

Django: Under the Hood
November 3rd, 2016
Aymeric Augustin

debugging
performance

 I'm Aymeric



Core Developer
since 2011

- Time zones
- Python 3
- Transactions
- App loading
- Jinja2



Freelancing
since 2015

Consulting
on Django,
big data, &
architecture

 I'm Aymeric



Core Developer
since 2011

- Time zones
- Python 3
- Transactions
- App loading
- Jinja2



Founder & CTO
since 2015

First collaborative
insurance broker
in France

<https://otherwise.fr/> [FR]



response
times

Perception of response time

- **fast** = up to **0.1s** = reacting instantaneously
 - just display the result
- **normal** = up to **1s** = not interrupting the user's flow of thought
 - user will notice the delay but no feedback is necessary
- **slow** = up to **10s** = keeping the user's attention focused
 - feedback is important, especially if response time is unpredictable

Source: <https://www.nngroup.com/articles/website-response-times/>

measuring
page load time

performance.timing

The screenshot shows the Chrome Developer Tools interface with the Network tab selected. In the left sidebar, under the 'Net' section, the 'PerformanceTiming' object is expanded. The properties listed are:

- connectEnd: 1476645264462
- connectStart: 1476645264461
- domComplete: 1476645264979
- domContentLoadedEventEnd: 1476645264966
- domContentLoadedEventStart: 1476645264955
- domInteractive: 1476645264950
- domLoading: 1476645264551
- domainLookupEnd: 1476645264461
- domainLookupStart: 1476645264461
- fetchStart: 1476645264455
- loadEventEnd: 1476645265004
- loadEventStart: 1476645264979
- navigationStart: 1476645264450
- redirectEnd: 0
- redirectStart: 0
- requestStart: 1476645264462
- responseEnd: 1476645264544
- responseStart: 1476645264544
- unloadEventEnd: 1476645264564
- unloadEventStart: 1476645264551

At the bottom of the expanded object, there is a link labeled '_proto_ : PerformanceTimingPrototype'.

Time panel

Time

Resource usage

Resource	Value
User CPU time	37.485 msec
System CPU time	11.221 msec
Total CPU time	48.706 msec
Elapsed time	56.434 msec
Context switches	17 voluntary, 5 involuntary

Browser timing

Timing attribute	Timeline	Milliseconds since navigation start (+length)
domainLookup		11 (+0)
connect		11 (+1)
request	███████	12 (+82)
response		94 (+0)
domLoading	███████████	101 (+428)
domInteractive		500
domContentLoadedEvent	███████	505 (+11)
loadEvent	███████████	529 (+25)

Hide »

Versions

DJANGO 1.10

Time

CPU: 48.71MS (56.43MS)

Settings

Headers

Request

TEMPLATEVIEW

SQL

0 QUERIES IN 0.00MS

Static files

resent and

6 FILES USED

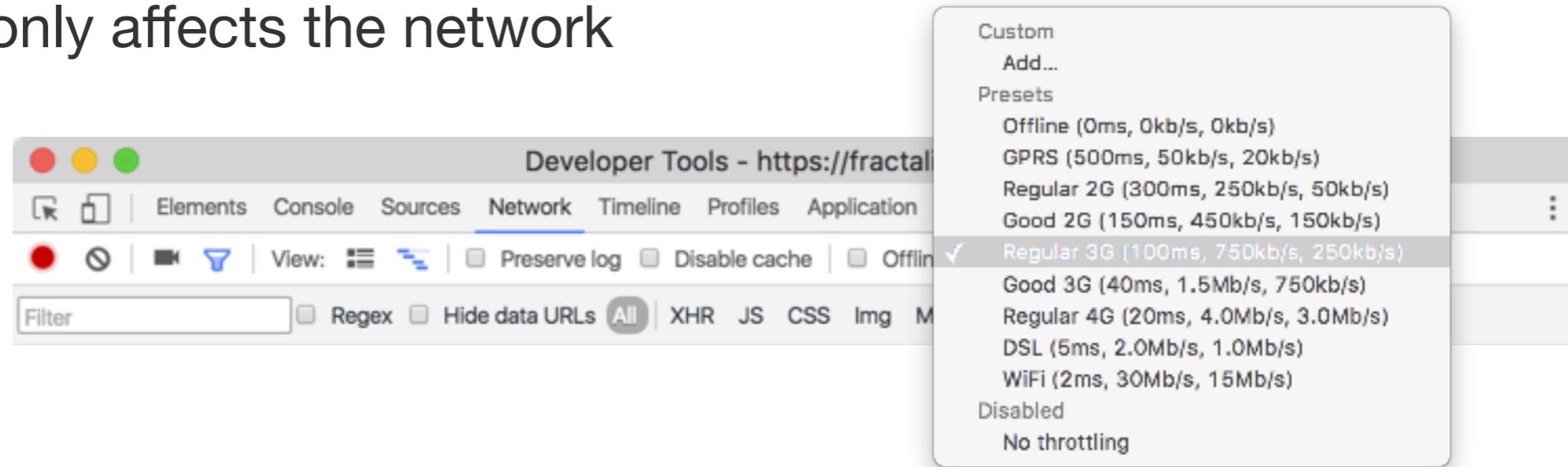
Templates

HOME.HTML

Cache

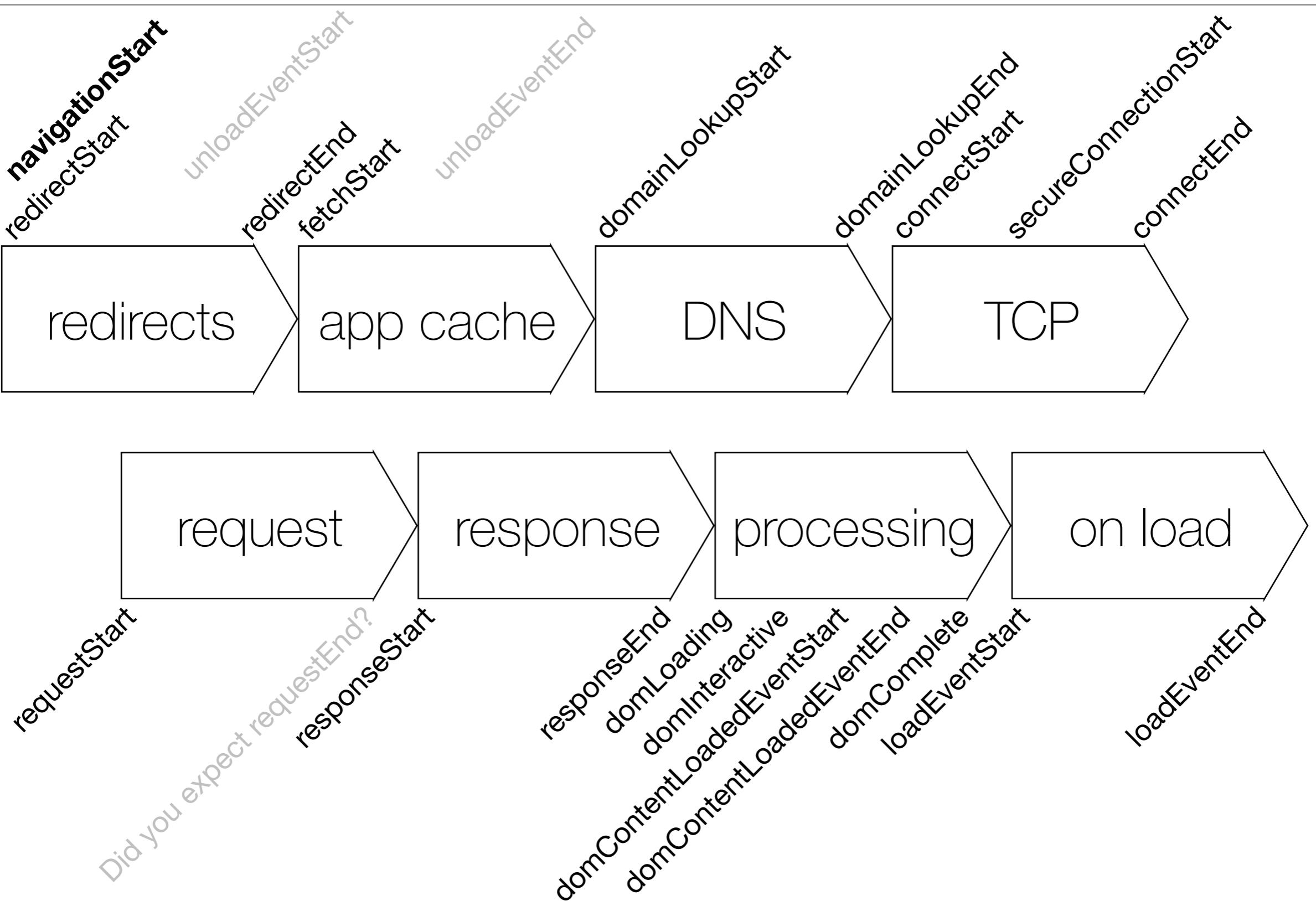
In production

- Google Chrome Developer Tools
 - only affects the network



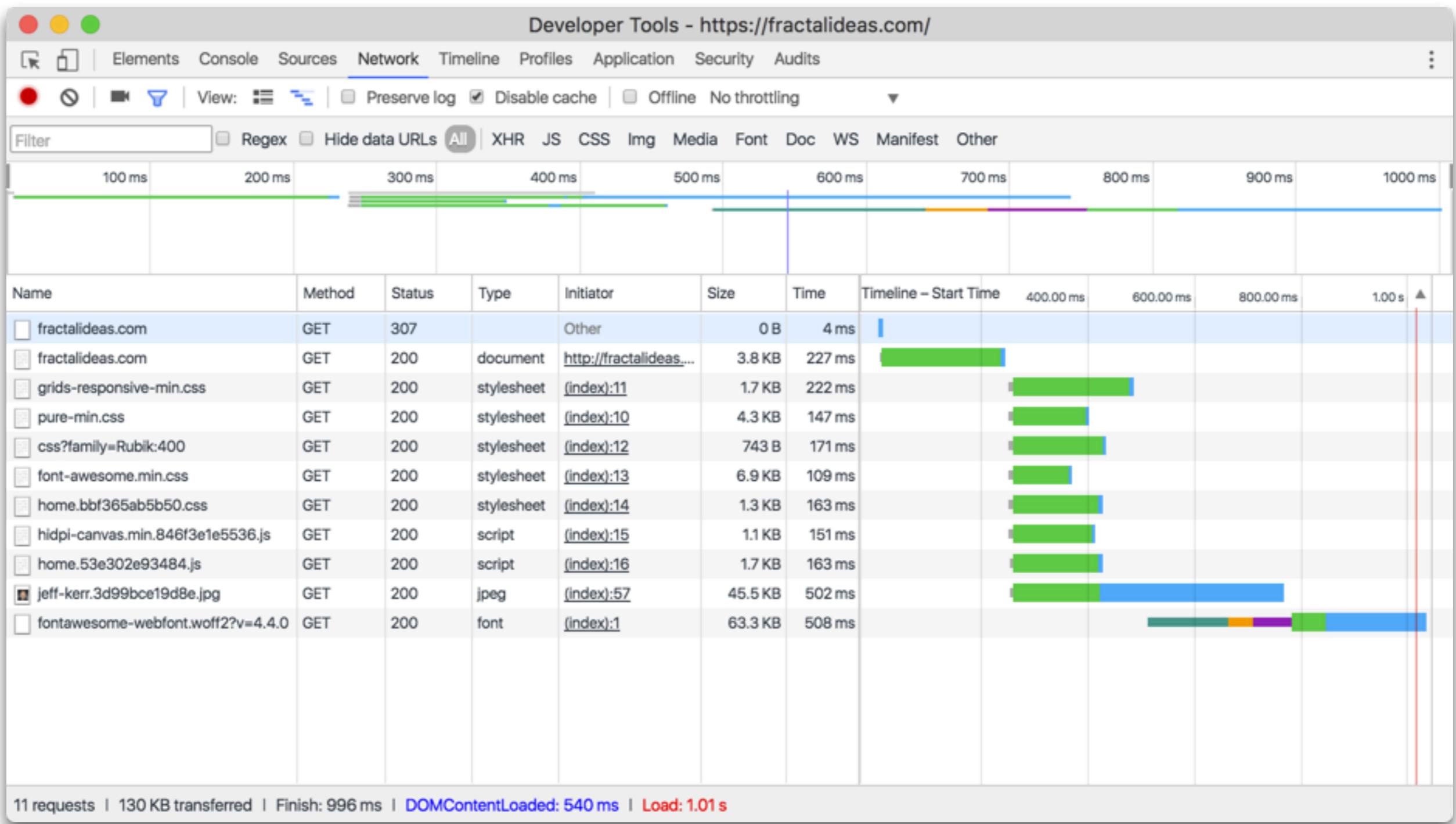
- Google Analytics Site Speed
 - sampled on 1% of users by default
- Application Performance Monitoring solutions

Performance timeline

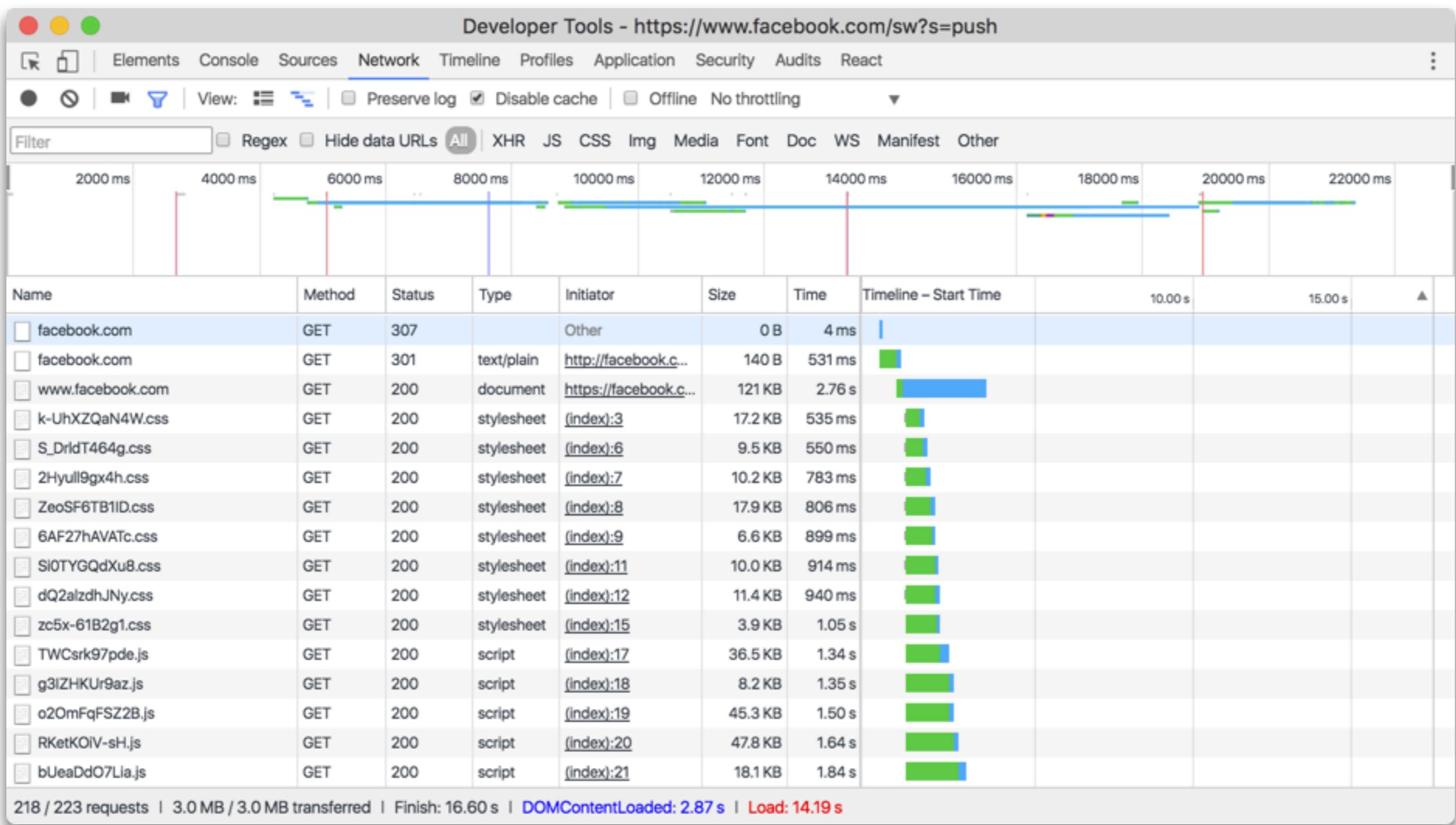


The backend makes ~15%
of the total page load time.

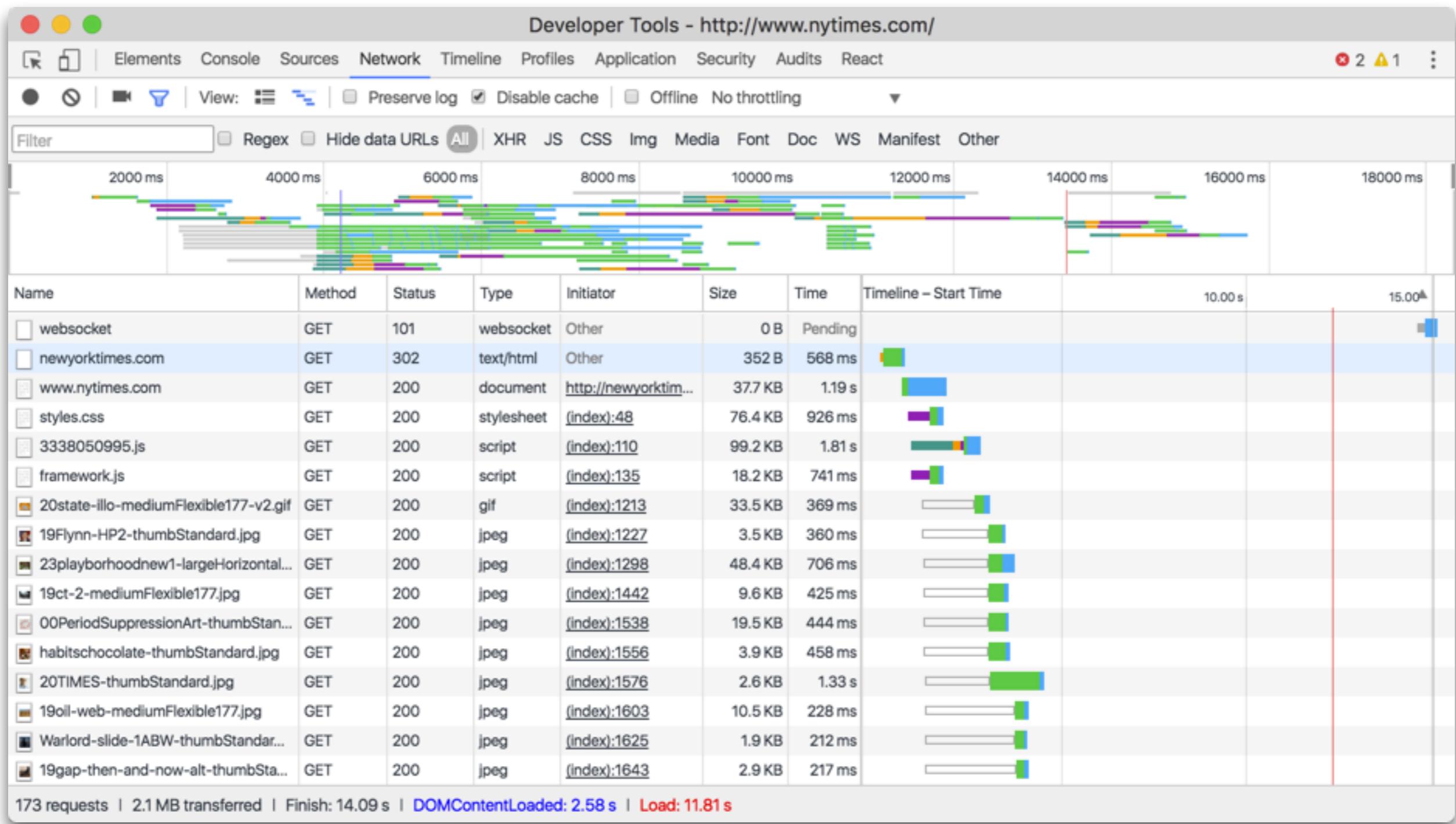
Fractal Ideas - 0.23s / 1.0s = 23%



Facebook - 2.8s / 14.2s = 20%



New York Times - 1.2s / 11.8s = 10%

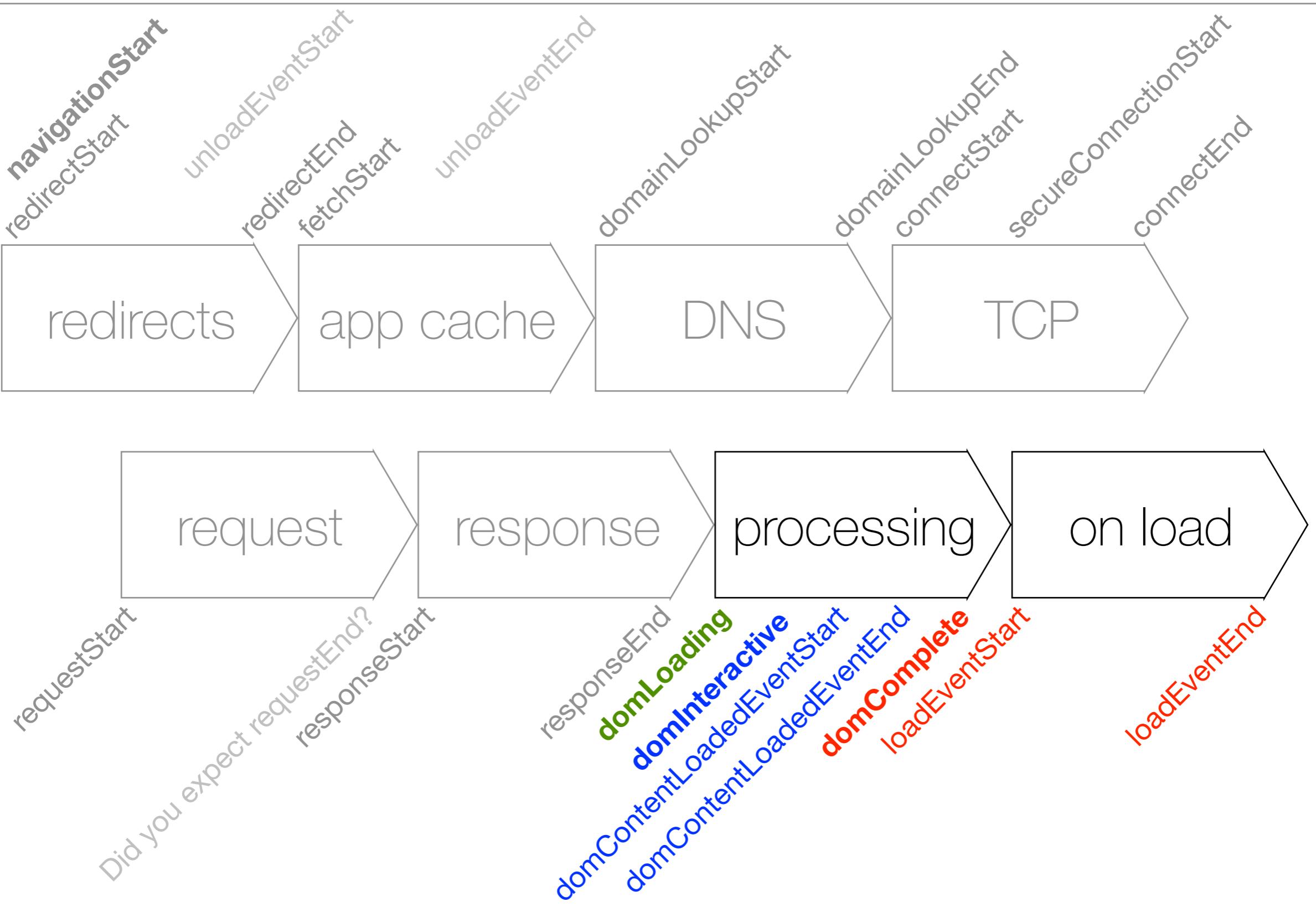


HTTP/1.1 is bad at fetching many resources

- Client-side
 - DNS pre-fetch
 - TCP pre-connect
 - keep-alive & pipelining
 - parallel connections
 - caching
- Server-side
 - concatenation
 - spriting
 - inlining
 - domain sharding
 - allow caching

Let's talk about
the frontend.

Performance timeline



document.readyState & page load events

‘loading’

- **domLoading**
- No event
(no JS yet!)
- Parse HTML
& build DOM
- Download &
run sync JS

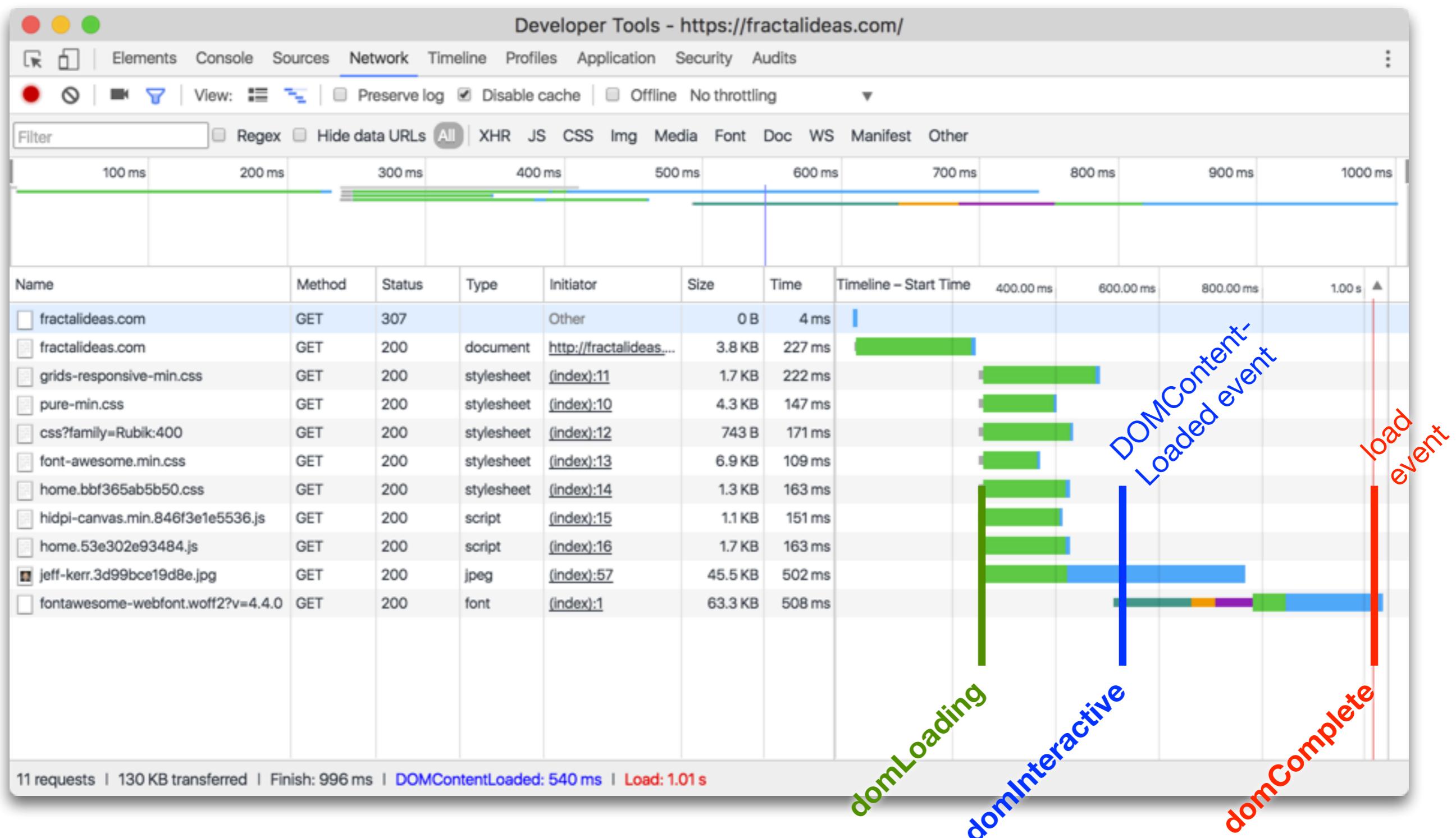
‘interactive’

- **domInteractive**
- **DOMContent-
Loaded event**
- Download
CSS & images
- Parse CSS &
build CSSOM

‘complete’

- **domComplete**
- **load event**
- Page is fully
loaded

document.readyState & page load events



Listen to DOMContentLoaded – not load

```
Terminal — -zsh — 82x22
[(fractalideas_com)myk@mYk fractalideas_com % git show
commit 3b2e461deef9ff7d30be08cd45db47f8ebbfcc2ce
Author: Aymeric Augustin <aymeric.augustin@fractalideas.com>
Date:   Mon Oct 17 22:34:32 2016 +0200

I'm supposed to teach this stuff.

diff --git a/showcase/static/home.js b/showcase/static/home.js
index ab07c45..eb0b39f 100644
--- a/showcase/static/home.js
+++ b/showcase/static/home.js
@@ -270,7 +270,7 @@
        window.requestAnimationFrame(run);
    };

-    window.addEventListener('load', debouncedRun);
+    window.addEventListener('DOMContentLoaded', debouncedRun);
    window.addEventListener('resize', debouncedRun);

}(document, window));
(fractalideas_com)myk@mYk fractalideas_com % █ ~/Documents/dev/fractalideas_com
```

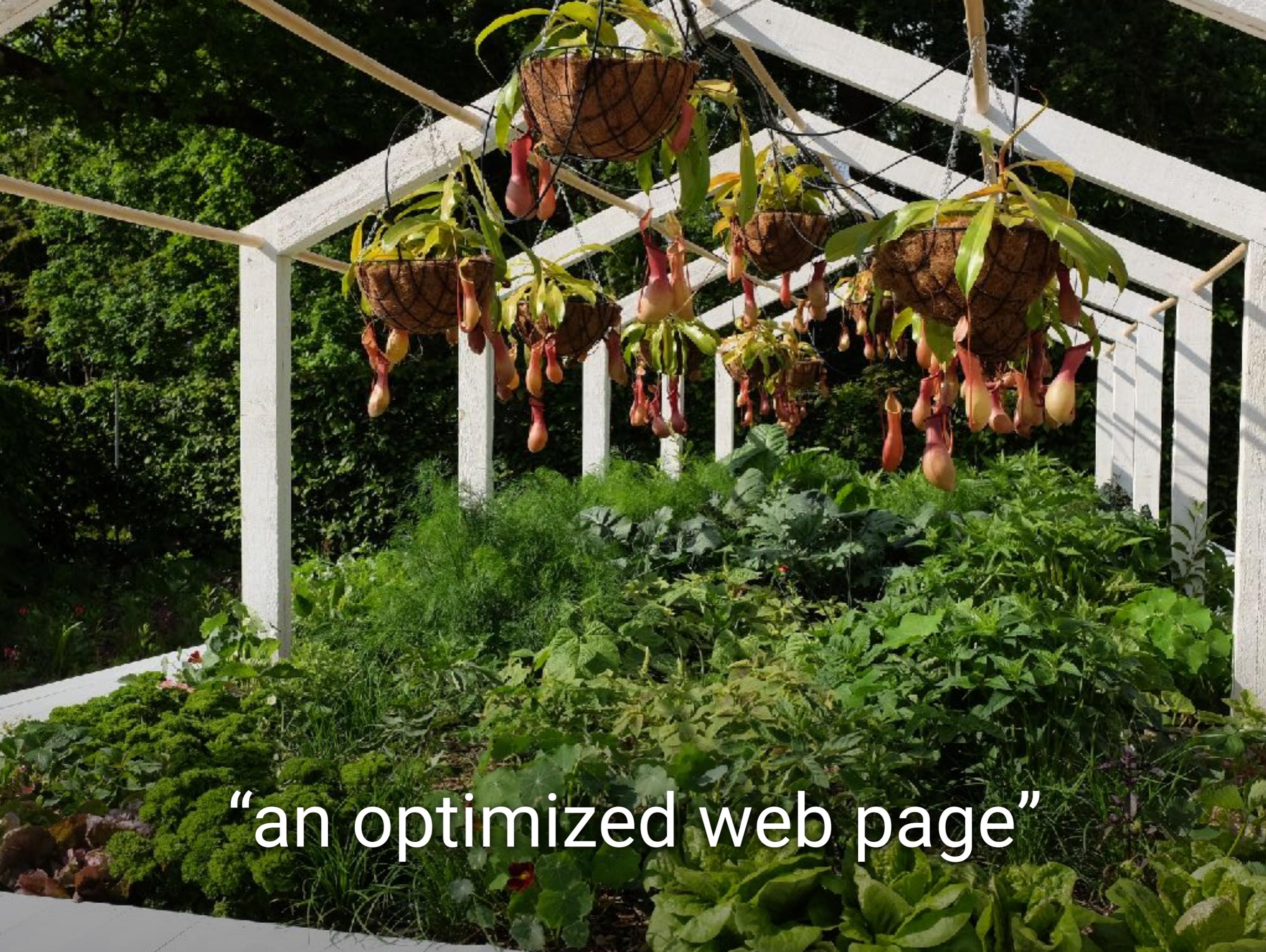
client-side:
loading pages

css



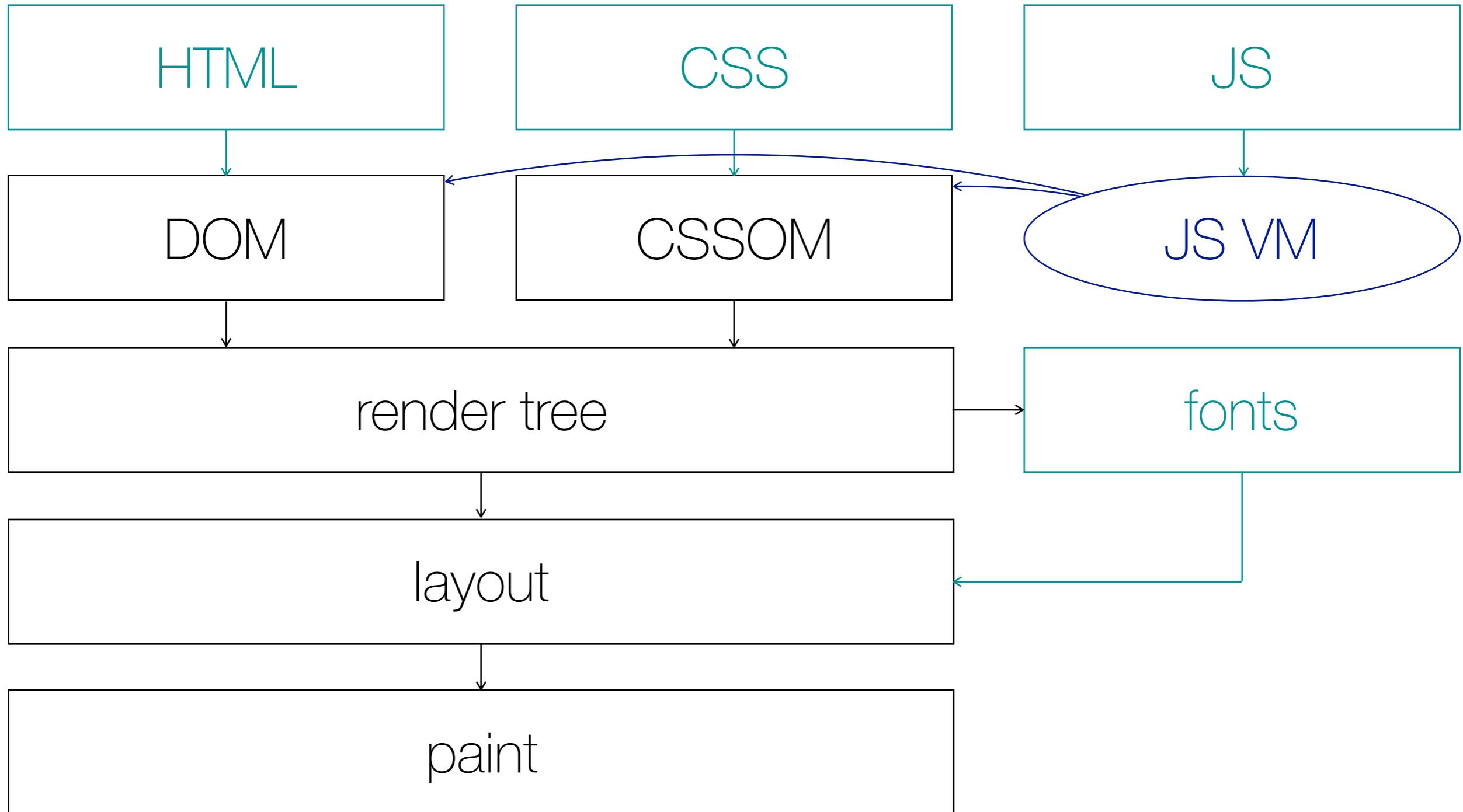
JS



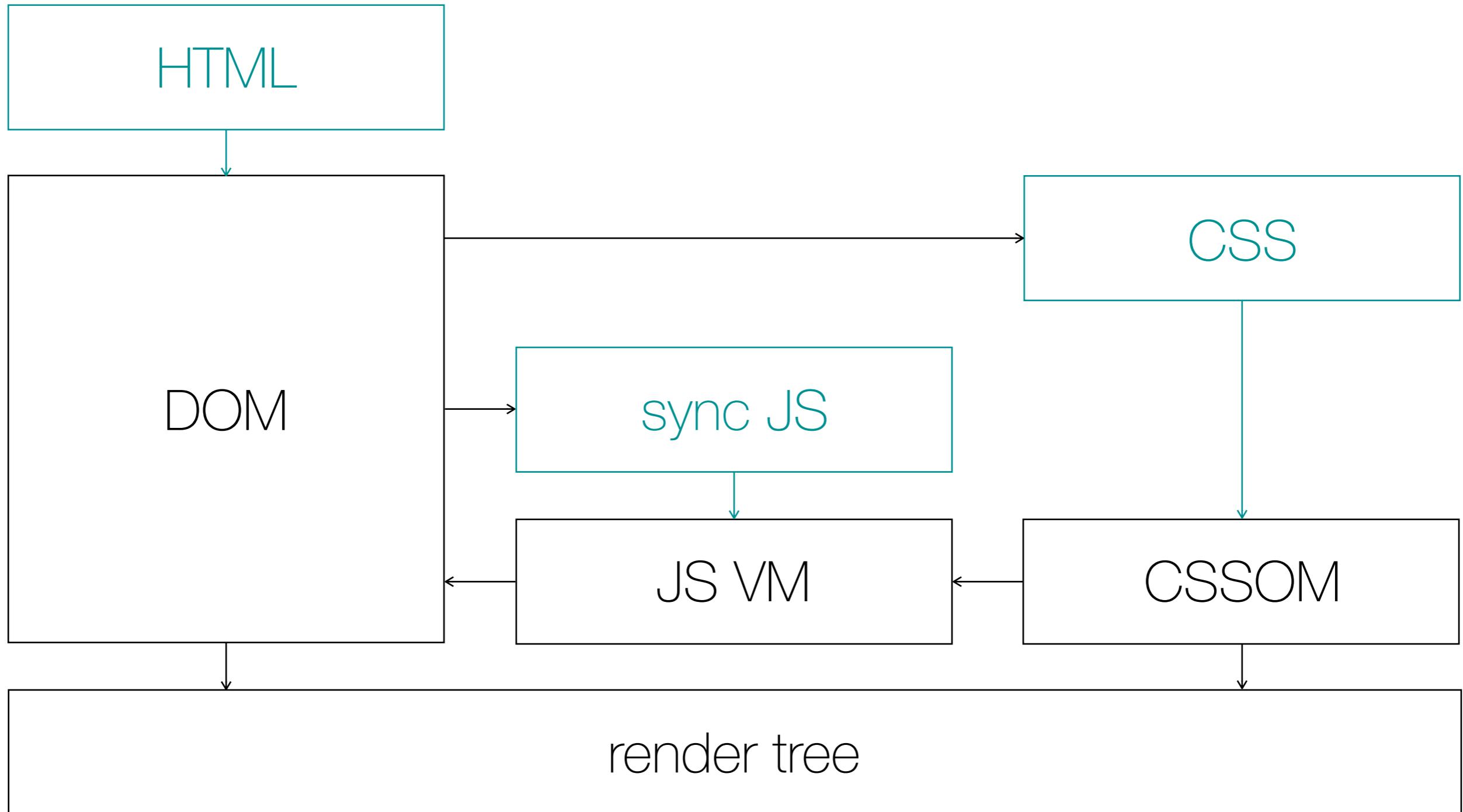


“an optimized web page”

Rendering pipeline



Critical path - visual edition



Critical path - text edition

- Rendering a page requires a DOM and a CSSOM
 - Download and parse HTML
 - Download and parse CSS
- Building the DOM blocks on sync JS
 - Download and execute sync JS
- Executing JS blocks on the CSSOM
 - Wait until CSS is parsed to execute sync JS

Browsers optimize heavily page load time

- Parse HTML incrementally
- Paint while waiting for sync JS
 - After CSS is available
- Paint while waiting for web fonts
 - With a default font — browser dependent
- Preload scanner

Guidelines

1. Optimize HTML load time
2. Optimize CSS load time
- Unblock first paint
- Avoid blocking JS execution
3. Avoid sync JS, including inline JS, or put it at the bottom
- Avoid blocking DOM construction
- Trigger DOMContentLoaded as early as possible

client-side: aysnc scripts



“The JavaScript tracking snippet”

```
<!-- Google Analytics -->
<script>
(function(i,s,o,g,r,a,m)
{i['GoogleAnalyticsObject']=r;i[r]=i[r]||function()
{(i[r].q=i[r].q||[]).push(arguments)},i[r].l=1*new
Date();a=s.createElement(o),m=s.getElementsByTagName(o)
[0];a.async=1;a.src=g;m.parentNode.insertBefore(a,m)})
(window,document,'script','https://www.google-
analytics.com/analytics.js','ga');

ga('create', 'UA-XXXXX-Y', 'auto');
ga('send', 'pageview');
</script>
<!-- End Google Analytics -->
```

Script-injected scripts

```
window.GoogleAnalyticsObject = 'ga'  
window.ga = window.ga || function () {  
  window.ga.q = window.ga.q || []  
  window.ga.q.push(arguments)  
}  
window.ga.l = 1 * new Date()  
  
var script = document.createElement('script')  
script.async = 1  
script.src = \  
  'https://www.google-analytics.com/analytics.js'  
  
var otherScript = \  
  document.getElementsByTagName('script')[0]  
otherScript.parentNode.insertBefore(script, otherScript)
```

“Alternative async tracking snippet”

```
<!-- Google Analytics -->
<script>
window.ga=window.ga||function(){(ga.q=ga.q||[])
.push(arguments)};ga.l=+new Date;
ga('create', 'UA-XXXXX-Y', 'auto');
ga('send', 'pageview');
</script>
<script async src='https://www.google-analytics.com/
analytics.js'></script>
<!-- End Google Analytics -->
```

Async scripts

```
window.ga = window.ga || function () {  
  ga.q = ga.q || []  
  ga.q.push(arguments)  
}  
ga.l = +new Date  
  
// plus an async script:  
<script async src='https://www.google-analytics.com/  
analytics.js'></script>
```

New best practice?

```
<html>
  <head>
    <script> /* Async function queuing */ </script>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
    <script async src="critical.js"></script>
    <style> /* For above-the-fold content */ </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <script async src="non-critical.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

Credits: Ilya Grigorik

<https://developers.google.com/web/fundamentals/performance/>

<https://www.igvita.com/slides/2012/webperf-crash-course.pdf>

<https://www.igvita.com/2014/05/20/script-injected-async-scripts-considered-harmful/>

<https://www.igvita.com/2015/04/10/fixing-the-blank-text-problem/>

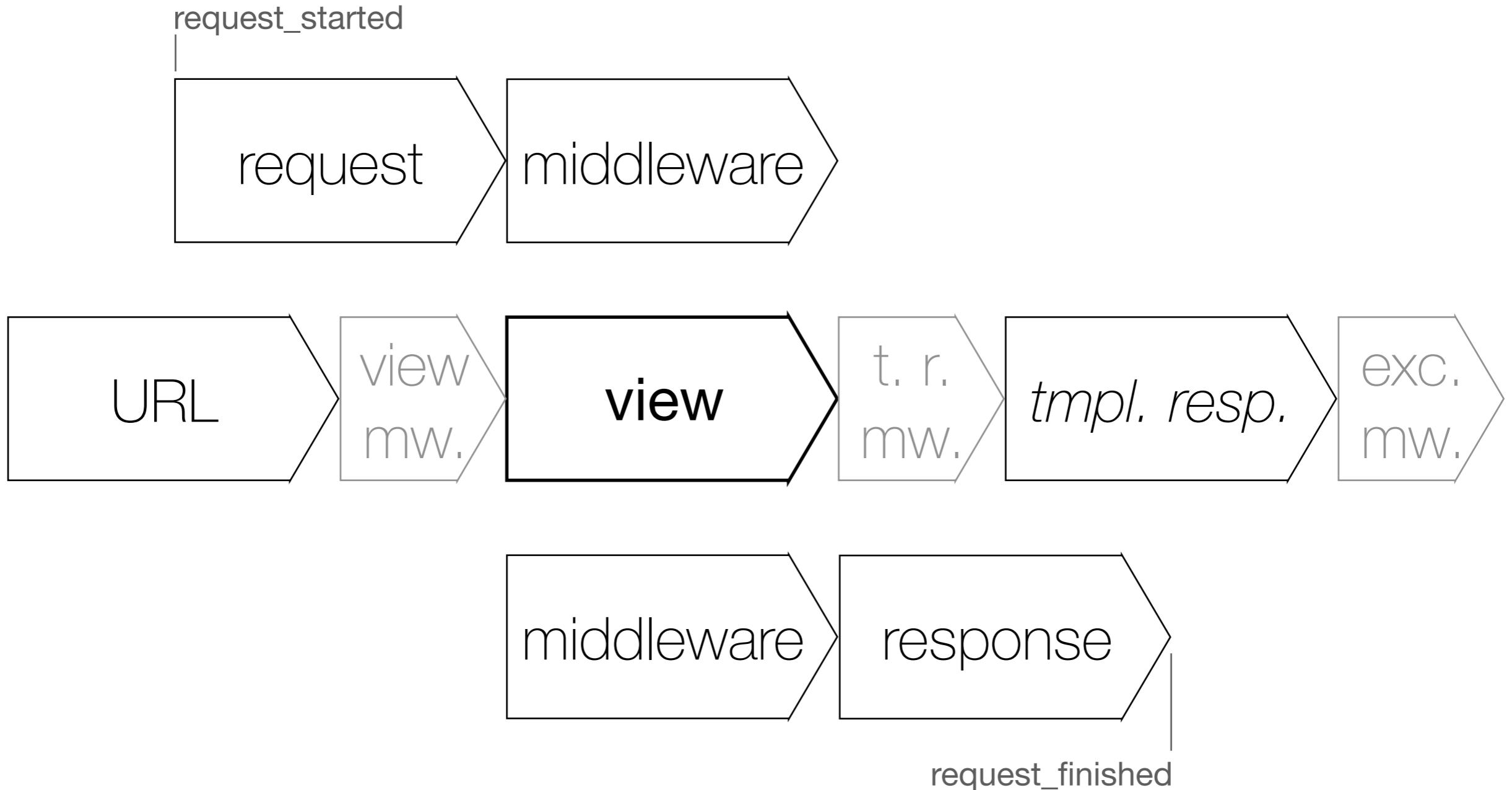
A photograph of a vertical green wall garden. In the center, a wooden shipping crate is repurposed as a planter. A metal sign is attached to the front of the crate, which reads:

ONECAFE 261
MEXICO
Kilos Net Weight
016 2222 K54

The background shows more greenery and a grey metal railing.

server-side:
serving requests

Request-response cycle



Slow page?

SQL queries!

test
setup



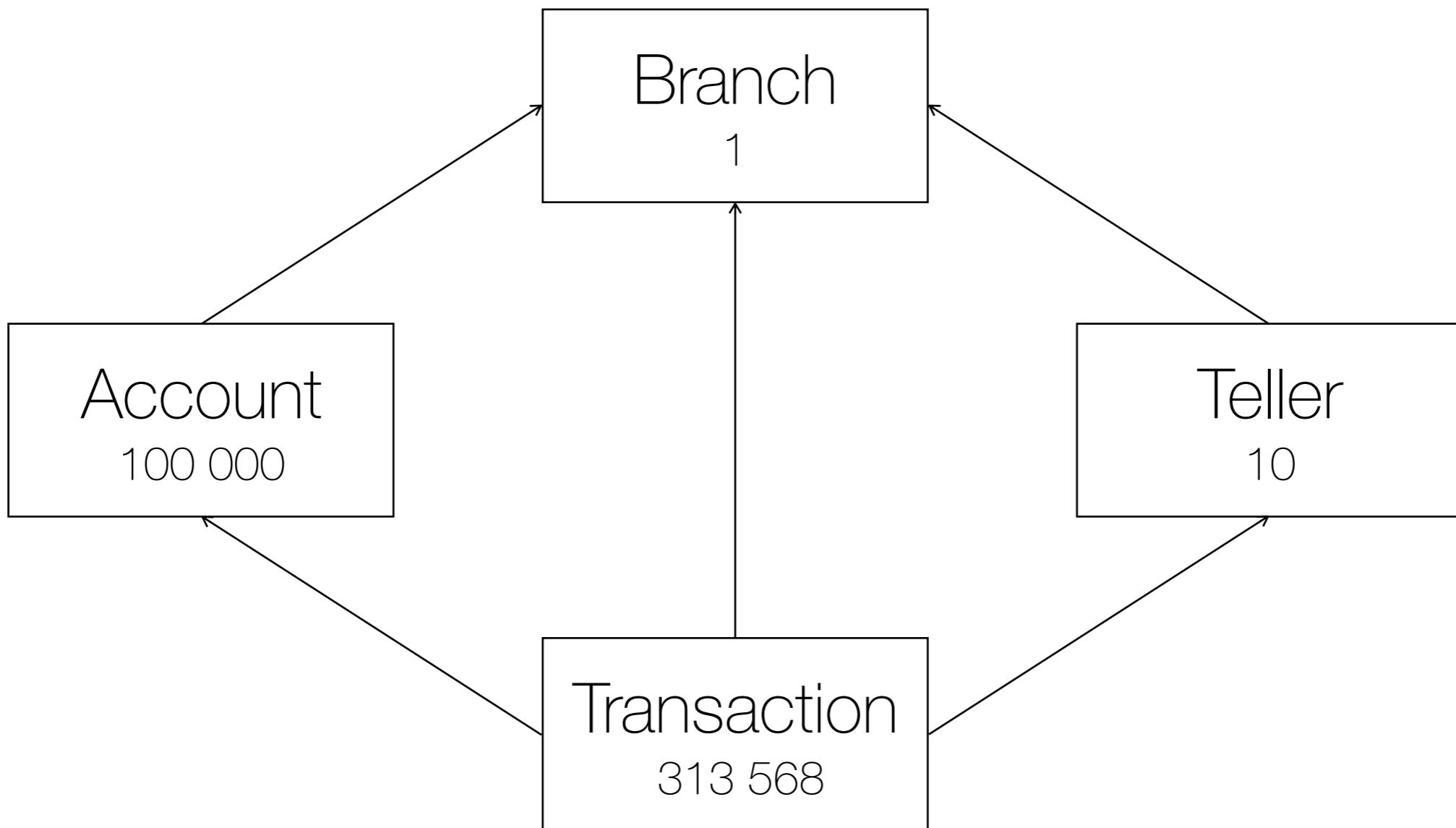
pgbench (1/2)

```
$ pgbench -i --foreign-keys duth16dp
creating tables...
100000 of 100000 tuples (100%) done (elapsed 0.11 s, remaining
0.00 s)
vacuum...
set primary keys...
set foreign keys...
done.
```

pgbench (2/2)

```
$ pgbench -c 30 -T 180 duth16dp
starting vacuum...end.
transaction type: TPC-B (sort of)
scaling factor: 1
query mode: simple
number of clients: 30
number of threads: 1
duration: 180 s
number of transactions actually processed: 313568
latency average: 17.221 ms
tps = 1741.538334 (including connections establishing)
tps = 1741.569697 (excluding connections establishing)
```

Database structure



Testing environment

- <https://github.com/aaugustin/duth16dp>
- <https://duth16dp.herokuapp.com/>
- Hobby Dyno
- Hobby Basic Postgres
- pg_dump -O duth16dp | heroku pg:psql



select & prefetch
related instances

select_related()

[https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/stable/ref/models/querysets/
#django.db.models.query.QuerySet.select_related](https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/stable/ref/models/querysets/#django.db.models.query.QuerySet.select_related)

The k * N + 1 queries problem

Django administration

WELCOME, TEST. SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT

Hide »

Versions DJANGO 1.10.2

Time ADD TRANSACTION + CPU: 7667.39MS (8278.18MS)

Settings

Headers

Request

SQL

Static files

Templates

ADMIN/CHANGE_LIST.HTML

Cache

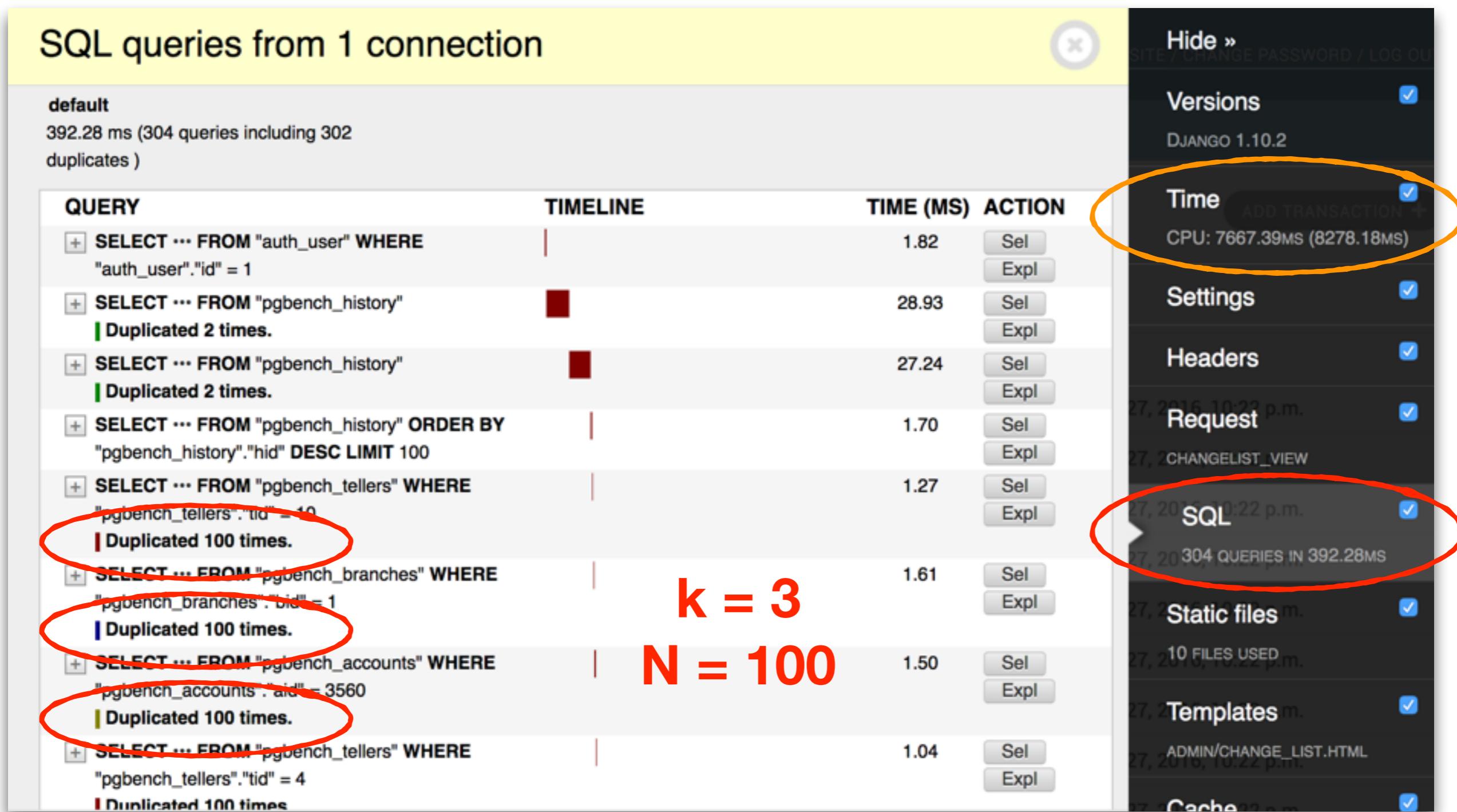
Home › Pgbench › Transactions

Select transaction to change

Action: ----- Go 0 of 100 selected

<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	TELLER	BRANCH	ACCOUNT	CHANGE	TIME	Headers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	313568	<Teller: 10>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 3560>	-917	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.	Request	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	313567	<Teller: 4>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 50448>	736	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.	CHANGELIST_VIEW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	313566	<Teller: 10>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 50750>	-2203	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.	SQL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	313565	<Teller: 10>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 48223>	-999	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.	304 QUERIES IN 392.28MS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	313564	<Teller: 7>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 62642>	3326	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.	Static files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	313563	<Teller: 9>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 85655>	-4980	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.	10 FILES USED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	313562	<Teller: 1>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 3358>	3327	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.	Templates	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	313561	<Teller: 4>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 28741>	-2757	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.	ADMIN/CHANGE_LIST.HTML	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	313560	<Teller: 4>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 91706>	3627	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.	Cache	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The $k * N + 1$ queries problem



select_related() to the rescue

```
Terminal — -zsh — 82x22
(duth16dp) myk@mYk duth16dp % git show
commit 0cdf807b1542b308856ed92fd2aec8d253fb09fc
Author: Aymeric Augustin <aymeric.augustin@m4x.org>
Date:   Sat Oct 29 12:20:22 2016 +0200

    select_related in transactions admin

diff --git a/pgbench/admin.py b/pgbench/admin.py
index 96a334f..ae04c7c 100644
--- a/pgbench/admin.py
+++ b/pgbench/admin.py
@@ -21,3 +21,7 @@ class Teller(admin.ModelAdmin):
    @admin.register(models.Transaction)
    class Transaction(admin.ModelAdmin):
        list_display = ['id', 'teller', 'branch', 'account', 'delta', 'mtime']
+
+        def get_queryset(self, request):
+            queryset = super().get_queryset(request)
+            return queryset.select_related('teller', 'branch', 'account')
(duth16dp) myk@mYk duth16dp % ~Documents/dev/duth16dp
```

select_related() to the rescue

```
Terminal — zsh — 82x22
(myk@mYk duth16dp) % git show
commit 93acb4cf2f4eec7925ae04cb9f77d69aecdf3e38
Author: Aymeric Augustin <aymeric.augustin@m4x.org>
Date:   Fri Oct 28 22:56:38 2016 +0200

    select_related in transactions admin

diff --git a/pgbench/admin.py b/pgbench/admin.py
index 96a334f..7b0241f 100644
--- a/pgbench/admin.py
+++ b/pgbench/admin.py
@@ -21,3 +21,4 @@ class Teller(admin.ModelAdmin):
    @admin.register(models.Transaction)
    class Transaction(admin.ModelAdmin):
        list_display = ['id', 'teller', 'branch', 'account', 'delta', 'mtime']
+       list_select_related = ['teller', 'branch', 'account']
(myk@mYk duth16dp) %
```

The $k * N + 1$ queries problem, solved

Django administration

WELCOME, TEST. SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT

Hide »

Versions DJANGO 1.10.2

Time ADD TRANSACTION +
CPU: 395.16MS (488.52MS)

Settings

Headers

Request

SQL

Static files

Templates

ADMIN/CHANGE_LIST.HTML

Cache

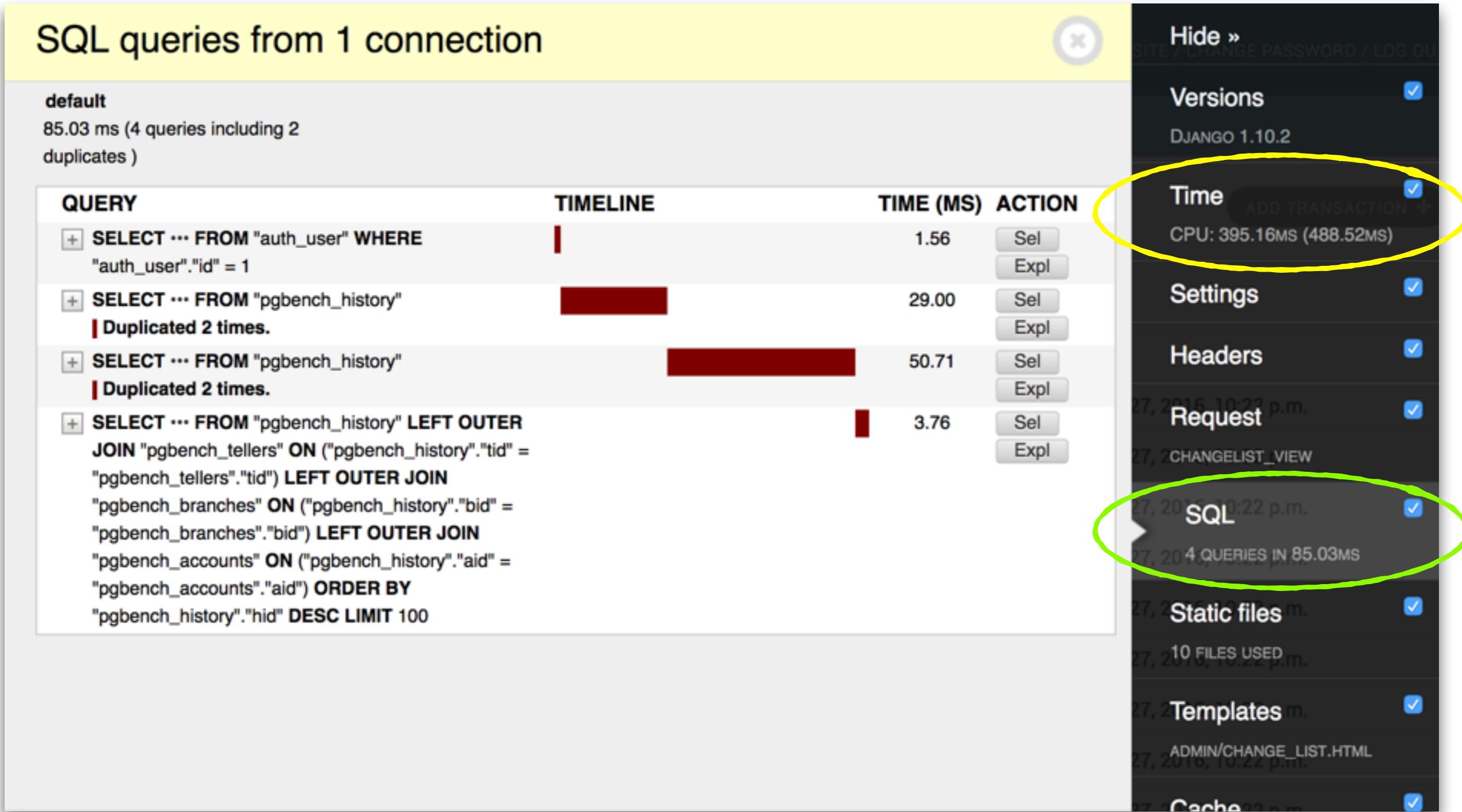
Home › Pgbench › Transactions

Select transaction to change

Action: Go 0 of 100 selected

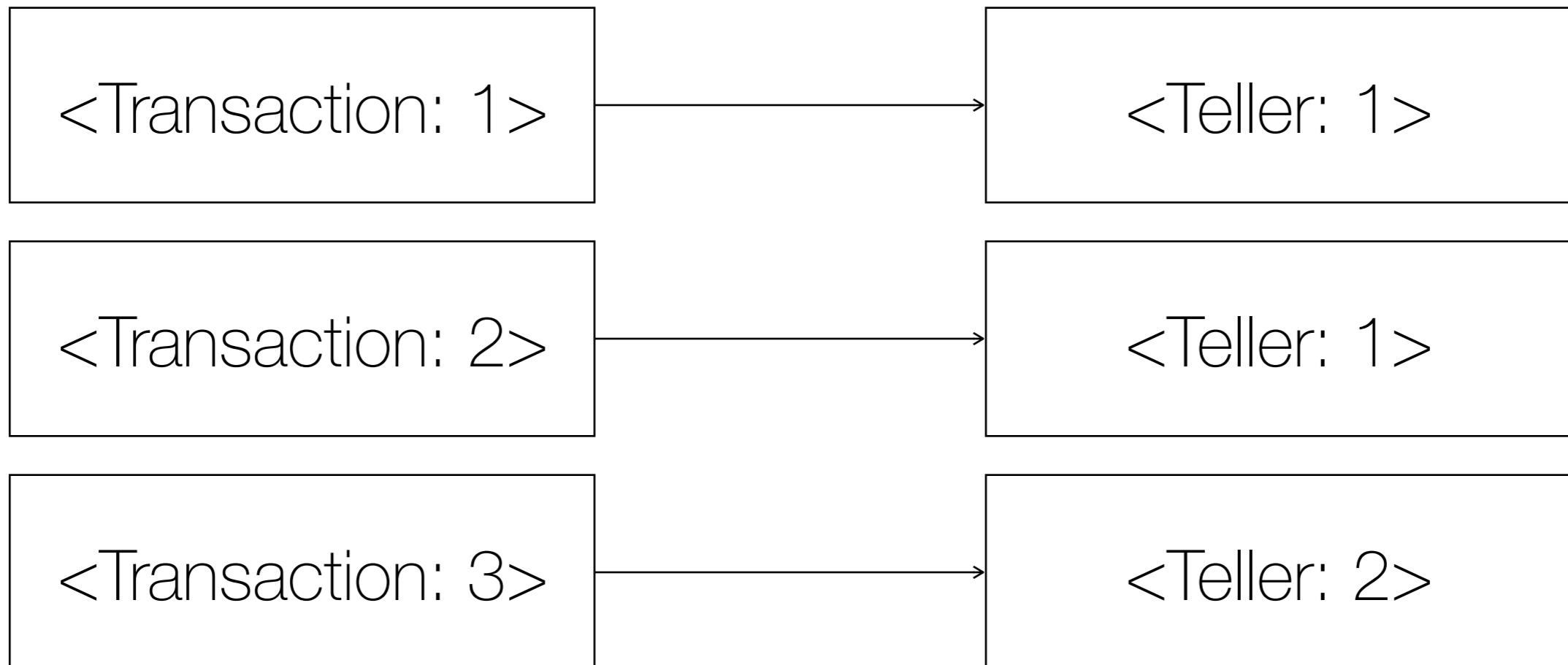
<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	TELLER	BRANCH	ACCOUNT	CHANGE	TIME	Headers	Request	SQL	Static files	Templates	ADMIN/CHANGE_LIST.HTML	Cache
<input type="checkbox"/>	313568	<Teller: 10>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 3560>	-917	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.							
<input type="checkbox"/>	313567	<Teller: 4>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 50448>	736	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.		CHANGELIST_VIEW					
<input type="checkbox"/>	313566	<Teller: 10>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 50750>	-2203	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.			SQL				
<input type="checkbox"/>	313565	<Teller: 10>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 48223>	-999	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.			4 QUERIES IN 85.03MS				
<input type="checkbox"/>	313564	<Teller: 7>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 62642>	3326	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.				10 FILES USED			
<input type="checkbox"/>	313563	<Teller: 9>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 85655>	-4980	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.					10 QUERIES IN 85.03MS		
<input type="checkbox"/>	313562	<Teller: 1>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 3358>	3327	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.				TEMPLATES			
<input type="checkbox"/>	313561	<Teller: 4>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 28741>	-2757	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.					ADMIN/CHANGE_LIST.HTML		
<input type="checkbox"/>	313560	<Teller: 4>	<Branch: 1>	<Account: 91706>	3627	Oct. 27, 2016, 10:22 p.m.					CACHE		

The $k * N + 1$ queries problem, solved



select_related()

JOIN



Sprint idea

- Figure out if pathological performance of LEFT OUTER JOIN vs. INNER JOIN still happens these days
- Make the case for treating FKs identically in `select_related` regardless of whether they're nullable
- Many projects would benefit from a default `select_related` that includes nullable FKs in the admin
- Think about backwards compatibility — no easy answer there
- Search: “site:code.djangoproject.com `select_related nullable`”

`prefetch_related()`

[`https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/stable/ref/models/querysets/
#django.db.models.query.QuerySet.prefetch_related`](https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/stable/ref/models/querysets/#django.db.models.query.QuerySet.prefetch_related)

The k * N + 1 queries problem, again

Django administration

WELCOME, TEST. SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT

Home > Pgbench > Accounts

Select account to change

Action: ----- Go 0 of 100 selected

<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	BRANCH	ACCOUNT BALANCE	TRANSACTIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	100000	<Branch: 1>	-2869	-2902, 4766, -4733
<input type="checkbox"/>	99999	<Branch: 1>	819	-2337, 3635, -1526, -2488, 841, 2694
<input type="checkbox"/>	99998	<Branch: 1>	-3291	-4979, -161, 1849
<input type="checkbox"/>	99997	<Branch: 1>	-3156	2888, 1627, -4259, -3412
<input type="checkbox"/>	99996	<Branch: 1>	951	951
<input type="checkbox"/>	99995	<Branch: 1>	3704	3704
<input type="checkbox"/>	99994	<Branch: 1>	3106	3106
<input type="checkbox"/>	99993	<Branch: 1>	-5335	-2867, -92, -362, -2014
<input type="checkbox"/>	99992	<Branch: 1>	6157	601, 4002, 562

Hide »

Versions DJANGO 1.10.2

Time ADD ACCOUNT CPU: 2038.48MS (5260.06MS)

Settings

Headers

Request CHANGLIST_VIEW

SQL 104 QUERIES IN 3227.58MS

Static files 10 FILES USED

Templates ADMIN/CHANGE_LIST.HTML

Cache

The screenshot shows the Django Admin interface for the Pgbench app's Accounts model. On the right side, there's a sidebar with various performance metrics. Two specific metrics are highlighted with colored circles: 'Time' (CPU: 2038.48MS) and 'SQL' (104 queries in 3227.58ms). The 'Time' metric is circled in orange, and the 'SQL' metric is circled in red.

The $k * N + 1$ queries problem, again

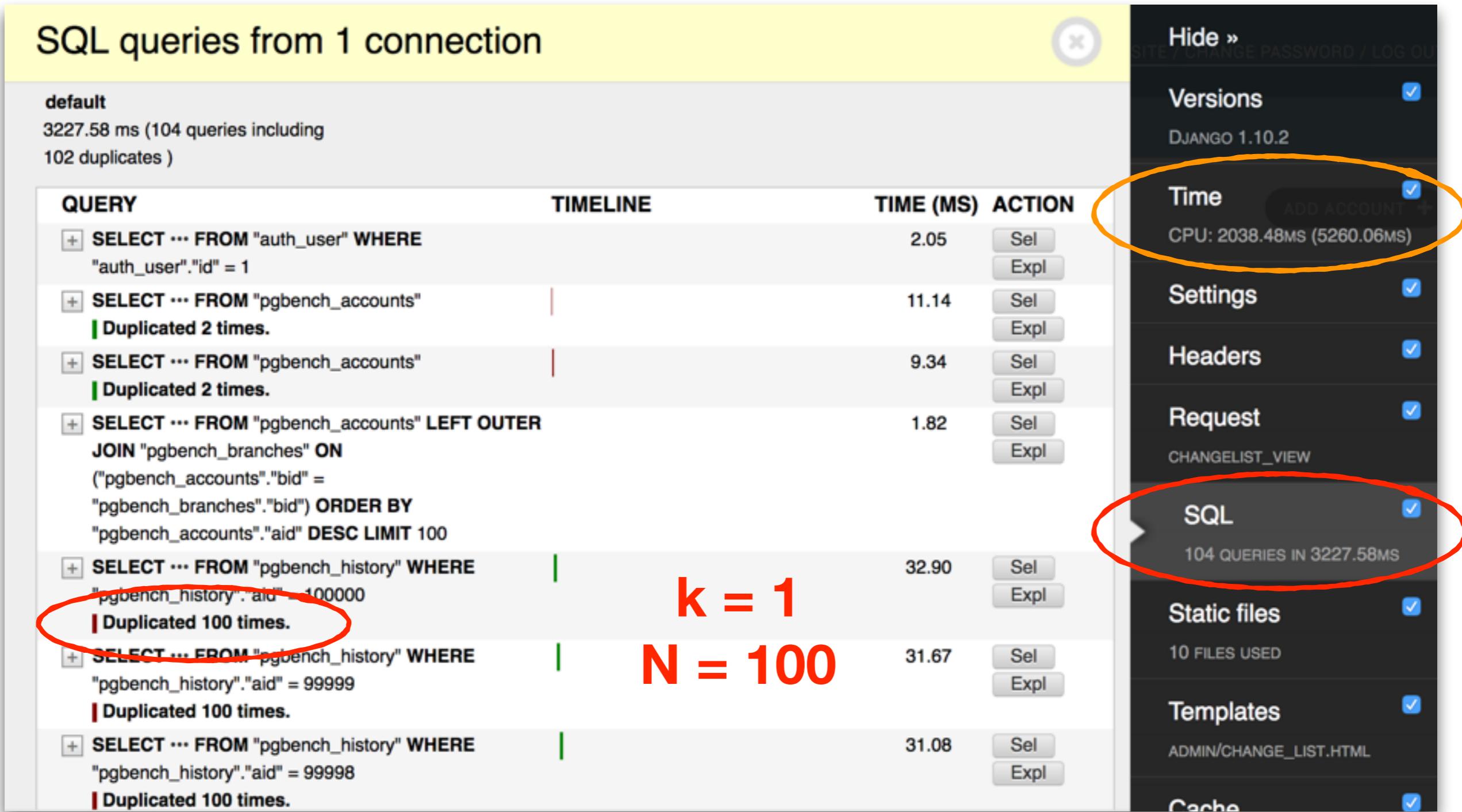
SQL queries from 1 connection

default
3227.58 ms (104 queries including
102 duplicates)

QUERY	TIMELINE	TIME (MS)	ACTION
+ SELECT ... FROM "auth_user" WHERE "auth_user"."id" = 1		2.05	Sel Expl
+ SELECT ... FROM "pgbench_accounts" Duplicated 2 times.		11.14	Sel Expl
+ SELECT ... FROM "pgbench_accounts" Duplicated 2 times.		9.34	Sel Expl
+ SELECT ... FROM "pgbench_accounts" LEFT OUTER JOIN "pgbench_branches" ON ("pgbench_accounts"."bid" = "pgbench_branches"."bid") ORDER BY "pgbench_accounts"."aid" DESC LIMIT 100		1.82	Sel Expl
+ SELECT ... FROM "pgbench_history" WHERE "pgbench_history"."aid" > 100000 Duplicated 100 times.		32.90	Sel Expl
+ SELECT ... FROM "pgbench_history" WHERE "pgbench_history"."aid" = 99999 Duplicated 100 times.		31.67	Sel Expl
+ SELECT ... FROM "pgbench_history" WHERE "pgbench_history"."aid" = 99998 Duplicated 100 times.		31.08	Sel Expl

$k = 1$
 $N = 100$

Hide » SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT Versions DJANGO 1.10.2 Time ADD ACCOUNT CPU: 2038.48MS (5260.06MS) Settings Headers Request CHANGETLIST_VIEW SQL 104 QUERIES IN 3227.58MS Static files 10 FILES USED Templates ADMIN/CHANGE_LIST.HTML Cache



prefetch_related() to the rescue

```
Terminal — -zsh — 82x22
(duth16dp) myk@mYk duth16dp % git show
commit 65762dc717ad56a02fd87089e71016ceac798950
Author: Aymeric Augustin <aymeric.augustin@m4x.org>
Date:   Fri Oct 28 23:25:46 2016 +0200

    prefetch_related in accounts admin

diff --git a/pgbench/admin.py b/pgbench/admin.py
index 4701ed6..244991c 100644
--- a/pgbench/admin.py
+++ b/pgbench/admin.py
@@ -17,6 +17,9 @@ class Account(admin.ModelAdmin):
        transactions = account.transaction_set.all()
        return ', '.join(str(transaction.delta) for transaction in transactions)

+    def get_queryset(self, request):
+        return super().get_queryset(request).prefetch_related('transaction_set')
+
+
@admin.register(models.Teller)
class Teller(admin.ModelAdmin):
(duth16dp) myk@mYk duth16dp % ~Documents/dev/duth16dp ]
```

The $k * N + 1$ queries problem, solved again

Django administration

WELCOME, TEST. SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT

Home > Pgbench > Accounts

Select account to change

Action: ----- Go 0 of 100 selected

<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	BRANCH	ACCOUNT BALANCE	TRANSACTIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	100000	<Branch: 1>	-2869	-2902, 4766, -4733
<input type="checkbox"/>	99999	<Branch: 1>	819	-2337, 3635, -1526, -2488, 841, 2694
<input type="checkbox"/>	99998	<Branch: 1>	-3291	-4979, -161, 1849
<input type="checkbox"/>	99997	<Branch: 1>	-3156	2888, 1627, -4259, -3412
<input type="checkbox"/>	99996	<Branch: 1>	951	951
<input type="checkbox"/>	99995	<Branch: 1>	3704	3704
<input type="checkbox"/>	99994	<Branch: 1>	3106	3106
<input type="checkbox"/>	99993	<Branch: 1>	-5335	-2867, -92, -362, -2014
<input type="checkbox"/>	99992	<Branch: 1>	6157	601, 4002, 562

Hide »

Versions DJANGO 1.10.2

Time ADD ACCOUNT + CPU: 737.22MS (1066.03MS)

Settings

Headers

Request CHANGELIST_VIEW

SQL 5 QUERIES IN 303.96MS

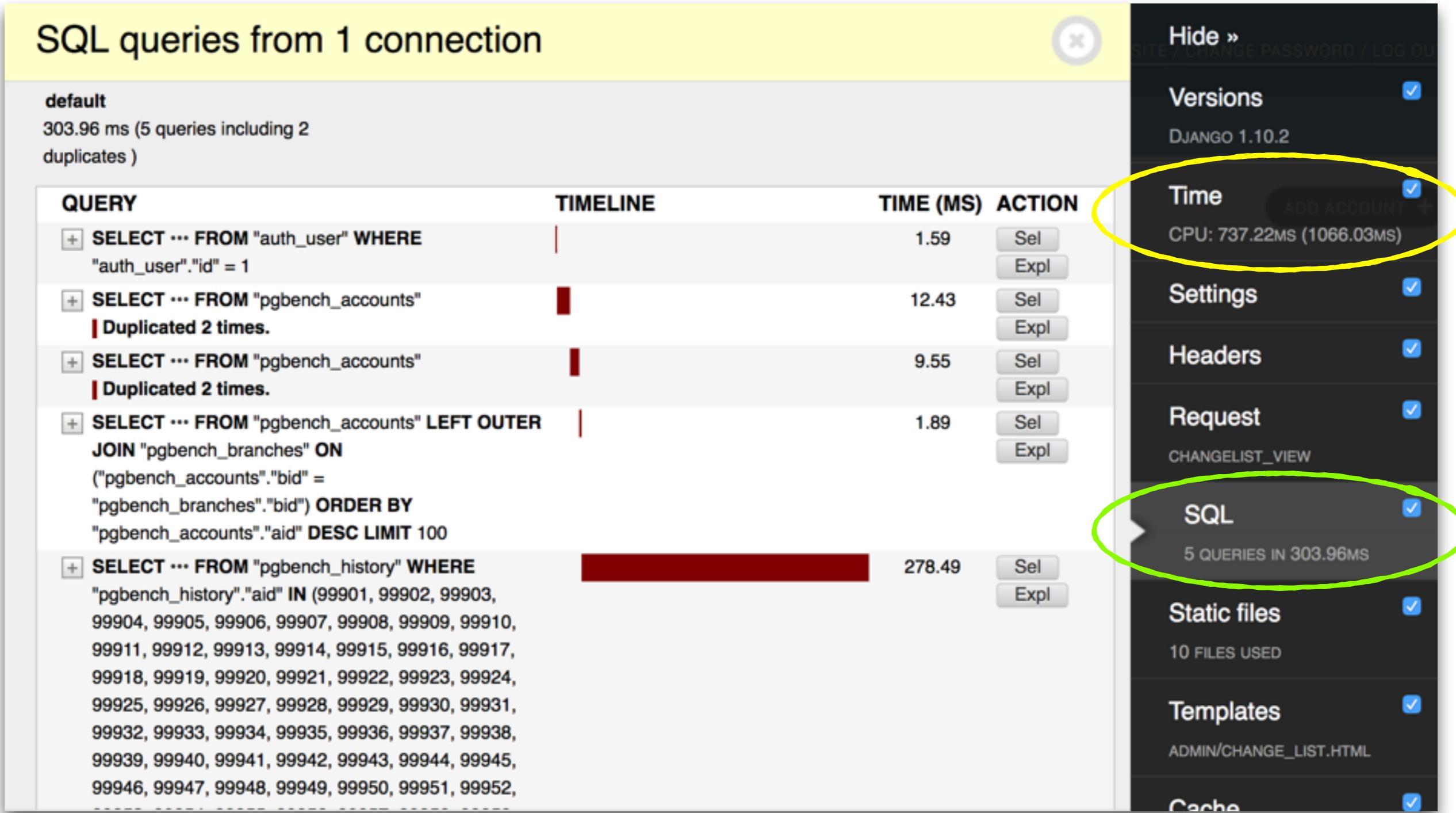
Static files 10 FILES USED

Templates ADMIN/CHANGE_LIST.HTML

Cache

The screenshot shows the Django Admin interface for the Pgbench app's Accounts model. On the right, there's a sidebar with various performance metrics. Two specific sections are highlighted: 'Time' (CPU: 737.22MS (1066.03MS)) and 'SQL' (5 QUERIES IN 303.96MS). These are circled in yellow and green respectively, likely to illustrate the focus of the 'k * N + 1' queries problem being discussed.

The $k * N + 1$ queries problem, solved again



`prefetch_related()`

first query

<Account: 1>

<Account: 2>

second query

<Transaction: 1>

<Transaction: 2>

<Transaction: 3>

Prefetch objects

```
Terminal — -zsh — 82x22
(duth16dp) myk@mYk duth16dp % git show
commit 51ecc754121c702823d5f5ef8f705c384fbc2ecf
Author: Aymeric Augustin <aymeric.augustin@m4x.org>
Date:   Sat Oct 29 09:22:27 2016 +0200

    order prefetched transactions

diff --git a/pgbench/admin.py b/pgbench/admin.py
index 244991c..e9d7750 100644
--- a/pgbench/admin.py
+++ b/pgbench/admin.py
@@ -18,7 +18,8 @@ class Account(admin.ModelAdmin):
        return ', '.join(str(transaction.delta) for transaction in transactions)

    def get_queryset(self, request):
-        return super().get_queryset(request).prefetch_related('transaction_set')
+        return super().get_queryset(request).prefetch_related(Prefetch(
+            'transaction_set', models.Transaction.objects.order_by('-mtime')))

@admin.register(models.Teller)
(duth16dp) myk@mYk duth16dp % ~Documents/dev/duth16dp
```

Prefetch objects

- `Prefetch(lookup, queryset=None, to_attr=None)`
- Specify a relation to follow
- Can filter, order, etc. the target queryset
 - Required to filter, order, etc. prefetched querysets
- Can attach the result to an attribute with another name
 - Recommended when the target queryset is filtered

`prefetch_related_objects()`

- Like `prefetch_related`
- Works on any iterable of model instances
- New in Django 1.10

`select_related()`

vs.

`prefetch_related()`

`select_related()` vs. `prefetch_related()`

	$1/N$ to 1	$1/N$ to N
<code>select_related()</code>	YES	NO
<code>prefetch_related()</code>	YES	NO

select_related() vs. prefetch_related()

- “Generally you’ll want to use select_related()”
 - It’s more elegant but it isn’t always faster
- select_related() fetches more data
 - Consequences depend on the database schema and content
- prefetch_related() makes several queries
 - Transactional consistency isn’t guaranteed (#27403)
- Depends mostly on the latency of database queries

select_related() vs. prefetch_related()

```
from pgbench.models import Transaction
transactions = Transaction.objects.all()

# Many distinct related objects

transactions.select_related('account')
# Database = 1.32s - Total = 11.4s

transactions.prefetch_related('account')
# Database = 0.62s + 0.58s = 1s - Total = 14.5s (+26%)
```

select_related() vs. prefetch_related()

```
from pgbench.models import Transaction  
transactions = Transaction.objects.all()
```

Few distinct related objects

```
transactions.select_related('teller')  
# Database = 0.87s - Total = 12.6s
```

```
transactions.prefetch_related('teller')  
# Database = 0.66s + ~0s = 0.66s - Total = 12.3s (-2.4%)
```

“How do I check query patterns
with Django Rest Framework?”

<https://www.dabapps.com/blog/api-performance-profiling-django-rest-framework/>

Log database queries to the console

```
LOGGING = {  
    'version': 1,  
    'disable_existing_loggers': False,  
    'handlers': {  
        'console': {  
            'class': 'logging.StreamHandler',  
        },  
    },  
    'loggers': {  
        'django.db.backends': {  
            'handlers': ['console'],  
            'level': 'DEBUG',  
        },  
    },  
}
```

Log database queries to the console

Log database queries to the console

```
Terminal — python3.5 ~/.virtualenvs/duth16dp/bin/django-admin runserver — 82x22
(0.001) SELECT "auth_user"."id", "auth_user"."password", "auth_user"."last_login",
"auth_user"."is_superuser", "auth_user"."username", "auth_user"."first_name", "au
th_user"."last_name", "auth_user"."email", "auth_user"."is_staff", "auth_user"."is
_active", "auth_user"."date_joined" FROM "auth_user" WHERE "auth_user"."id" = 1; a
rgs=(1,)
(0.019) SELECT COUNT(*) AS "__count" FROM "pgbench_accounts"; args=()
(0.012) SELECT COUNT(*) AS "__count" FROM "pgbench_accounts"; args=()
(0.001) SELECT "pgbench_accounts"."aid", "pgbench_accounts"."bid", "pgbench_accoun
ts"."abalance", "pgbench_accounts"."filler", "pgbench_branches"."bid", "pgbench_br
anches"."bbalance", "pgbench_branches"."filler" FROM "pgbench_accounts" LEFT OUTER
 JOIN "pgbench_branches" ON ("pgbench_accounts"."bid" = "pgbench_branches"."bid")
 ORDER BY "pgbench_accounts"."aid" DESC LIMIT 100; args=()
(0.324) SELECT "pgbench_history"."hid", "pgbench_history"."tid", "pgbench_history"
 ."bid", "pgbench_history"."aid", "pgbench_history"."delta", "pgbench_history"."mti
me", "pgbench_history"."filler" FROM "pgbench_history" WHERE "pgbench_history"."ai
d" IN (99901, 99902, 99903, 99904, 99905, 99906, 99907, 99908, 99909, 99910,
 99911, 99912, 99913, 99914, 99915, 99916, 99917, 99918, 99919, 99920, 99921,
 99922, 99923, 99924, 99925, 99926, 99927, 99928, 99929, 99930, 99931, 99932,
 99933, 99934, 99935, 99936, 99937, 99938, 99939, 99940, 99941, 99942, 99943,
 99944, 99945, 99946, 99947, 99948, 99949, 99950, 99951, 99952, 99953, 99954,
 99955, 99956, 99957, 99958, 99959, 99960, 99961, 99962, 99963, 99964, 99965,
 99966, 99967, 99968, 99969, 99970, 99971, 99972, 99973, 99974, 99975, 99976,
 99977, 99978, 99979, 99980, 99981,
```



other ORM optimizations

Baseline

```
from collections import defaultdict
balances = defaultdict(lambda: 0)

from pgbench.models import Transaction
txs = Transaction.objects.all()

for tx in txs:
    balances[tx.teller_id] += tx.delta

# Database = 630ms - Total = 6900ms
```

only() and defer()

```
from collections import defaultdict
balances = defaultdict(lambda: 0)

from pgbench.models import Transaction
txs = Transaction.objects.only('teller_id', 'delta')

for tx in txs:
    balances[tx.teller_id] += tx.delta

# Database = 220ms (-65%) - Total = 7900ms (+15%)
```

Use only() or defer() when...

- you need model instances
- you don't need all columns
 - especially columns containing large amounts of data
- Not a common use case
- Consider moving rarely needed data to a separate model

values_list() and values()

```
from collections import defaultdict
balances = defaultdict(lambda: 0)

from pgbench.models import Transaction
txs = Transaction.objects.values_list('teller_id', 'delta')

for teller_id, delta in txs:
    balances[teller_id] += delta

# Database = 160ms (-75%) - Total = 550ms (-92%)
```

Use values_list() or values() when...

- you don't need model instances
- you need to manipulate large amounts of data
 - large starts between 1 000 and 10 000 rows :-(
- Common use case: reports
- Huge, easy improvement for queries that return lots of rows

aggregate() and annotate()

```
from django.db.models import Sum
from pgbench.models import Transaction

balances = dict(
    Transaction.objects
        .values_list('teller_id')
        .annotate(Sum('delta'))
)

# Database = 75ms (-88%) - Total = 77ms (-99%)
```

Pro-tip: print(queryset.query)

SELECT

 “pgbench_history”.”tid”,
 SUM(“pgbench_history”.”delta”) **AS** “delta__sum”

FROM

 “pgbench_history”

GROUP BY

 “pgbench_history”.”tid”

Use aggregate() or annotate() when...

- you can perform a calculation in the database
- you need to manipulate large amounts of data
 - large starts between 1 000 and 10 000 rows :-(
- Common use case: dashboards
- There's a learning curve

iterator()

- Iterates over instances
- Doesn't cache results
- Not a common use case
- The whole dataset is still fetched from the database at once
- Live references to instances still prevent garbage collection

Baseline

```
txs = Transaction.objects.all()

import tracemalloc
tracemalloc.start()

for tx in txs:
    balances[tx.teller_id] += tx.delta

tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
# (166775984, 166824045) => current: 159MB, peak: 159MB
```

iterator()

```
txs = Transaction.objects.iterator()
```

```
import tracemalloc
```

```
tracemalloc.start()
```

```
for tx in txs:
```

```
    balances[tx.teller_id] += tx.delta
```

```
tracemalloc.get_traced_memory()
```

```
# (187159, 234230)      => current: 183kB, peak: 229kB
```



Thank you!
Questions?