

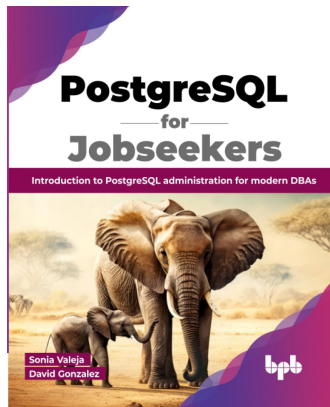
Database Administration

Lecture 08: Performance Tuning.

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Database Administration: Performance Tuning.



Content has been extracted from *PostgreSQL for Jobseekers* (Chapter 13), by Sonia Valeja and David Gonzales, 2023. Visit <https://bpbonline.com/products/postgresql-for-jobseekers>.

Introduction

- ▶ PostgreSQL aims to resolve queries as quickly as possible.
- ▶ Performance tuning is a critical aspect of database administration.
- ▶ This presentation covers key topics including indexes, statistics, query planning, and best practices.

Indexes

- ▶ Indexes help locate data efficiently, similar to a book index.
- ▶ Types of indexes:
 - ▶ B-tree (default, supports range queries)
 - ▶ Hash (optimized for equality comparisons)
 - ▶ GiST and SP-GiST (used for geometric data)
 - ▶ GIN (for arrays and full-text search)
 - ▶ BRIN (efficient for large datasets with ordered values)

Reindexing

- ▶ Rebuilding an index can help maintain performance.
- ▶ Command: `REINDEX INDEX <index-name>`
- ▶ Use `CONCURRENTLY` to rebuild without locking writes.

Statistics in PostgreSQL

- ▶ PostgreSQL collects statistics to optimize query execution.
- ▶ Key system catalogs:
 - ▶ `pg_class`: stores number of rows and disk usage.
 - ▶ `pg_stats`: contains column value distribution statistics.
 - ▶ `pg_statistics_ext_data`: extended statistics.
- ▶ Running `ANALYZE` updates statistics.

EXPLAIN PLAN

- ▶ Used to analyze query execution plans.
- ▶ Syntax: `EXPLAIN ANALYZE <query>`
- ▶ Helps identify if indexes are used or if sequential scans occur.

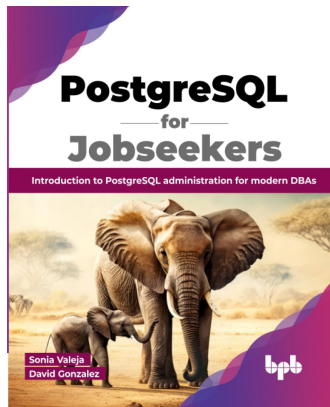
Best Practices for Performance Tuning

- ▶ Adjust key parameters in `postgresql.conf`:
 - ▶ `shared_buffers`: Set to 15-25 % of RAM.
 - ▶ `work_mem`: Allocate sufficient memory for sorting.
 - ▶ `effective_cache_size`: Set to 50-75 % of RAM.
 - ▶ `autovacuum`: Ensure it is enabled for table maintenance.
- ▶ Regularly analyze and vacuum tables.
- ▶ Use indexes strategically to avoid unnecessary overhead.

Conclusion

- ▶ Proper indexing and statistics ensure efficient queries.
- ▶ Use **EXPLAIN ANALYZE** to evaluate query performance.
- ▶ Tune PostgreSQL settings based on workload needs.

Database Administration: Backup and Restore.



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