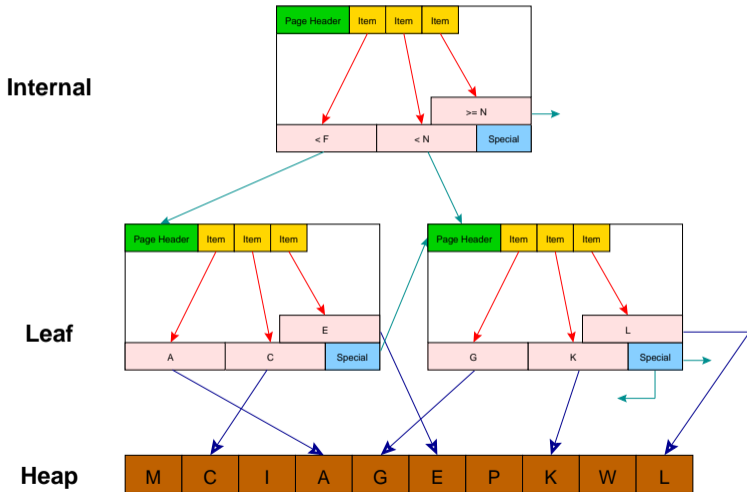


# Page Structure

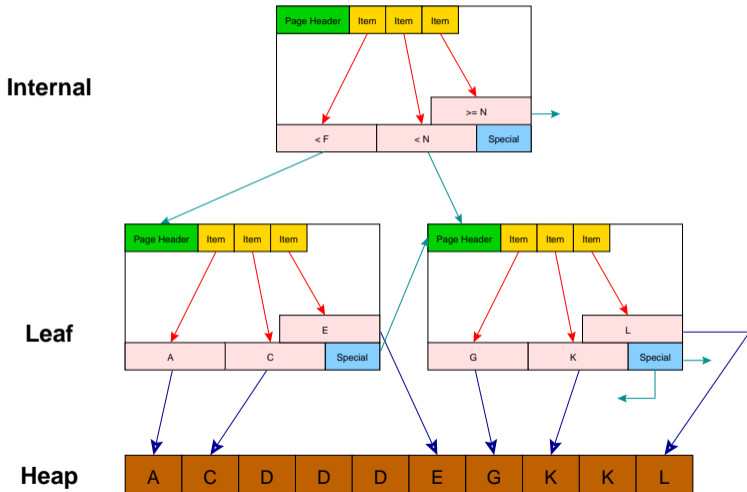


<https://stormatics.tech/blogs/postgresql-internals-part-2-understanding-page-structure>

# Index Page Structure



# CLUSTER



# CLUSTER

```
CREATE TABLE customer (id SERIAL, name TEXT);
```

NOTICE: CREATE TABLE will create implicit sequence 'customer\_id\_seq' for SERIAL column 'customer.id'

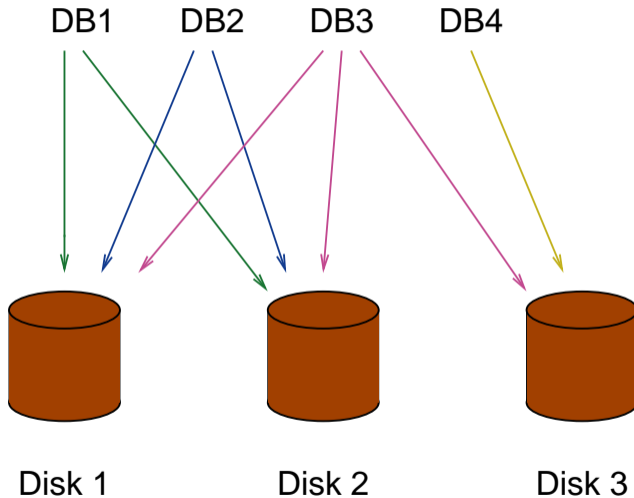
```
CREATE INDEX customer_id_index ON customer (id);
```

```
CLUSTER customer USING customer_id_index;
```

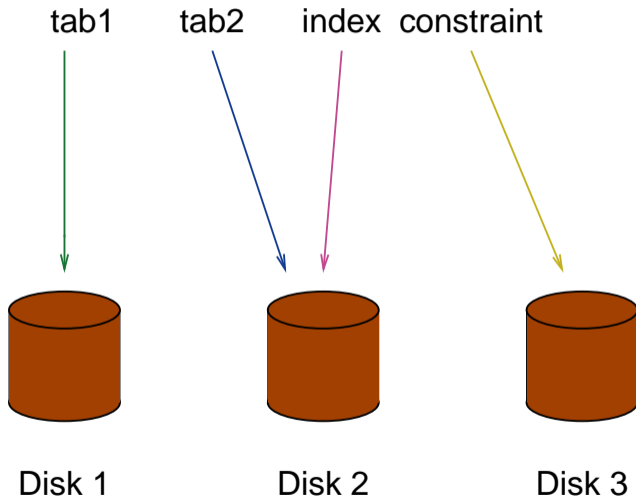
## Index Types (Access Methods)

- BRIN
- BTree
- Hash
- GIN (generalized inverted index)
- GiST (generalized search tree)
- SP-GiST (space-partitioned GiST)

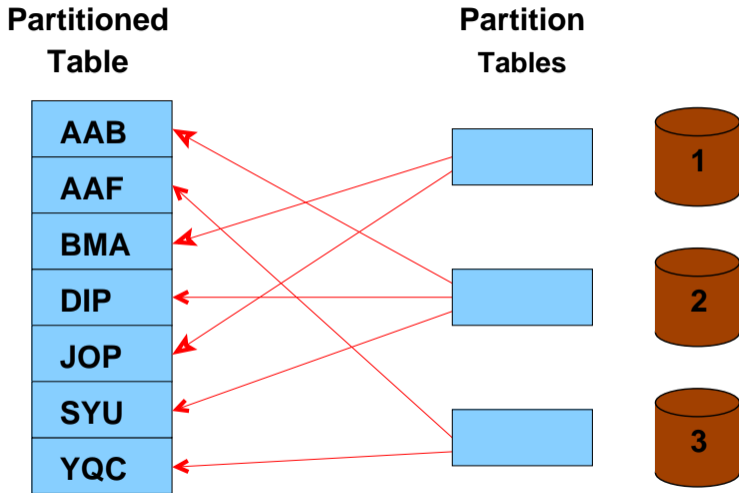
# Tablespaces For Database I/O Balancing



# Tablespaces For Table and Index I/O Balancing



# Table I/O Balancing Partitions



Range and list partitioning is also possible.



# Caches

- System Cache
- Relation Information Cache
- File Descriptor Cache

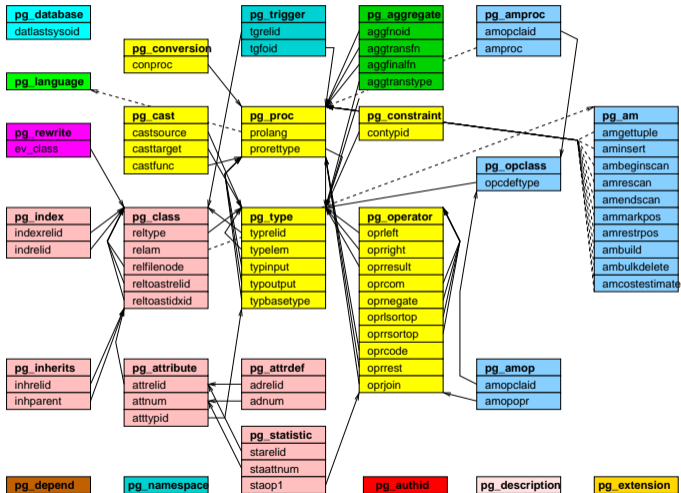
# Shared Memory

- Proc structure
- Lock structure
- Buffer structure
- Free space map

# Query Tips

- COPY vs. INSERT
- LIMIT vs. CURSOR
- TRUNCATE vs. DELETE
- Expression indexes
- Partial indexes
- Prepared queries
- INTERSECT vs. AND (selfjoin)
- UNION vs. OR

# System Tables



# Conclusion



<https://momjian.us/presentations>

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/143948408@N03/>