



**Arslan Ahmad** • Following

Author of Bestselling 'Grokking' Series on System Design, Software Architecture & Coding ...

1d • 🌐

...



## How to improve database performance?

Here are some of the top ways to improve database performance:

### 1. Indexing

Create the right indexes based on query patterns to speed up data retrieval.

### 2. Materialized Views

Store pre-computed query results for quick access, reducing the need to process complex queries repeatedly.

### 3. Vertical Scaling

Increase the capacity of the database server by adding more CPU, RAM, or storage.

### 4. Denormalization

Reduce complex joins by restructuring data, which can improve query performance.

### 5. Database Caching

Store frequently accessed data in a faster storage layer to reduce load on the database.

### 6. Replication

Create copies of the primary database on different servers to distribute read load and enhance availability.

### 7. Sharding

Divide the database into smaller, manageable pieces, or shards, to distribute load and improve performance.

### 8. Partitioning

Split large tables into smaller, more manageable pieces to improve query performance and maintenance.

#### 9. Query Optimization

Rewrite and fine-tune queries to execute more efficiently.

#### 10. Use of Appropriate Data Types

Select the most efficient data types for each column to save space and speed up processing.

#### 11. Limiting Indexes

Avoid excessive indexing, which can slow down write operations.

#### 12. Archiving Old Data

Move infrequently accessed data to an archive to keep the active database smaller and faster.

📌 Grokking the System Design Interview - <https://lnkd.in/giwyzfkT>

📌 Liked this post? Join my free newsletter: <https://lnkd.in/gpHAFd9t>

[#systemdesign](#) [#databases](#) [#InterviewTips](#) [#SoftwareDevelopment](#)

# How to improve database performance?

{ } DesignGurus.io

## 1. Indexing

Create the right indexes based on query patterns to speed up data retrieval.



## 2. Materialized Views

Store pre-computed query results for quick access, reducing the need to process complex queries repeatedly.



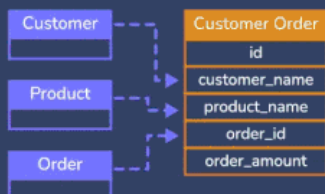
## 3. Vertical Scaling

Increase the capacity of the database server by adding more CPU, RAM, or storage.



## 4. Denormalization

Reduce complex joins by restructuring data, which can improve query performance.



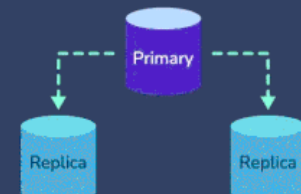
## 5. Database Caching

Store frequently accessed data in a faster storage layer to reduce load on the database.



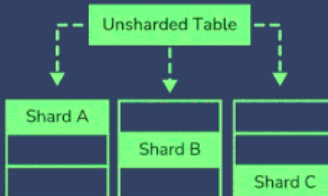
## 6. Replication

Create copies of the primary database on different servers to distribute read load and enhance availability.



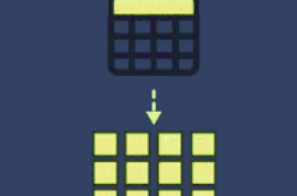
## 7. Sharding

Divide the database into smaller, manageable pieces, or shards, to distribute load and improve performance.



## 8. Partitioning

Split large tables into smaller, more manageable pieces to improve query performance and maintenance.



## 9. Query Optimization

Rewrite and fine-tune queries to execute more efficiently.

