PostgreSQL Accelerated Networking

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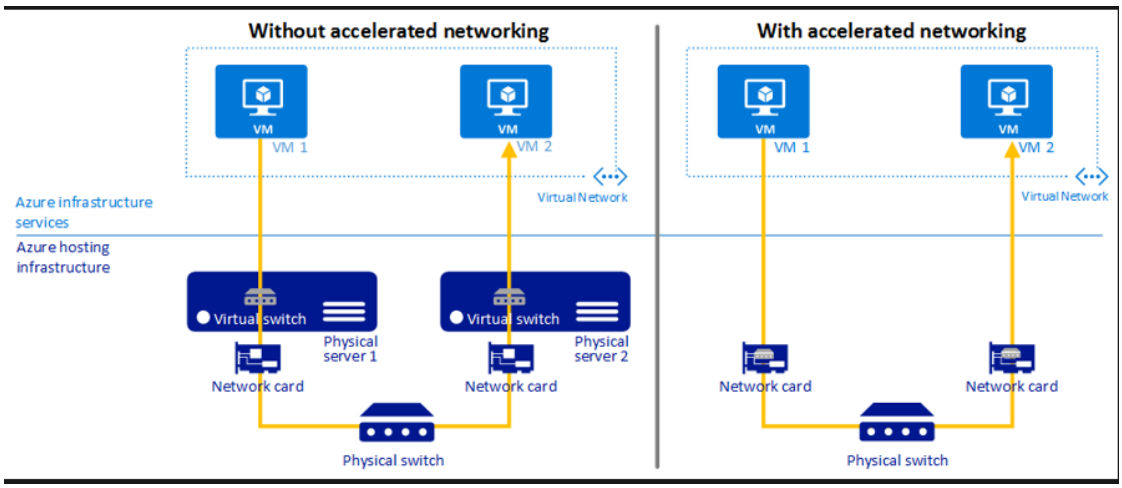
One more recommendation that will make the network latencies less and will boost your performance is to enable accelerated networking at the application server (Azure VM), enabling that feature would be the optimal configuration for throughput. Accelerated networking enables single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) to a VM, greatly improving its networking performance. This high-performance path bypasses the host from the datapath, reducing latency, jitter, and CPU utilization, for use with the most demanding network workloads on supported VM types.



Without accelerated networking, all networking traffic in and out of the VM must traverse the host and the virtual switch. The virtual switch provides all policy enforcement, such as network security groups, access control lists, isolation, and other network virtualized services to network traffic. To learn more about virtual switches, see Hyper-V network virtualization and virtual switch.
With accelerated networking, network traffic arrives at the VM's network interface (NIC), and is then forwarded to the VM. All network policies that the virtual switch applies are now offloaded and applied in hardware. Applying policy in hardware enables the NIC to forward network traffic directly to the VM, bypassing the host and the virtual switch, while maintaining all the policy it applied in the host.

Windows VM: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-optimize-network-bandwidth#windows-vm
Linux VM: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-vm-accelerated-networking-cli

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