N+1 Problem in Django Rest Framework

PyCon AU 2023 | Django Track

Agenda

- Speaker Introduction
- Quick brief of Django Rest Framework
- What is N+1 problem
- How N+1 can occur in DRF Views
- How DRF Serializers can contain N+1 problem
- Identifying N+1 problems in APIs
- Mitigating N+1 problems
- Closing Thoughts

whoami

- Software Engineer Contractor @ Arbisoft, Lahore, Pakistan
- Python & Django
- Working with "edX/2U" as Arbisoft contractor
- Internal products development within Arbisoft



Syed M. Dawoud Sheraz Ali







<u>DawoudSheraz</u>

@dawoud.sheraz

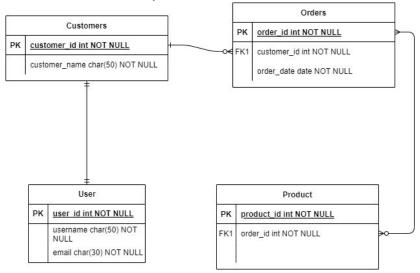
syed-muhammad-dawoud-sheraz-ali

Django Rest Framework (DRF)

- A powerful, flexible API framework to create RESTful APIs in Django
- Integrates with core Django features
 - Model
 - Views
 - URLs
- Serialization & Deserialization
 - Convert model/querysets into JSON & other formats
 - Convert incoming JSON and other data formats into respective model objects
- Views
 - Viewset, generics, API Views
 - Utilize serializers
- Authentication & Permissions

N+1 problem & Relational Databases

- The data models are scattered across in different tables
- Tables are connected/related to each other via relations like 1-1, 1-Many or Many-Many
- Joining tables to get complete information of an entity



N+1 problem

- From previous example, the 2 ways to get complete customer order information using DB queries
- First way
 - Get required customer info from customer table
 - From customer_id, get all of orders made by that customers
 - For each order, get all of the products present in the order (M2M relationship, intermediate model is queried first)
- Second way
 - Join tables using Foreign keys
 - Get all the required data in a single query

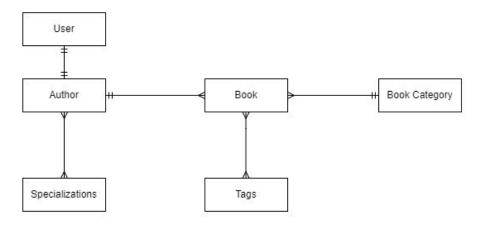
N+1 problem

- First Method
 - Make 1 query to get the main object
 - For each related object (1-1 or FK), make a separate query
 - 1 + N queries or N+1 queries
- Second Method
 - 1 join query to get main object with related 1-1 & FK objects
- Both methods get the job done, so why is N+1 an issue?

Why is N+1 a problem?

- ORM or Object Relational Mapping
- ORM need to make a DB round trip for every query
 - Individual queries might be fast
 - The accumulated time for all queries will be problematic
- The more queries are there in a ORM object fetch, the more round trips to database will be made by ORM
 - Holds true for Django, the ORM powering DRF

Example under consideration



```
slug = AutoSlugField(populate_from='name')
class Author(models, Model):
   user = models.OneToOneField(User, related_name="author", on_delete=models.CASCADE)
                                                                                                           class Meta:...
   specializations = models.ManyToManyField(Specializations)
   date_of_birth = models.DateTimeField(auto_now=False)
                                                                                                           def __str__(self):...
class Book(models.Model):
   title = models.CharField(max_length=64)
                                                                                                      1 usage
   description = models.TextField(null=True, blank=True)
                                                                                                      class Specializations(AbstractNameSlugModel):
   published = models.BooleanField(default=False)
                                                                                                           pass
   publish_date = models.DateField(auto_now=False, null=True)
   # Assume book can only have one author and is of a single type (horror, thriller)
   # this is only for simplicity
                                                                                                      1 usage
   author = models.ForeignKey(Author, related_name="books", on_delete=models.SET_NULL, null=True)
   type = models.ForeignKey(BookCategory, related_name="books", on_delete=models.SET_NULL, null=True) class Tags(AbstractNameSlugModel):
   tags = models.ManyToManyField(Tags)
                                                                                                           pass
```

class AbstractNameSlugModel(models.Model):
 name = models.CharField(max_length=32)

1 usage

class BookCategory(models.Model):

name = models.CharField(max_length=64)

APIs under consideration

- List all authors with their written books
- List all books including the person who authored it

```
① 127.0.0.1:8000/core/authors/?format=json
🚻 Apps 🧾 edx/Jira 🦳 GitHub Links 📙 Programming Stuff
  },
   - user:
         username: "username_ZrhRHuhhUjfm",
         email: "CtoYrpyUmXHE@example.com"
     specializations: [],
     date_of_birth: "2009-01-08T08:19:01.001188Z",
    - books:
             title: "DoVePdXGIyPx",
             description: "kghlfZgnygzq",
             published: false,
             publish_date: "2014-07-30",
           - tags: [
                "lzvflsngvxtu",
                 "pafgwnsgetla"
           - type: {
                name: "UjSefdIQFUBX"
    - user: {
         username: "username BnbGiyLLPcnS",
         email: "WTCwtXxEMqaq@example.com"
    - specializations: [
         "test"
     date of birth: "2017-06-17T21:20:36Z",
    - books: [
       - {
             title: "ACtWRUlBcbOy",
             description: "hcQTsCXMAsbQ",
             published: false,
             publish date: "2011-03-18",
           - tags: [
                 "lzvflsngvxtu",
                 "pafgwnsqetla"
             ],
           - type: {
                name: "rkUEFIOjbDAM"
```

```
① 127.0.0.1:8000/core/books/
                                        Programi
          edx/Jira
                     GitHub Links
 title: "KHhBnxCwemgF",
 description: "LUGVYXaEuyvN",
 published: false,
 publish date: "2014-02-14",
- tags: [
     "lzvflsngvxtu",
     "pafgwnsgetla"
- type: {
     name: "VqTpTTwUytOS"
- author:
     email: "jdlYpuvbYJQS@example.com",
     username: "username frCjxqIcfJZQ",
     specializations: [],
     date_of_birth: "2010-12-18T08:58:43.218273Z"
 title: "hniPLxNVsHYn",
 description: "HQpPAfSlnkNB",
 published: false,
 publish date: "2013-01-11",
- tags: [
     "lzvflsngvxtu",
     "pafgwnsgetla"
- type: {
     name: "EOWGRMtzRJDQ"
- author:
     email: "QPRjLnxhSUdS@example.com",
     username: "username ZtHBqagrngrh",
     specializations: [],
     date of birth: "2008-11-24T21:30:12.642699Z"
```

N+1 in DRF Views

- In generic views and model viewsets, queryset is necessary to return objects
 - Either queryset attr or get_queryset
- Indicates which model will be the used to list or lookup specific object

```
class BookListView(generics.ListAPIView):
    serializer_class = BooksSerializer
    queryset = Book.objects.all()
    permission_classes = ()

class AuthorListView(generics.ListAPIView):
    serializer_class = AuthorSerializer
    queryset = Author.objects.all()
    permission_classes = ()
```

N+1 in DRF Views

- Querysets are Lazy DB won't be hit until the objects are needed
- Holds true for main object, related objects & related related objects
- Django's Queryset behavior that seeps into DRF views

N+1 in Serializers

- Serializers define how the object and its related objects will be represented
- Complete control in providing full or part of object (both main & related)

```
class MinimalBookSerializer(ModelSerializer):
   Book serializer without author information, to be used within Author serializer.
   tags = SlugRelatedField(slug_field='slug', queryset=Tags.objects.all(), many=True)
   type = BookTypeSerializer()
   class Meta:
       model = Book
       fields = ('title', 'description', 'published', 'publish_date', 'tags', 'type')
class AuthorSerializer(ModelSerializer):
   books = MinimalBookSerializer(many=True)
   user = UserSerializer()
   specializations = SlugRelatedField(slug_field='slug', queryset=Specializations.objects.all(), many=True)
   class Meta:
       model = Author
       fields = ('user', 'specializations', 'date_of_birth', 'books')
```

N+1 in Serializers

```
class MinimalAuthorSerializer(ModelSerializer):
    Author serializer that will be used within BookSerializer when listing books.
    email = EmailField(source='user.email')
    username = StringRelatedField(source='user.username')
    specializations = SlugRelatedField(slug_field='slug', queryset=Specializations.objects.all(), many=True)
    class Meta:
        model = Author
       fields = ('email', 'username', 'specializations', 'date_of_birth')
class BooksSerializer(ModelSerializer):
    tags = SlugRelatedField(slug_field='slug', queryset=Tags.objects.all(), many=True)
    type = BookTypeSerializer()
    author = MinimalAuthorSerializer()
    class Meta:
        model = Book
       fields = ('title', 'description', 'published', 'publish_date', 'taqs', 'type', 'author')
```

N+1 in Serializers

- Fields that take `source` or `queryset` attribute are prone to N+1 issues
- In MinimalAuthorSerializer EmailField, `user.email`will cause DRF to make DB call to get user object for author if not prefetched already
- Querysets, being lazy, do not fetch related objects unless accessed

Locating N+1 problems

- nplusone
- django-debug-toolbar

Locating N+1 problems: nplusone

- <u>imcarp/nplusone</u> package to auto-detect N+1 problems (Django, SQLAlchemy)
- Analyzes the application & logs the potential N+1 issues
 - Does not point out where the issue is originating from
- Not actively maintained anymore but still works

Locating N+1 problems: nplusone

Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/ Quit the server with CTRL-BREAK. Potential n+1 query detected on `Book.tags_set` Potential n+1 query detected on `Book.type` Potential n+1 query detected on 'Book.author' Potential n+1 query detected on 'Book.tags_set' Potential n+1 query detected on `Book.type` Potential n+1 query detected on `Book.tags_set` Potential n+1 query detected on 'Book.type' Potential n+1 query detected on `Book.author` Potential n+1 query detected on 'Book.tags_set' Potential n+1 query detected on `Book.type` Potential n+1 query detected on `Book.author` Potential n+1 query detected on `Book.tags_set` Potential n+1 query detected on `Book.type`

Potential n+1 query detected on `Book.author`

Django version 4.2.3, using settings 'pyconau23.settings'

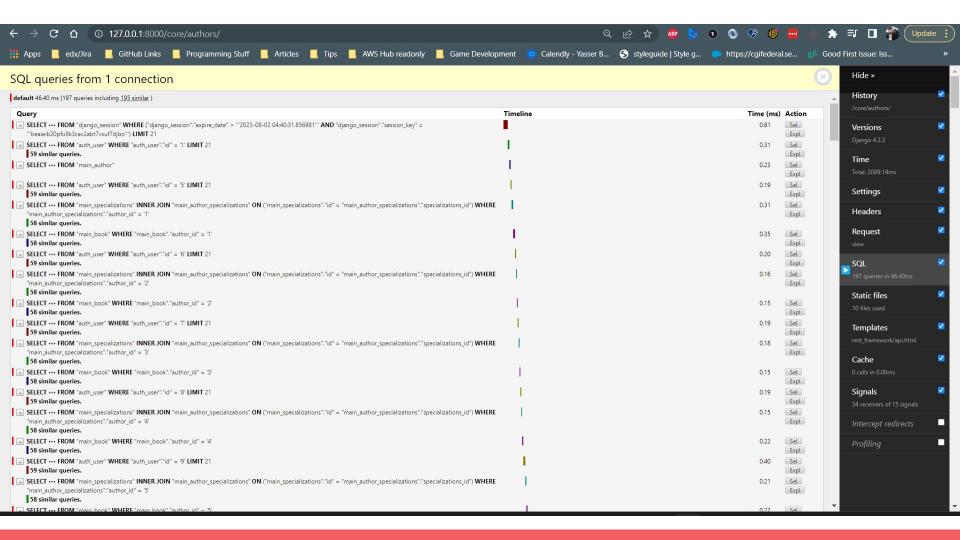
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/
Ouit the server with CTRL-BREAK.

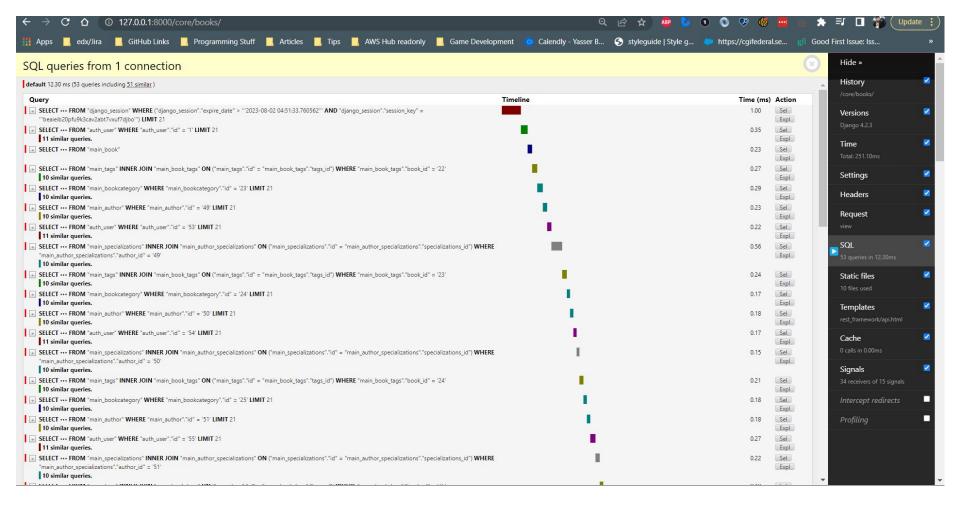
Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.user`

Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.specializations_set` Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.books` Potential n+1 query detected on 'Author.user' Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.specializations_set` Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.books` Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.user` Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.specializations_set` Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.books` Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.user` Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.specializations_set` Potential n+1 query detected on 'Author.books' Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.user` Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.specializations_set` Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.books` Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.user` Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.specializations_set` Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.books` Potential n+1 query detected on 'Author.user' Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.specializations set` Potential n+1 guery detected on 'Author, books'

Locating N+1 problems: django-debug-toolbar

- <u>Django-debug-toolbar</u> a very important package in debugging Django apps
- Much more heavy weight than nplusone
- Outlines different amount of details on views such as
 - Django version
 - SQL queries
 - Signals
 - Templates
 - Request headers
 - o ... and much more
- How to Locate N+1 → Observe duplicate queries





Locating N+1 problems

- nplusone & django-debug-toolbar \rightarrow Both very easy to configure
- Only meant for local usage to problem identification and not on Production
- Once identified, how are they resolved?

Resolving N+1 problems

- Built-in solutions in Queryset provided by Django
- select_related (*fields)
- prefetch_related (*lookups)

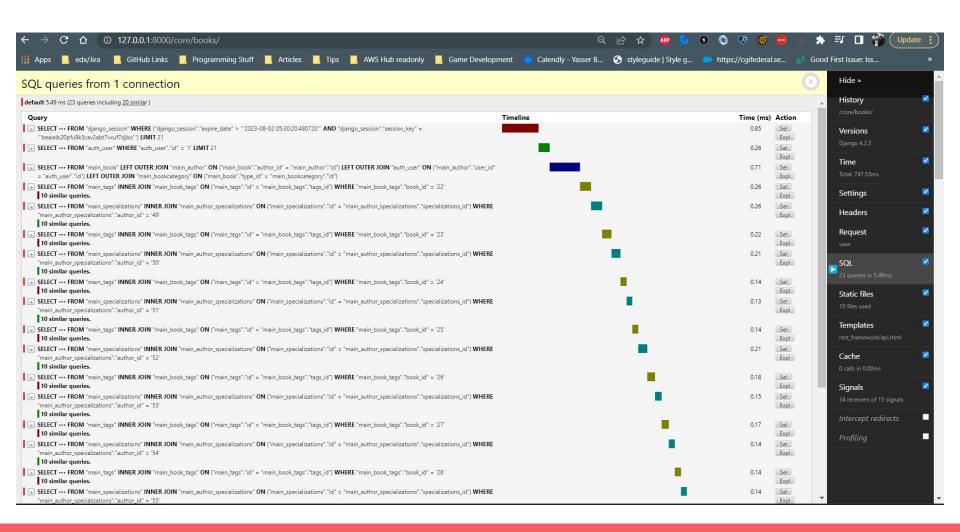
select_related

- Takes list of foreign key fields when fetching from DB
 - Follows the FK relationships
- Single complex query to fetch object and its related FK object instead of doing separate round trips for each related obj
- Prefetch both main FK of the object and FKs of the related objects as well

select_related: Book listing

class BookListView(generics.ListAPIView):

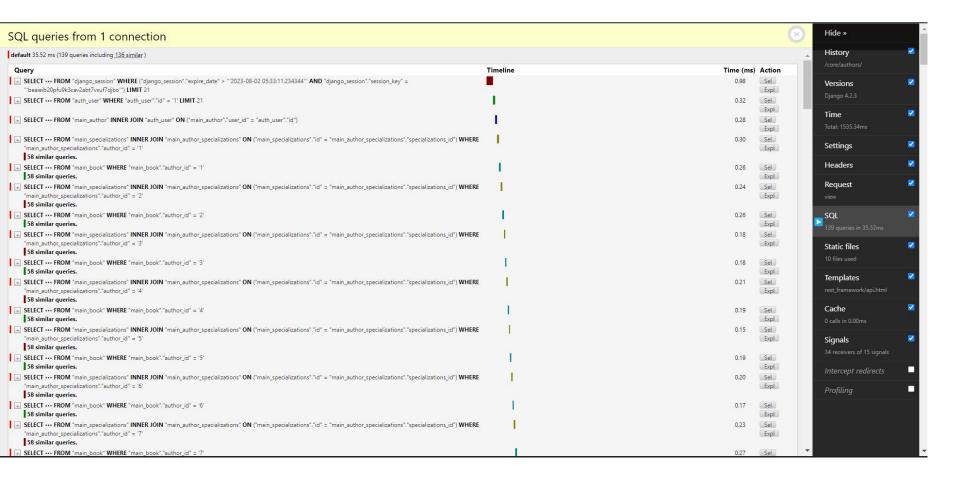
```
serializer class = BooksSerializer
# queruset = Book.objects.all()
queryset = Book.objects.select_related('author', 'author__user', 'type')
permission classes = ()
                            Ouit the server with CTRL-BREAK.
                            Potential n+1 query detected on `Book.tags_set`
                            Potential n+1 guery detected on `Book.tags_set`
                            Potential n+1 query detected on `Book.tags_set`
```



select_related: Author listing

class AuthorListView(generics.ListAPIView):

```
serializer_class = AuthorSerializer
# queryset = Author.objects.all()
queryset = Author.objects.select_related('user')
permission_classes = ()
                                              Ouit the server with CTRL-BREAK.
                                               Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.specializations_set`
                                               Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.books`
                                               Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.specializations_set`
                                               Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.books`
                                               Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.specializations_set`
                                               Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.books`
                                               Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.specializations_set`
                                               Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.books`
                                               Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.specializations_set`
                                               Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.books`
                                               Potential n+1 query detected on `Author.specializations_set`
```



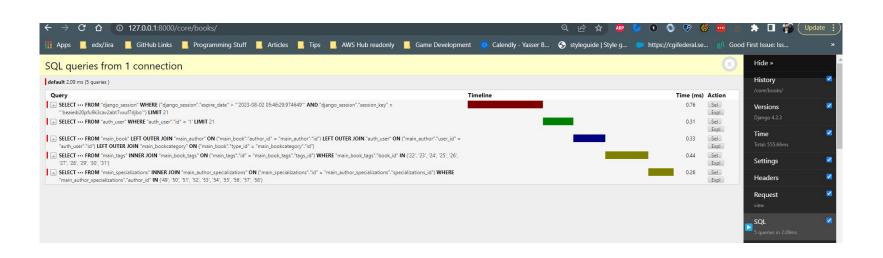
select_related

View	SQL Queries Count (Before)	SQL Queries Count (After)
Book Listing	53	23
Author Listing	197	139

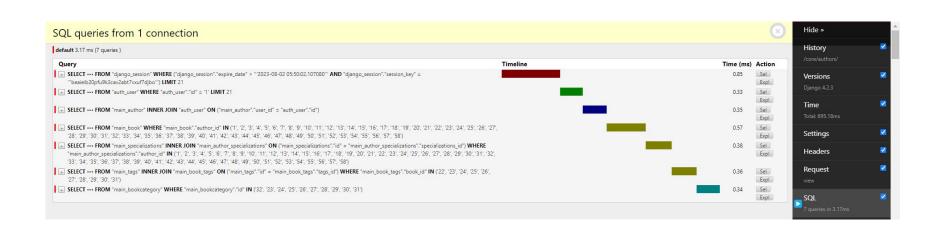
prefetch_related

- Reverse FK or Many-1 and Many-Many relationship
 - o Can be applied on 1-Many & 1-1 relationships as well but not preferred
- Prefetch the objects via SQL and performs the join operation in Python
 - To avoid the large table resulting from joining large number of M2M
- Like select_related, Prefetch both main relationships of the object and relationships of the related objects as well

Prefetch_related: Book listing



Prefetch_related: Author Listing



prefetch_related

View	SQL Queries Count (Initial)	SQL Queries Count (Final)
Book Listing	53	5
Author Listing	197	7

DRF recommendation

Note: If the serializer_class used in the generic view spans orm relations, leading to an n+1 problem, you could optimize your queryset in this method using select_related and prefetch_related. To get more information about n+1 problem and use cases of the mentioned methods refer to related section in django documentation.

Note: REST Framework does not attempt to automatically optimize querysets passed to serializers in terms of select_related and prefetch_related since it would be too much magic. A serializer with a field spanning an orm relation through its source attribute could require an additional database hit to fetch related objects from the database. It is the programmer's responsibility optimize queries to avoid additional database hits which could occur while using such a serializer.

Closing Thoughts

- N+1 is pretty common in core Django views & DRF APIs
- The performance impact of N+1 issues won't be obvious until the underlying data hit a certain limit
 - This also makes identifying N+1 on local challenging if the data is limited
- N+1 fixups result in complex joins which can impact the performance if an object has too many relationship
 - Try combination of select & prefetch related to understand which yield best results for your application

Closing Thoughts

- Inspired from similar talk at Python Web Conf "Finding and fixing an N+1 problem in the Django docs"
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FzmOnzNov-E
- Slides are accessible at https://github.com/DawoudSheraz/conference-talks
- Code https://github.com/DawoudSheraz/pycon-au-23-demo-app

References

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- 2. https://testdriven.io/blog/drf-basics/
- 3. https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/ref/models/querysets/#select-related
- https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/ref/models/querysets/#prefetch-relate
 d
- 5. https://github.com/jmcarp/nplusone
- 6. https://stackoverflow.com/questions/97197/what-is-the-n1-selects-problem-i-n-orm-object-relational-mapping