

Complete a Short Survey



Responses for informational purposes only



Proper PostgreSQL Parameters to Prevent Poor Performance



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Postgres Conference 2025

Introduction

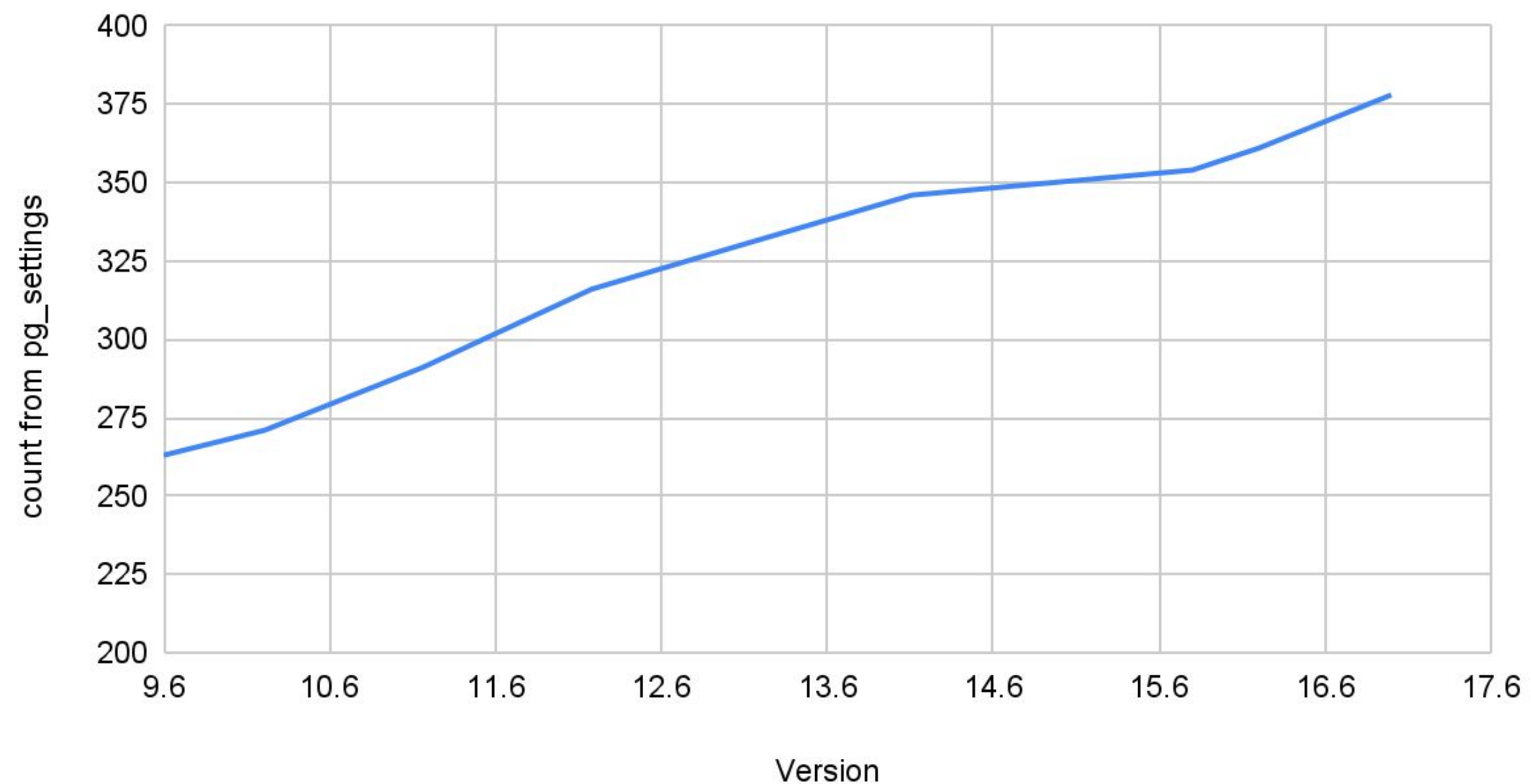
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Goals

- Beginner-friendly Approach
- Trade-offs
- Understanding

Number of PG settings by Major version

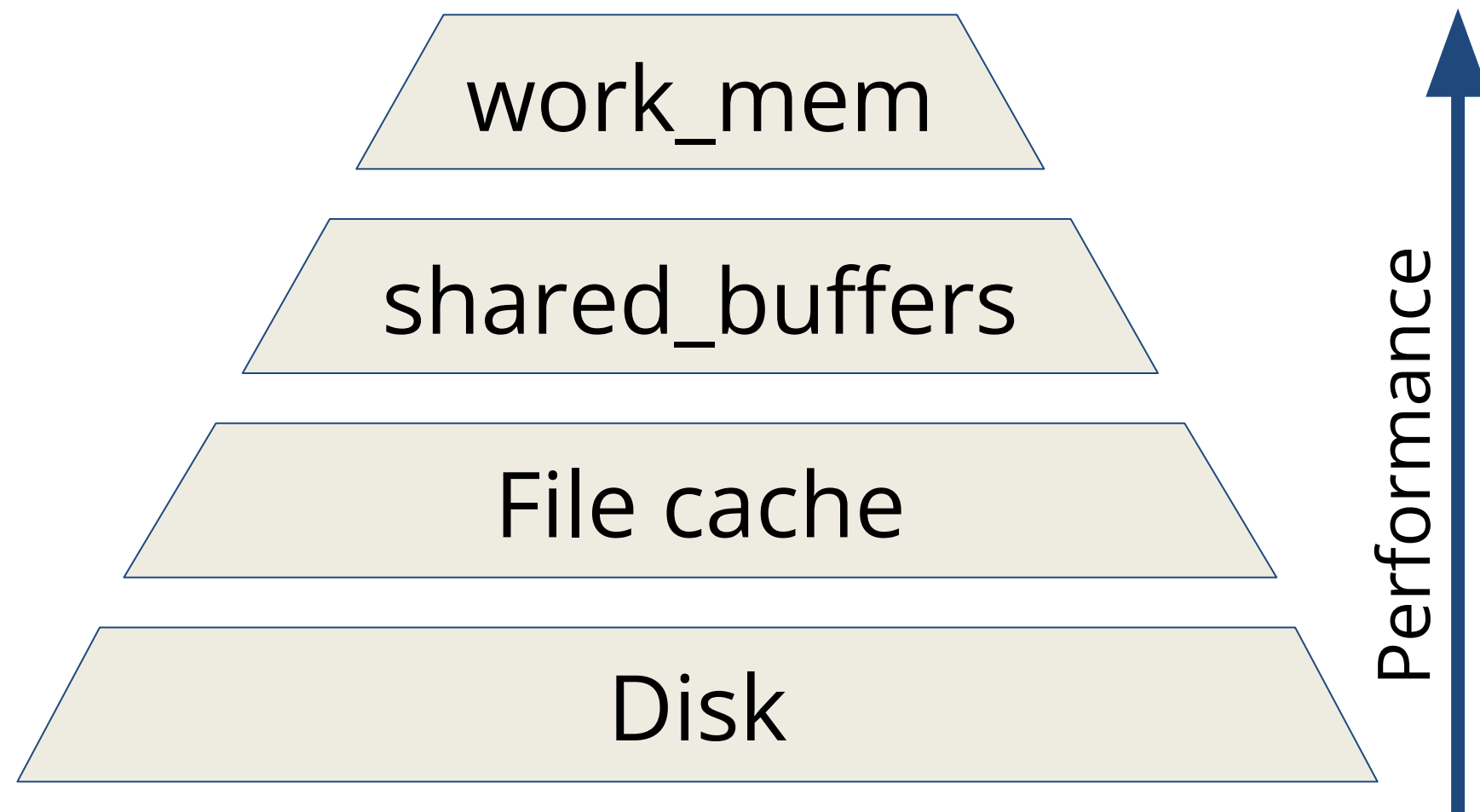


Workloads and Data

- Data
 - Size of each Row
 - Number of Rows
 - Complexity of queries
- Workloads
 - OLTP
 - OLAP
 - Data Warehouse
 - all of the above



Reading of Data



Writing of Data

- Tuple is Created
- Integrity checks
- WAL entry added to WAL buffers,
- WAL record gets sent to disk
- Background process starts updating data files



Parameters

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Parameters

- shared_buffers
- work_mem
- max_connections
- effective_cache_size

Bonus

- *vacuum* and maintenance
- random_page_cost
- Other trade-offs

shared_buffers

What: Memory used for caching table data

Why: Increase to improve query performance and reduce I/O*

When: pg_statio_*_tables:
 $100\% * \text{heap_blks_hit} / (\text{heap_blks_hit} + \text{heap_blks_read})$

Start: 25% - 40% of total RAM in a dedicated server

work_mem

What: Memory allocated to each connection*

Why: Faster complex queries, allocated when needed.

When: EXPLAIN ANALYZE on common queries
Check for temp file creation

Start: Start with 4MB, adjust as needed and data grows.

max_connections

What: How many connections are allowed

Why: Execute more queries at the same time, but at a cost.

When: Balance with other parameters. Monitor for queries that are waiting on CPU or locks in pg_stat_activity.

Start: Start with 10-20 connections per available core.

effective_cache_size

What: An estimate of kernel cache size

Why: Up to encourage index usage and reduce sequential scans

When: Examine OS Disk and I/O metrics. Goal is to smooth out large spikes. Watch out for intensive write workload.

Start: Start at about 50% of total system RAM.

What if?

1. What if shared_buffers is large enough to fit nearly entire DB into RAM?
2. What if shared_buffers is too small?
3. What if work_mem is too small?
4. What if connections is 200x number of CPU?
5. What if $2 \times \text{work_mem} \times \text{max_connections} + \text{shared_buffers}$ is $>$ RAM

(Bonus) *vacuum*

- A set of parameters used to guide maintenance tasks
- If you don't schedule your maintenance, maintenance will schedule itself. Usually when the system is most busy
- Some maintenance cannot be skipped
- AutoVacuum - Tuning and Monitoring right after this talk
- Deep Dive into PostgreSQL Vacuum Internals:
Enhancements, Challenges, and Untold Stories - 2025 March
21 09:10 EDT

(Bonus) random_page_cost

- Planner parameter that helps adjust relative cost between sequential and random access to disk.
- random_page_cost=4 was the default - meant for HDD
- SSD should use 1.1 or even 1

Other Trade - Offs

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Indexes

- Indexes trade disk space and more work during inserts and updates for faster access to data (if they are used)
- Unused indexes are expensive (pg_stat_all_indexes)
- Indexing Strategy Guide - March 21 09:10 EDT
- Advanced Indexing Techniques in PostgreSQL: Optimizing Queries for Maximum Performance - 2025 March 21 11:10 EDT

Connection pooling

- Better memory allocation
- Reduces overhead of frequent connection creation and teardown
- Careful about connection lifetime

Caching

- Fastest work is work you can avoid doing
- DB Query is much more expensive vs. cache lookup in Redis or similar
- Great for caching results of queries that change infrequently (or on schedule) and that are looked up many times.

SUMMARY

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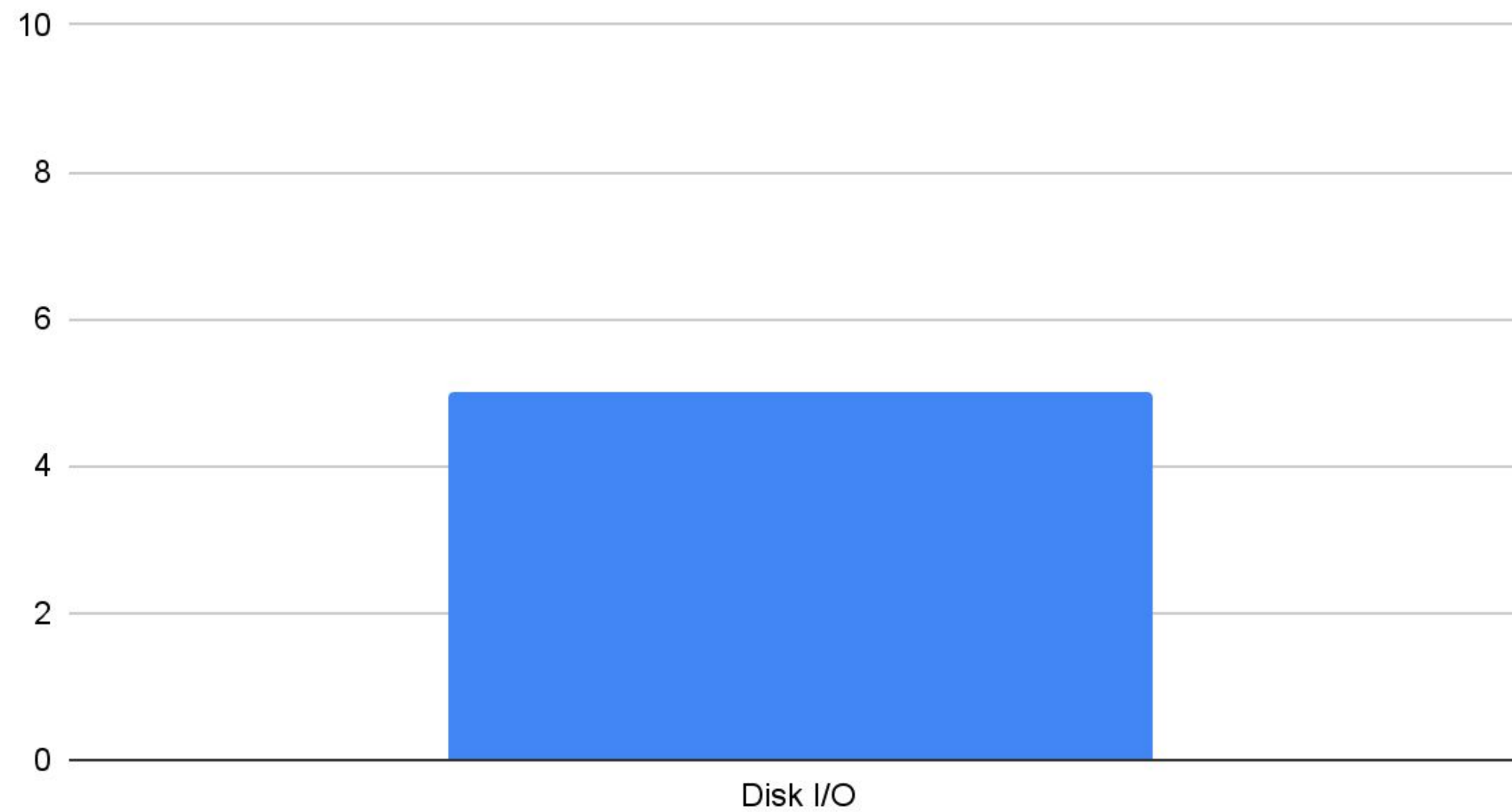
Recap

- How data moves through PostgreSQL
- Best work is work you can avoid
- <https://www.postgresql.org/docs/>



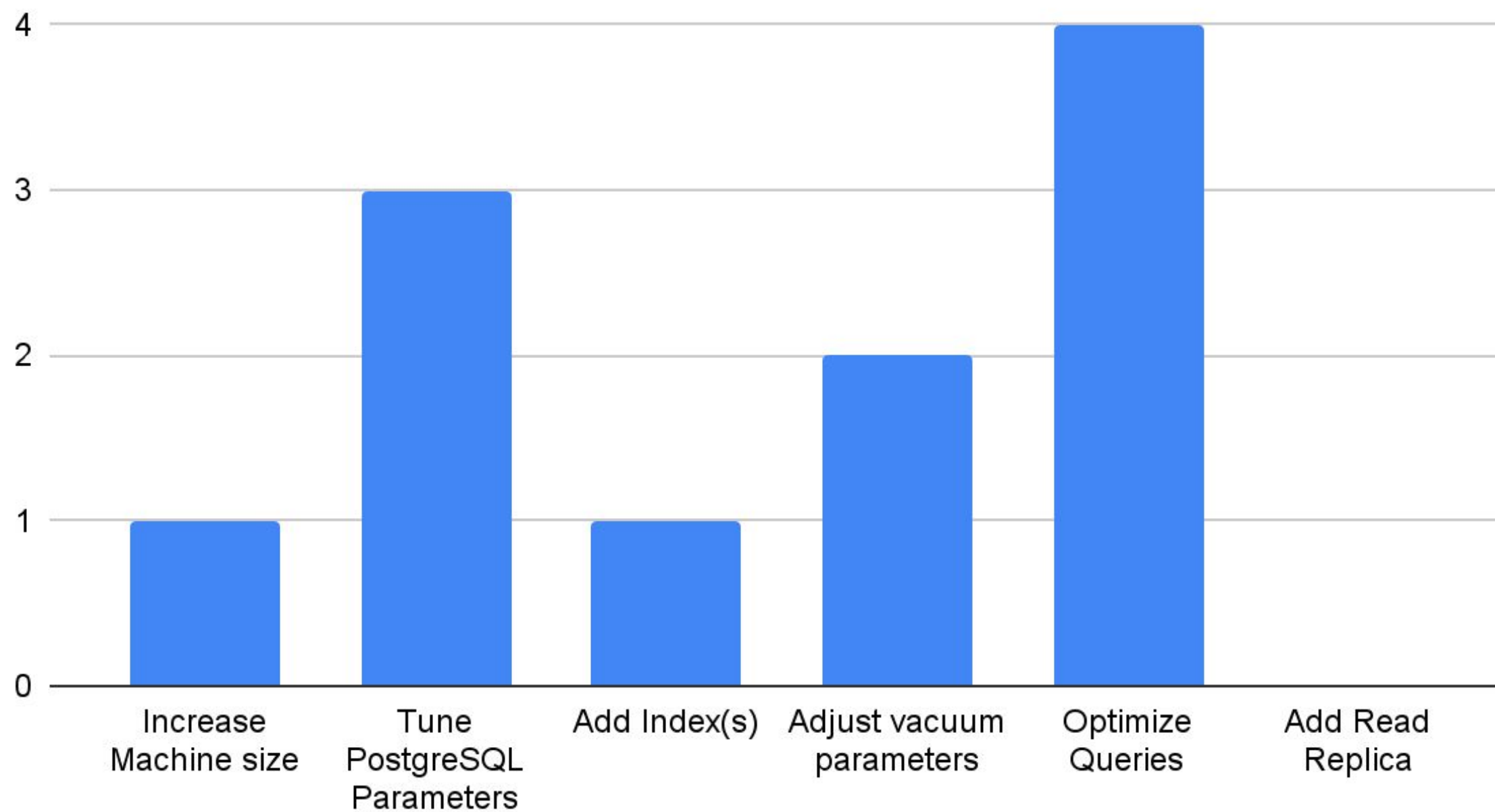
Survey Results

What is the most common bottleneck in your database?



Survey Results

What is your go-to response?



Questions?

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