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Testing Multiple Use Cases and Indexing Options for JSONB Data in PostgreSQL



This article serves as the introductory text and table of contents for series of my articles publishing details from my project which explored the usage of JSONB data in PostgreSQL. Below, you will find a list of the already published texts (listed from newest to oldest):

- PostgreSQL JSONB Operator Classes of GIN Indexes and Their Usage
- Rebuilding a Hash Index Can Take Ages in PostgreSQL
- PostgreSQL Cost Calculations Seem to Depend on Some Arbitrary Magical **Numbers**
- TOASTed JSONB data in PostgreSQL: performance tests of different compression <u>algorithms</u> (on NetApp-credativ blog)

Introduction to the Project

JSON documents have become a "must-have" for relational databases. Developers, both frontend and backend, often favor this format for its flexibility, which reduces the need for frequent schema changes and simplifies application updates. In last years JSON has gained immense popularity, even becoming a standardized format for sending data from Web of Things (WoT) devices.

To meet these demands, modern databases must efficiently store, process, and query JSON data. PostgreSQL excels in this area, thanks to its advanced support for JSON, particularly the JSONB data type, and its extensive set of operators and

functions. Notably, PostgreSQL 17 introduces the new JSON_TABLE function, enabling us to query JSON data and present it in a relational view with relative ease.

In November 2023, I started a long term internal project to continuously investigate JSONB use cases and indexing options of JSONB data in PostgreSQL. This idea was born out of practical challenges faced by our clients, who sought detailed and actionable insights into optimizing JSONB data usage, particularly in the context of indexing and performance.

Why JSONB Challenges Persist

While existing online resources on JSONB and indexes are rather abundant, they often provide only surface-level guidance, frequently only echoing PostgreSQL documentation with simple, very trivial examples. And they often lead to mistaken conclusions about how it all works.

Very typical problem of developers is their insistence on forcing PostgreSQL to use indexes under all circumstances. Many of them attempt to create absolutely "future-proof" solutions without fully understanding the real-world shape of their data, often relying on small, artificially generated and very evenly distributed datasets for testing.

Another widespread issue stems from inadequately configured PostgreSQL development instances, which can drastically influence the behavior of the query planner during testing. Design patterns present another layer of confusion. Developers frequently struggle to decide when to use a single large table versus when partitioning might be a far better performing choice. Therefore my project aimed to bridge these gaps by providing deeper, more practical insights and actionable solutions.

Sharing the Results

The findings from this project were compelling enough to present at two PostgreSQL conferences — P2D2 2024 and Swiss PG Day 2024 — as well as at the Berliner PostgreSQL Meetup in October 2024. These presentations focused on the practical application of indexes and optimization techniques, providing a high-level summary of the project's most significant outcomes.

However, a conference talks offer limited time to dive into the details. To complement these presentations, this series of articles will delve deeper into the results, sharing practical lessons, most interesting insights, and comprehensive

analyses. I will also cover new functionality introduced in PostgreSQL 17 and its implications for JSONB data handling.

Looking Ahead

The series will continue to expand as the project evolves, incorporating the latest advancements and findings. Whether you're a developer, database administrator, or simply curious about JSONB in PostgreSQL, I hope these articles provide you with valuable knowledge and actionable strategies.



Image created by the author using DeepDreamGenerator

Postgresql

Json

Jsonb

Gin Index





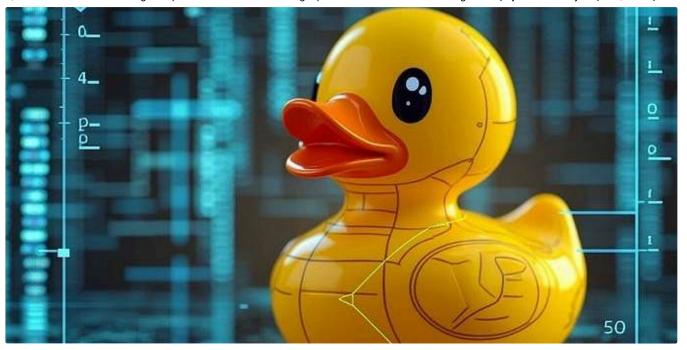
Written by Josef Machytka

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I work as PostgreSQL specialist & database reliability engineer at NetApp Deutschland, Open Source Services division.

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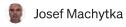


DuckDB Database File as a New Standard for Sharing Data?

This is not my original idea; I came across it in an excellent article titled "DuckDB Beyond the Hype" by Alireza Sadeghi. However, it...

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robe_id int64	2024-12-18_avg_tes_ double	2024-12-19_ovg_tex_ double	2024-12-20 avg tem. double	2024-12-21_avg_tem_ double	-	2024-12-27_avg_tem_ doubte	2024-12-20_avg_tem_ double	2024-12-29_avg_tem. double	2024-12-30_avg_tem_ double	
-1	-0.8933333333333333	0.003709499040937112	-0.0953097961531423	0.010285515229008652		0.024082900016364426	-9.06485498315666406	0.017230606453306028	2.8	
2	-1.0681481481481474	-0.011747858418378	-0.19133368175211093	-0.06358527768649375	DS:	-0.04171747826158102	-0.02843359476696743	-0.025157060000007_	31.0	
3	0.5514285714285712	0.03776647082685746	0.27300376356349165	0.14048197877274826	10	0.011376852696737617	0.0502324666059877	0.88683195299281234	-3.9900000000000000	
4	0.15520325203252047	-0.08869218717719168	0.08583476862546609	-0.0613960221447611E	15	0.19196071702861273	-0.08185630395370788	0.68936674468468202	19.3	
	0.5163888888888888	-0.04570049073644817	0.01953642221439854	-0.015513540087672	16	-0.0135900227574125	-0.07238289422942779	-0.1835378423480908		
- 6	1.016548672566371	0.029071114059955196	0.68107496316960297	0.017795231646764362	150	0.11904802583941525	0.04725992074913865	0.08015156107911504	-27.388000000000000	
2.9	0.07568807339449547	0.14391917325689826	0.05512631347262228	-0.09983962752198643	851	0.16227462651478873	0.15890324113132445	-0.05464776857339331		
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10	-0.633800000000000001	-0.20492896786129136	-0.08407264992227768	-0.055358886158886		0.061434627070469434	0.08977096362267106	0.07613119220133417	-13.0	
11	-3.7764347826886957	-0.10416217933853829	0.07367137134759187	0.18342240982852617	-	0.04691991417919546	0.0842402263416545	0.07204996928117939	-19.	
12	3.52868686868686	0.2100927166344198	0.10093050718864263	-0.85575693574662155	-	0.06861218940920169	-0.007777932469063_	0.039384196888641266	45.1	
13	-0.4471962616822432	-0.04059024910542247	0.05239493131063208	-0.0214055895940501	-	-0.03392269770570314	0.07835466119365161	-0.03261512269386271	4.92333333333333	
14	-2.9913392857142858	0.07316068336305598	-0.050057994486842	-0.02237049309405826	1.0	0.039949545004054426	0.07728930017610073	-0.93379195482260548	-1.7650000000000000	
15	-2.2092391304347827	0.005144966824155	-0.056626768137670	0.002132036763498929	14	0.6502924418318254	0.05335375404928863	0.06826872289785106	5.0200000000000000	
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17	4.781382978723486	0:0659882476788733	0.16312828213207262	·0.0771768877388077E	12.	0.03365020383722565	0.6891822381972314	0.09128568507993609	-13.6	
181	0.09867256637168122	-0.002597352359666	0.038032066751196233	0.056469057353496645	0.5	-0.056157513598531_	6.04528215540037215	-0.07462724619622213	100	
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20	0.6865853658536589	-0.1047552749540883	-0.02643016057244126	0.053324791595569904	15	0.03468868009314119	0.084723957690249741	-0.09954026202597237		
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981	6,27481818181818182	-0.05899642646971017	-0.15701241468368753	-0.014281849483521_	100	0.005729976703744055	0.07811998462155151	0.00303317574310037	35.60	
982					17					
	4,146236559139785	-0.006210066473466	-9.12709462668479013	0.07320853030092017	-	0.1600774813251191	0.0847571846019098	0.060769155358762025	45.9	
983	-2.2424489795918374	0.1292289729655479	-0.03578956372968345	-0.11036742167256543	-	0.09850752882287772	0.08381679949749958	0.1301149831511466	26.1	
984	-4.86189189189189	0.014959834176213	-0.06395120195650242	0.10567740909053837	-	0.046130732866371114	0.18371431376077715	0.1031907299622613	9.03	
985	-1.8353846153846156	0.003296385458762291	0.09753330664909428	0.14356711686992685	-	0.146125083808932	0.04264527854992811	0.045275777407355354	45.3	
986	-4.52372727272727274	0.021925843797540274	0.018245244860026953	-0.026906124387028	1 -	0.007001466575995972	0.05016651939445028	0.09480504012551043	8.26749999999999	
987	0.940693069306931	-0.17302650062481123	0.12358152747873527	0.04427029467290464		0.0031278984522367	-0.057873365677165	0.05902411002970675	7.3066666666666	
988	-8.9697247786422823	-0.02859900578515256	-0.83257230155877223	0.024569387822198974	1 -	-0.04804684167350322	0.004980424344399889	-0.0081819149488637	-17.51	
989	3.5601806792452837	0.19396788557085617	0.09489573405199327	-0.1713985185185183	10	0.08176643332483276	0.0672998507794916	-0.09539878056797271	6.2	
990	-4.490602409638554	0.012684438773319816	0.1326593665410001	-0.1605713371668568	19	0.03820050655322511	-0.010583178705726_	-0.024069568211442_	2.554999999999999	
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992	-0.580091743119266	-0.02636662790196839	0.06159776005763601	0.07686053972739868	15	-0.11079811859732074	0.07561719025622922	-0.002432837532352	-46.4	
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994	1.014887218045113	0.06102599214551422	-0.02018151491365789	0.0930426049610529		0.09056344801167159	0.10671640530775777	-0.09901044093960255		
995	-2.29923076923077	0.20774707867194425	0.04415908120009207	-0.05555994590366952	1.5	-0.0670810119571237	0.05968745899488238	0.011847770143864587		
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996	1.4535245901639349	0.024149191364233966	0.04559683800928681	-0.13891605347874647	-	-0.08022091745526695	-0.032139952113877	0.04877205139074573	49.2	
997	-2.591138211382114	-0.00115191341321969	-0.06748401691747602	-0.12257804855989407	-	-0.07479163742613286	0.09856108471690426	0.028141248435979503	his many and the second	



DuckDB Performance Problems with Inappropriate Pivoting Queries on Very Large Datasets

The DuckDB documentation clearly states that this tool is designed for handling datasets fitting into memory. I fully understand that I'm...





Quick and Easy Data Exports to Parquet Format Using DuckDB

The Parquet format has become almost an industry standard for Data Lakes and Data Lakehouses, thanks to its efficiency and compact storage...

```
Dec 5, 2024 3 17 •••
```

```
ate the table
 TABLE special_data_types (
 INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
me VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
atus ENUM('active', 'inactive', 'pending') NOT NULL, rmissions SET('read', 'write', 'execute') NOT NULL,
all_number TINYINT NOT NULL,
dium_number MEDIUMINT NOT NULL,
scription TEXT,
ta BLOB,
eated_at DATE NOT NULL
ert 10 rows of data
 INTO special_data_types (name, status, permissions, small_number, medium_number, description, data, created_at)
e', 'active', 'read,write', 5, 1000, 'Alice description', 'Alice data', '2023-01-01'),
, 'inactive', 'read', 10, 2000, 'Bob description', 'Bob data', '2023-02-01'),
lie', 'pending', 'write,execute', 15, 3000, 'Charlie description', 'Charlie data', '2023-03-01'),
d', 'active', 'read,write,execute', 20, 4000, 'David description', 'David data', '2023-04-01'),
   'inactive', 'execute', 25, 5000, 'Eve description', 'Eve data', '2023-05-01'),
k', 'pending', 'read,write', 30, 6000, 'Frank description', 'Frank data', '2023-06-01'),
e', 'active', 'read', 35, 7000, 'Grace description', 'Grace data', '2023-07-01'),
', 'inactive', 'write,execute', 40, 8000, 'Hank description', 'Hank data', '2023-08-01'),
  'pending', 'read,write,execute', 45, 9000, 'Ivy description', 'Ivy data', '2023-09-01'),
'. 'active'. 'execute'. 50. 10000. 'Jack description'. 'Jack data'.
                                                                                                 12023-10-0111:
```



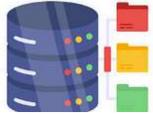
DuckDB as a Rudimentary Data Migration Tool

After exploring how to use DuckDB as an intelligent ETL tool for PostgreSQL, and how to extend its ETL capabilities with simple Python...

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PostgreSQL Domain Types and Enums: **Ensuring Data Integrity ENUMS** CANCELED







PostgreSQL Domain Types and Enums: Ensuring Data Integrity

Welcome back to the third post in our series on advanced PostgreSQL features. In the previous posts, we explored how to design a database...

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