# Comparison of PostgreSQL resource consumption at different cache states using a parallelized workload

The following is a test that shows the effects of the Linux filesystem cache being "hot" or "cold" (filled with data needed for the job) and the PostgreSQL shared\_buffers caches being "hot" or "cold" on job run-time and resource usage profiles.

In particular the CPU load, the ratio between system and user CPU and the storage IO load consumption profiles change when caches are cold versus hot.

# **Methods**

### **Test Work Load**

The test job used can be found in Git here:

<GIT-RA>/adr/services/svc\_sqlbalancer/examples/rating\_ereignis\_summary.sql

# **Clearing PG Caches**

- 1. CHECKPOINT and shutdown PostgreSQL
- 2. Restart PostgreSQL

# **Clearing FS Caches**

To clear all filesystem caches in the Linux kernel:

- 1. CHECKPOINT and shutdown PostgreSQL
- 2. Drop the Linux filesystem caches:

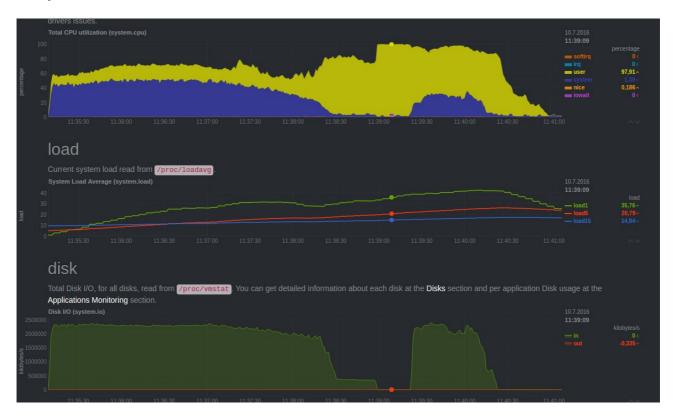
```
console
sudo su
sync
echo 1 > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches
echo 2 > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches
echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches
```

3. Restart PostgreSQL

# Results

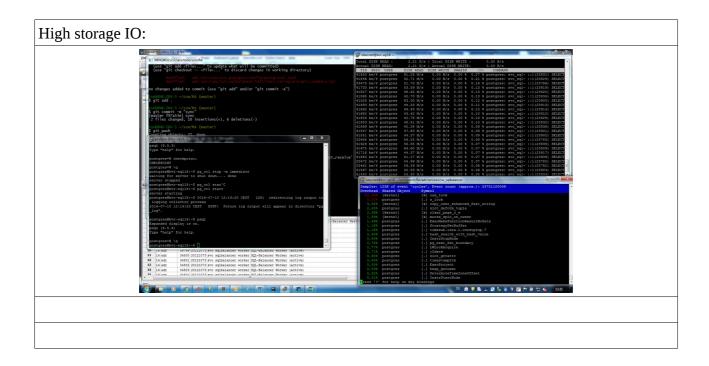
# PG-Cold / FS-Cold

Here is the CPU/disk load during a complete run of the test job with PostgreSQL cache <u>cold</u> and Filesystem cache <u>cold</u>:



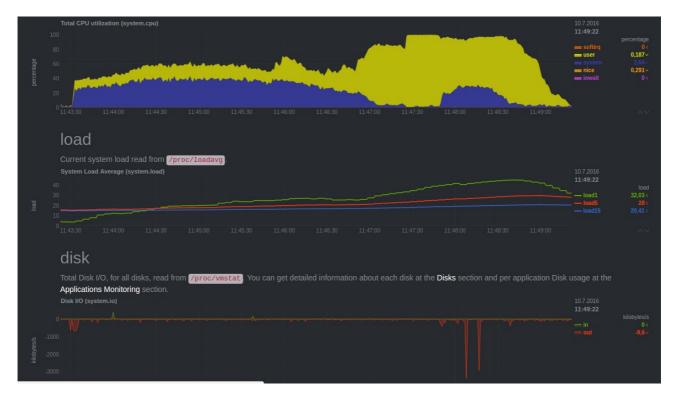
With both the FS and PG caches cold, there are phases with massive storage read IO (> 2.3GB/s). Here, data is read from the NVMe's and brought into the Linux FS and further mapped into the PG shared buffers. During these phases, the system CPU load is also significant. This is expected, as storage IO will run kernel (FS and driver) code.

Here is a snapshot of Linux <u>perf top</u> monitoring a PG background process of a SQL balancer worker running a work unit of the test job:



## PG-Cold / FS-Hot

Here is the CPU/disk load during a complete run of the test job with PostgreSQL cache <u>cold</u> and Filesystem cache <u>hot</u>:



The CPU load total and breakdown between user/system CPU look nearly the same as with cold FS caches. However, there is no IO at all. This makes sense as data is fully cached in FS caches already. And it demonstrates that PG will first need to bring data into PG caches for processing.

Here is a snapshot of Linux perf top monitoring a PG background process of a SQL balancer worker

running a work unit of the test job:

Phase 1: bringing data in PG caches

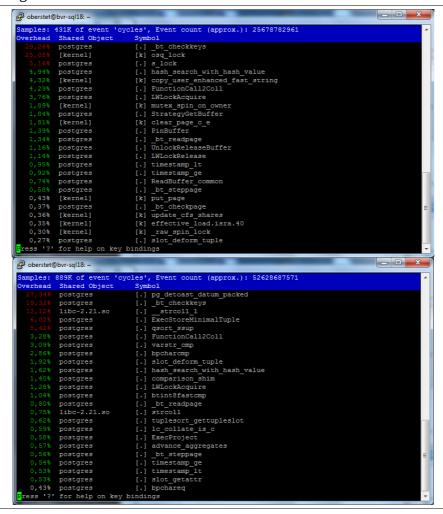
```
Samples: 18K of event 'cycles', Event count (approx.): 11299903376

Overhead Shared Object Symbol

54,92% [kernel] [k] osq_lock
6,56% postgres [.] slock
4,30% [kernel] [k] copy_user_enhanced_fast_string
2,56% postgres [.] slot_deform_tuple
2,56% postgres [.] slot_deform_tuple
2,38% [kernel] [k] clear_page_c_e
1,73% postgres [.] StrategyGetBuffer
1,73% postgres [.] StrategyGetBuffer
1,73% postgres [.] hash_search_with_hash_value
1,47% postgres [.] ExecMakeFunctionResultNoSets
1,06% postgres [.] InstrStopNode
0,92% postgres [.] InstrStopNode
0,62% postgres [.] LWLockAcquire
0,63% postgres [.] j2date
0,62% postgres [.] j2date
0,63% postgres [.] pg_next_dst_boundary
0,60% postgres [.] timestamptz_pl_interval
0,58% postgres [.] timestamptz_pl_interval
0,58% postgres [.] slot_getattr
0,56% postgres [.] InstrStartNode
0,46% postgres [.] ReadBuffer_common
0,46% postgres [.] ReadBuffer_common
0,46% postgres [.] ExecProcNode
0,46% postgres [.] pg_localtime
0,46% postgres [.] pg_localtime
0,44% [kernel] [k] find_get_entry

Gress '2' for help on key bindings
```

Phase 2: crunching data



Phase 3: storing results

```
Samples: 953K of event 'cycles', Event count (approx.): 53442218624

Overhead Shared Object Symbol

22,05% postgres [.] ExecStoreMinimalTuple

3,40% postgres [.] agort_ssup

9,40% postgres [.] pg_detoast_datum_packed

6,54% postgres [.] bt.nc8fasccap

4,10% libc-2.21.so [.] __stroil_l

2,90% postgres [.] FunctinoCall2Coll

1,97% postgres [.] ExecFroject

1,58% postgres [.] advance_aggregates

1,46% postgres [.] advance_gagtegates

1,18% postgres [.] slot_getatur

1,11% postgres [.] behared

1,10% postgres [.] varstr_omp

1,00% postgres [.] varstr_omp

0,97% postgres [.] purtuple_common

0,97% postgres [.] purtuple_common

0,90% postgres [.] nstrStopNode

0,58% postgres [.] InstrStartNode

0,65% postgres [.] slot_getsomeaturs

0,58% [kernel] [ k] clear_page_e

1,05% postgres [.] slot_getsomeaturs

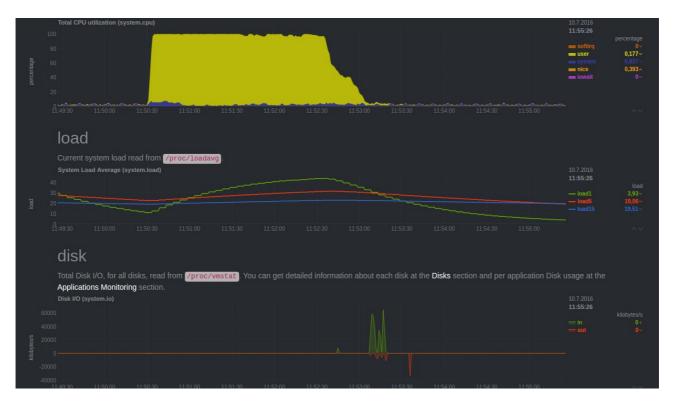
0,58% [kernel] [ k] clear_page_e

1,57% postgres [.] ExecProNode

1,57% postgres [.] ExecProNode
```

### PG-Hot / FS-Hot

Here is the CPU/disk load during a complete run of the test job with PostgreSQL cache <u>hot</u> and Filesystem cache <u>hot</u>:



With both the FS and PG caches hot, time is spent almost exclusively in PG code. The specific functions within PG consuming the most time is changing of the run-time of the test job and depend on the phase in which the job.

Here is a snapshot of Linux <u>perf top</u> monitoring a PG background process of a SQL balancer worker running a work unit of the test job:

Phase 1: accessing source data

```
ø oberstet@bvr-sql18: 
~

                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Symbol
[.] bt_checkkeys
[.] FunctionCall2Coll
[.] hash_search_with_hash_value
[.] LWLockAcquire
[.] bt_readpage
[.] timestamp_ge
[.] PinBuffer
[.] timestamp_tt
[.] bt_steppage
[.] HeapTupleSatisfiesMVCC
[.] slot_deform_tuple
[.] ExecMakeFunctionResultNoSets
[.] bt_checkpage
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         [.] ExecMakeFunctionResultNoSet
[.] _bt_checkpage
[.] timesub.isra.1.constprop.7
[.] InstrStopNode
[.] pg next dst_boundary
[.] zdate
[.] timestamp2tm
[.] LWLockRelease
[.] timestamptz_pl_interval
[.] ExecTemptz_pl_interval
[.] ExecTempter to be the content of 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   [k] clear_page_c_e
[.] heap_fill_tuple
on key bindings
Phase 2: computing result set
                                                                                                                                                                                                 amples: 458K of event 'cycles', Event count (approx.): 52232857789
werhead Shared Object Symbol
14,98% postgres [.] pg_detoast_datum_packed
14,50% postgres [.] qsort_ssup
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 [.] pg_detoast_datum_packer
[.] qsort_ssup
[.] ExecStoreMinimalTuple
[.] bt_checkkeys
[.] _strooll l
] btint8fastcmp
[.] slot_deform_tuple
[.] FunctionCall2Coll
[.] ExecProject
[.] varstr_cmp
[.] bpcharcmp
[.] slot_getattr
[.] advance_aggregates
[.] tuplesort_gettupleslot
[.] execTuplesMatch
[.] advance_transition_func
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      [.] advance_transition_function
[.] bpchareq
[.] tuplesort_getdatum
[.] InstrStopNode
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    [.] instrutophode
[k] copy_page_rep
[.] puttuple_common
[.] comparison_shim
[.] InstrStartNode
[.] ExecClearTuple
Phase 3: storing results
                                                                                                                                                                                                    [.] slot_getattr
[.] tuplesort_gettupleslot
[.] advance_aggregates
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    varstr_cmp
finalize aggregates
```

<u>Conclusion</u>: With data fully cached in PG caches, the whole CPU availably on the machine being spent almost exclusively within PG code, not kernel (or other) code means, that any tuning effort can focus tuning at the SQL level, rather than system (Linux) or storage (FS, hardware).