



Deep dive into Query Performance

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800 PER BOX

WEED SHOP COMPANY

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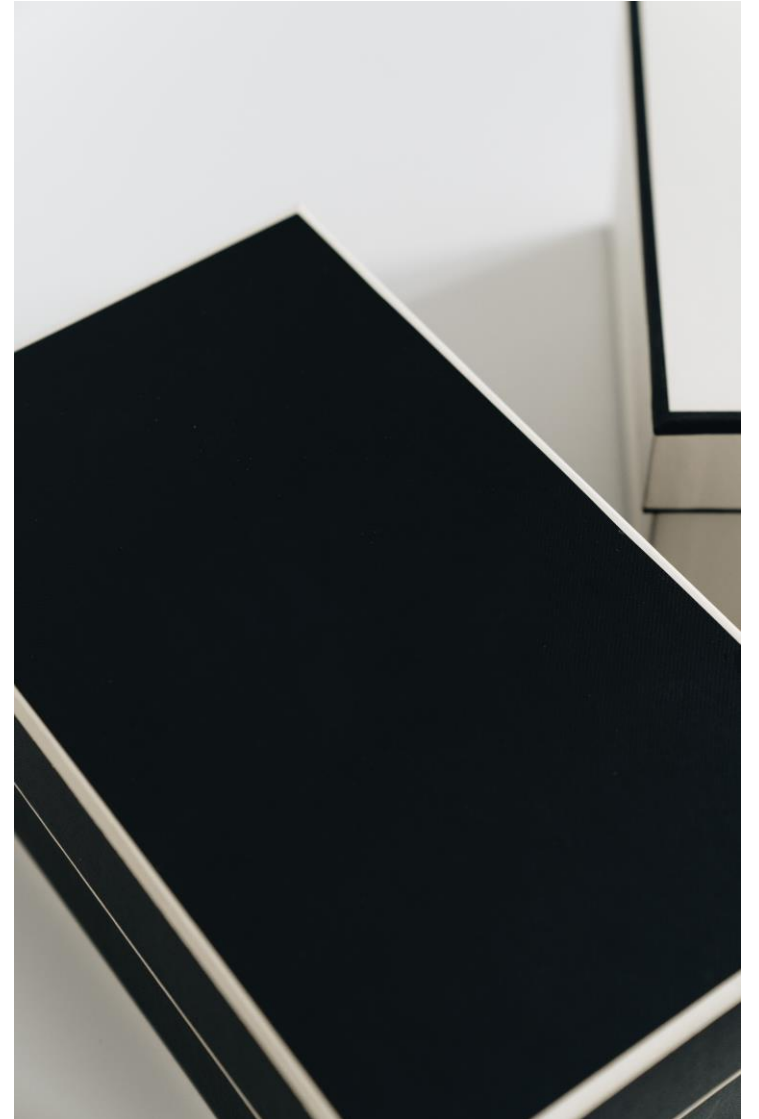
TIGER
JUST DOOBIE IT.

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Database is a Black Box





You can connect to the Database Service Point, Quickly



Run Queries you need to run

Meaning

Queries

1

**Run them
without
errors**

2

**Run them
with correct
results**

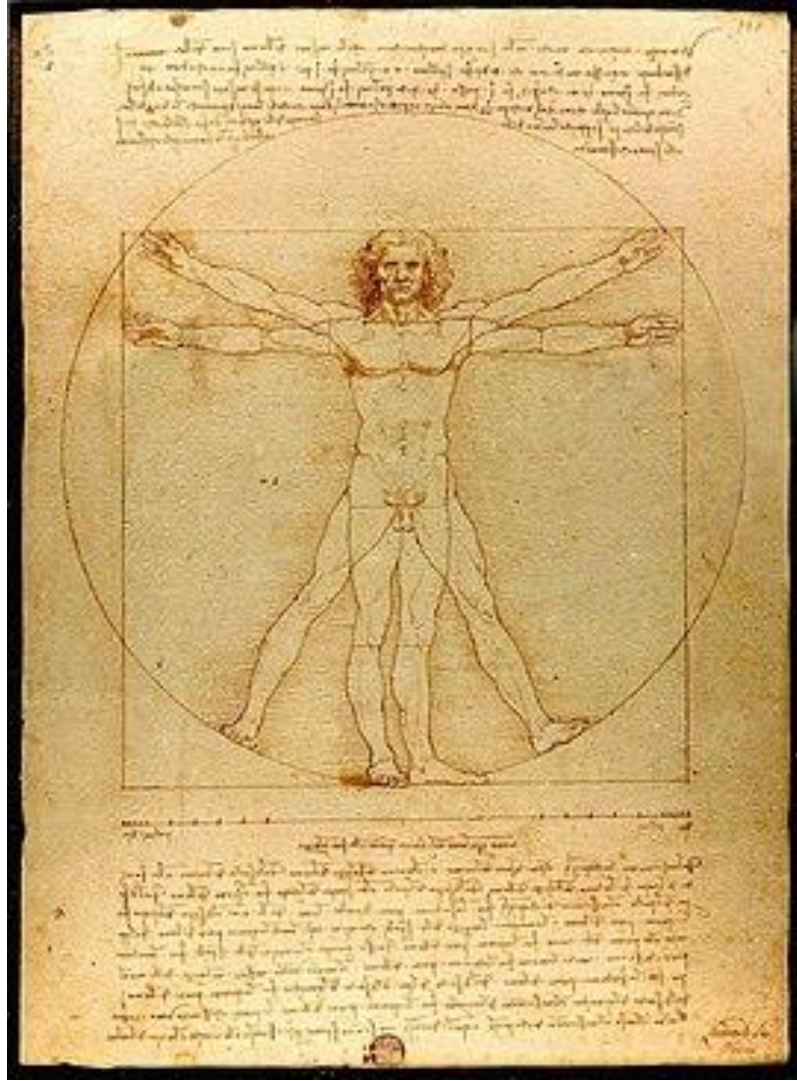
3

**Run them
with required
response
time**



Performance

**Performance is about Response Time
you get for your Queries**



Great design is not only about Performance

- **Security**
- **Availability**
- **Costs**
- **Maintability**
- **Impact on other users**

Response Time - Database View

"I see database responds to queries in 5ms in average"

A young child with light brown hair and bangs, wearing a dark blue shirt and a red patterned tie, is shown from the chest up. They have their hands clasped under their chin and are looking slightly to the right with a thoughtful expression. The background is a blurred indoor setting with plants and a window. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

Response Time – Business View

**All Users have outstanding
performance experience with all their
application interactions**



Downtime

**Very Bad Performance is
indistinguishable from downtime**

An aerial photograph of a river meandering through a dense, lush green forest. The river is dark and occupies the central and lower portions of the frame, with several large, rounded islands of forested land protruding into it. The overall scene is a natural, undisturbed landscape.

Forget averages

**There once lived a man who tried to cross a river,
in average one meter deep**

PMM Query Analytics ▾

Reset All



#	Query ▾	Search by...	Q	Load		QPS	Query Time
	TOTAL						7.44 ms
1	update warehouse1 set w_ytd = w_ytd + ? where w_id = ?		ⓘ				231.41 ms
2	select i_price, i_name, i_data from item1 where i_id = ?		ⓘ				18.76 ms
3	select c from sbtest1 where id=?		ⓘ				1.87 ms
4	select d_next_o_id, d_tax from district1 where d_w_id = ? and d_id ...		ⓘ				69.65 ms
5	update district1 set d_ytd = d_ytd + ? where d_w_id = ? and d_id= ?		ⓘ		1.25 load	25.49 QPS	48.95 ms
6	insert into order_line1 (ol_o_id, ol_d_id, ol_w_id, ol_number, ol_i_id, ...		ⓘ		0.61 load	255.30 QPS	2.40 ms
7	update stock1 set s_quantity = ? where s_i_id = ? and s_w_id= ?		ⓘ		0.53 load	255.30 QPS	2.07 ms
8	select count(distinct (s_i_id)) from order_line1, stock1 where ol_w_...		ⓘ		0.34 load	2.56 QPS	132.84 ms
9	commit		ⓘ		0.28 load	58.43 QPS	4.74 ms
10	insert into new_orders1 (no_o_id, no_d_id, no_w_id) values(?,?)		ⓘ		0.27 load	25.57 QPS	10.50 ms
11	update order_line1 set ol_delivery_d = now() where ol_o_id = ? and ...		ⓘ		0.18 load	25.34 QPS	7.26 ms

Query Time

Per query : 7.44 ms

Sum : 10 days, 0:59:57

From total : 100.00 %

▾ Max : 32.19 sec

◦ Avg : 7.44 ms

• 99% : 83.47 ms



99 percentile does not translate in 99% users having great performance



If every user interaction has 10 database queries



User in average has 10 interactions



Roughly 50% of session will have query with p99 response time

Percentile

Errors

- **Look at Response time of Successful Queries, do not let “fast errors” to screw up your data**

Measure response time of “slow errors” as it contributes to user experience

Over Time









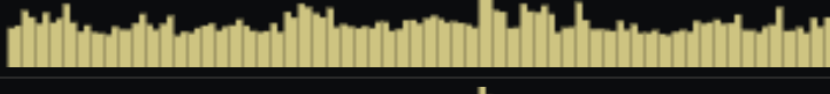



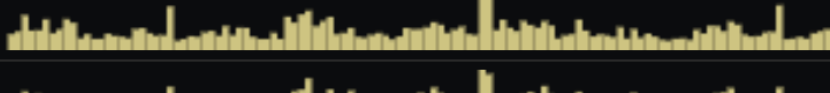

LOOK AT RESPONSE TIME
TRENDS OVER TIME



MINOR SLOWDOWN OFTEN
HAPPENS BEFORE POOR
PERFORMANCE
“DOWNTIME”



PERFORMANCE CAN BE
WORSE AT CERTAIN TIMES –
BACKUPS, BATCH JOBS,
MAINTENANCE

Search by...	Q	Query Time	Query Count	Lo
			7.44 ms	2.70k QPS
w_ytd = w_ytd + ? where w_id = ?	(i)		231.31 ms	25.52 QPS
data from item1 where i_id = ?	(i)		18.76 ms	255.92 QPS
where id=?	(i)		1.87 ms	1.00k QPS
x from district1 where d_w_id = ? and d_id ...	(i)		69.66 ms	25.61 QPS
d = d_ytd + ? where d_w_id = ? and d_id= ?	(i)		48.95 ms	25.52 QPS
l_o_id, ol_d_id, ol_w_id, ol_number, ol_i_id, ...	(i)		2.40 ms	255.67 QPS
ntity = ? where s_i_id = ? and s_w_id= ?	(i)		2.07 ms	255.67 QPS
i_id)) from order_line1, stock1 where ol_w_...	(i)		132.77 ms	2.56 QPS
	(i)		4.73 ms	58.52 QPS
(no_o_id, no_d_id, no_w_id) values(?+)	(i)		10.50 ms	25.61 QPS
l_delivery_d = now() where ol_o_id = ? and ...	(i)		7.26 ms	25.38 QPS

Database or Application ?

- **Instrument on Application side to understand what drives performance of user interactions**

Instrument of Database Size to understand what causes queries to be slow and what can be done about it



Response Time – Business View

**All Users have outstanding performance
experience with all their application interactions**

Enhancing Query Meta Data

SQL Commenter project by Google

<https://per.co.na/SQLcommenter>

Query Meta
Data
Possibilities

Actual User/Tenant

Application/Functionality

Version Information (A/B Testing)

Responsible Engineer/Team

Query









Different Queries have different performance profile

They also correspond to different "user actions"

And may have different acceptable level of Performance

Schema and Database

- **Different Applications/Services may be using different ones**
- **In sharded environment can correspond to application "tenant"**

#	Database	Search by...	Q	Load	Query Count	Query Time
	TOTAL			 38.80 load	2.47k QPS	15.74 ms
1	tpcc1			 36.89 load	449.93 QPS	81.98 ms
2	sbtest			 1.28 load	1.56k QPS	815.27 μs
3	tpcc2			 0.58 load	437.09 QPS	1.34 ms
4	postgres			 0.06 load	11.01 QPS	5.13 ms
5	tpcc3			 <0.01 load	1.00 QPS	12.31 μs
6	tpcc4			 <0.01 load	0.99 QPS	11.17 μs
7	tpcc5			 <0.01 load	1.06 QPS	<9.80 μs

Database view in Percona Monitoring and Management

Table/ Collection

- **Can help identify “problematic data”**
- **Indexing changes impact queries hitting object**
- **Maintenance often impacts specific table**








**IDENTIFY
SERVICE/APPLICATION**



**FIND HUMAN TROUBLE
MAKERS WITH
INTERACTIVE ACCESS**

Database User

[Copy Link](#) [+ Add column](#)

#	User Name <input type="text" value="User Name"/>	Search by... <input type="text"/>	Q	<u>Load</u>	<u>Query_Count</u>	<u>Query_Time</u>
	TOTAL			 38.83 load	2.47k QPS	15.73 ms
1	app1			 36.92 load	450.62 QPS	81.92 ms
2	app3			 1.28 load	1.57k QPS	815.02 μ s
3	app2			 0.59 load	437.34 QPS	1.34 ms
4	pmm			 0.06 load	14.64 QPS	3.86 ms





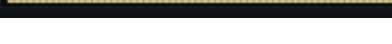
Database Host

Sharded environments often have multiple hosts handling the same traffic

Yet Problems often can be limited to some hosts

Data/Traffic Balance, configuration, invisible differences

Database Instances

#	Service Name	Search by...	Q	Load	Query Count	Query Time
	TOTAL			 38.93 load	2.47k QPS	15.74 ms
1	pg4-postgresql			 36.66 load	236.16 QPS	155.23 ms
2	pg2-postgresql			 1.90 load	999.10 QPS	1.90 ms
3	pg1-postgresql			 0.33 load	1.02k QPS	325.14 μs
4	pg3-postgresql			 0.04 load	221.80 QPS	161.17 μs

**App Server/
Web Server/
Service
Instance**






**You may expect all instances of
the same type causing same
even load**

It may not be the case

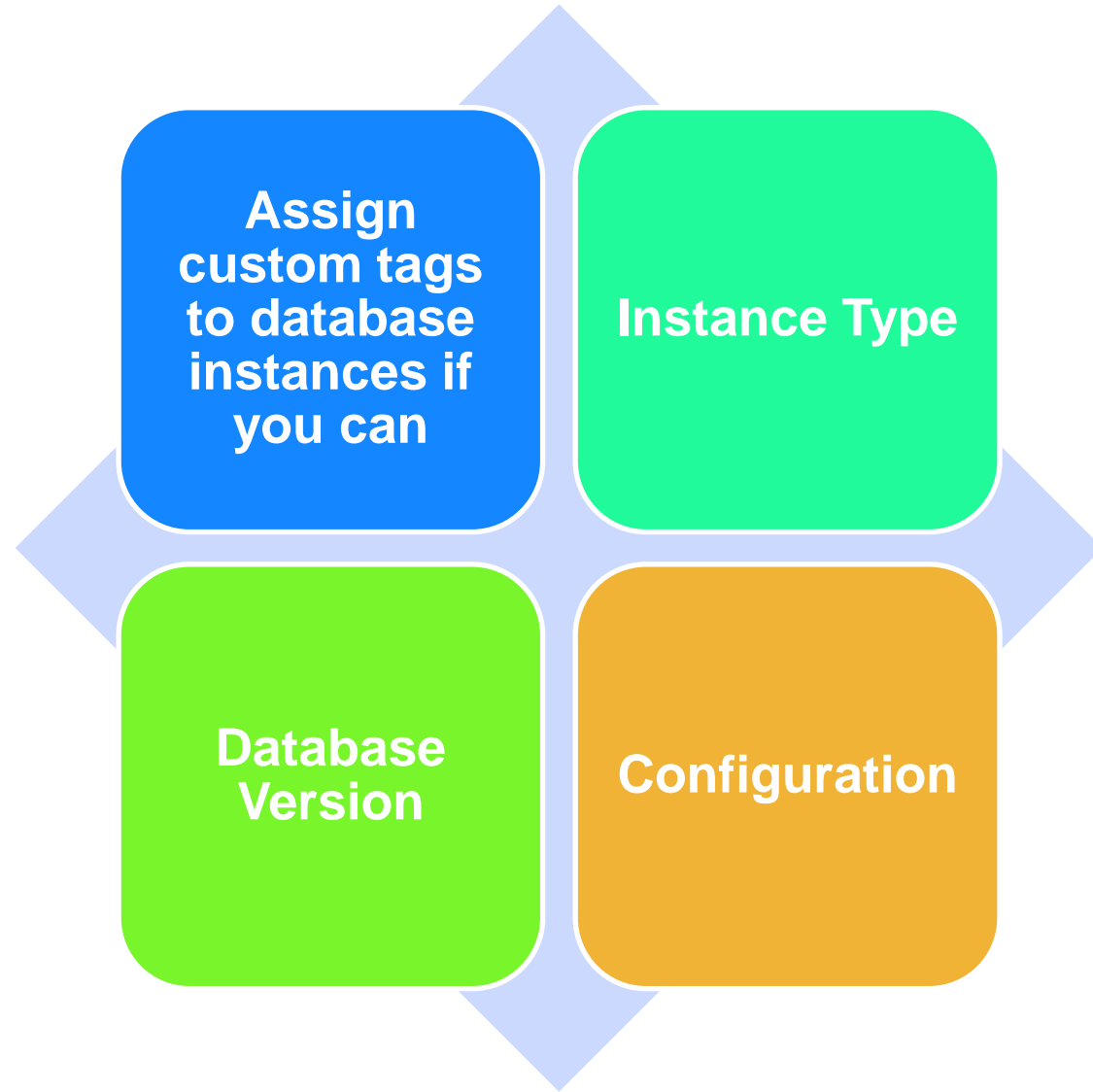
**Code versions, configuration,
load balancer behavior,
security incidents**

Client Hosts

The screenshot displays a monitoring dashboard with a table of client hosts. The table has columns for host ID, client host IP, a 'Load' column with a bar chart, 'Query_Count', and 'Query_Time'. The 'TOTAL' row shows a load of 38.97, 2.47k QPS, and 15.75 ms. Host 1 (139.144.169.65) has a load of 14.36, 623.02 QPS, and 23.05 ms. Host 2 (139.144.169.80) has a load of 13.26, 627.49 QPS, and 21.13 ms. Host 3 (139.144.169.84) has a load of 11.29, 1.21k QPS, and 9.33 ms. Host 4 (127.0.0.1) has a load of 0.06, 14.65 QPS, and 3.86 ms. The dashboard includes a search bar, a 'Copy Link' button, and an 'Add column' button.

#	Client Host	Search by...	Load	Query_Count	Query_Time	
	TOTAL			38.97 load	2.47k QPS	15.75 ms
1	139.144.169.65			14.36 load	623.02 QPS	23.05 ms
2	139.144.169.80			13.26 load	627.49 QPS	21.13 ms
3	139.144.169.84			11.29 load	1.21k QPS	9.33 ms
4	127.0.0.1			0.06 load	14.65 QPS	3.86 ms

Custom Tags



Query Plan

- **One Query Can have Multiple Different Query Plans**
- **Sometimes it is good, in other cases it is a problem**
- **Measure Query Performance by Query Plan**
- **Can take action to correct query plan if this is the issue**

pg_stat_monitor

Deep Query Performance Insights for PostgreSQL

https://github.com/percona/pg_stat_monitor

https://www.percona.com/blog/2020/10/14/announcing-pg_stat_monitor-tech-preview-get-better-insights-into-query-performance-in-postgresql/

Why not improve pg_stat_statements

- Move fast, experiment new approaches to data capture
- Focus on data being constantly consumed by monitoring system (hence held on the instance for short term)
- Focusing on change over time
- pg_stat_statements view provided for compatibility in v 2.0

Where Response Time Comes From ?



**Data
Crunching/CPU**



**Waits on CPU
Availability**



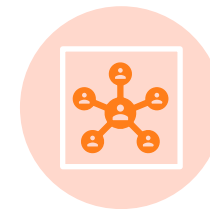
Disk IO



Row Locks



Contention



Network

Other Things to Consider





“Bad Queries” vs Victims

- Query might be slow because it is heavy on its own
- Or it might be victim of other queries or their volume

**Do not
forget
currently
running
queries**

- **Response time is measured when query completes**
- **You can write queries which “never” complete**
- **Consider killing runaway queries and whitelisting queries which need to run long**

Do not Ignore “Invisible”

- **Database Background Activities**
- **Maintenance Operations**
- **Cloud Noise**

Avoid Biased Sampling

“Let’s Look only on slow queries”

Focus on Outliers

Likely to ignore queries causing most load, typical impact

Good Luck

**Get your query performance under control
Do not over-do scaling by Credit Card**

Let's Connect!

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THANK YOU!

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