

# An Overview of PostgreSQL 9.2

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# PostgreSQL 9.2: Opening New Horizons

- ▶ **High-End Servers**
- ▶ **Larger Data Sets**
- ▶ **More Copies of PostgreSQL**
- ▶ **More Replicas**

# Major PostgreSQL 9.2 Features

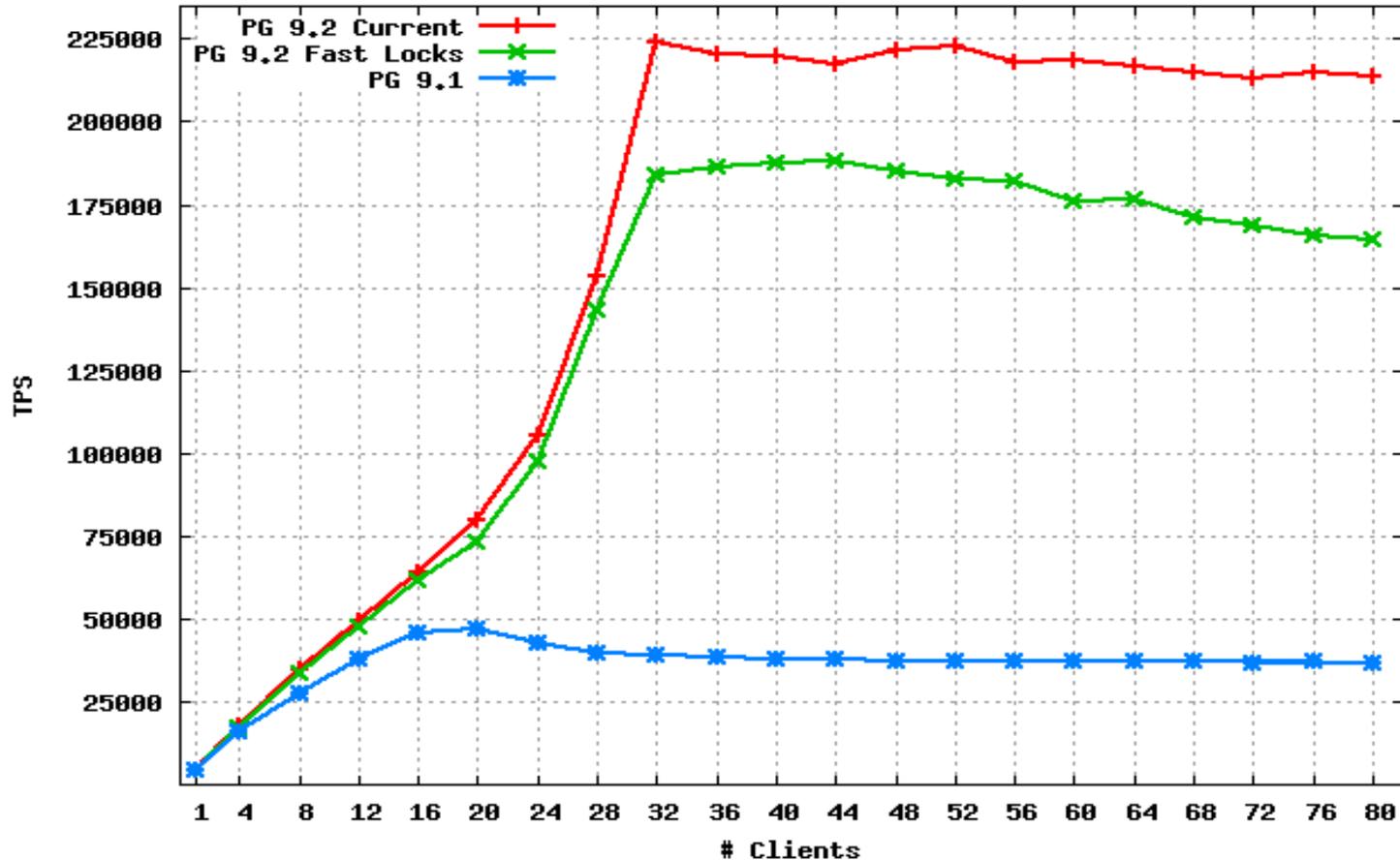
- ▶ **Scalability (for servers with many CPUs)**
- ▶ **Index-Only Scans (for larger data sets)**
- ▶ **Reduced Power Consumption (for hosting providers)**
- ▶ **New Backup and Replication Options (for scale-out)**

# Scalability

- ▶ **Scalability: The ability to effectively leverage a larger quantity of computing resources to get more work done.**
- ▶ **More CPUs = more transactions per second.**
- ▶ **In PostgreSQL 9.1, scalability can be severely limited by lock contention even on systems with 8 cores or less.**
- ▶ **In PostgreSQL 9.2, many (but not all) of these workloads scale linearly up 32 cores.**

# Read Scalability (as of September 2011)

pgbench -S, scale factor 100, median of 3 5-minute runs, 32-core AMD Opteron 6128  
max\_connections = 100, shared\_buffers = 8GB



# Scalability Improvements

- ▶ **“Fast path” locking. Virtual transaction ID locks and “weak” relation locks rarely conflict, so we allow them to bypass the main lock manager.**
- ▶ **Shorten critical section for snapshot acquisition. Moving frequently accessed data to a separate array reduces cache line passing.**
- ▶ **Better scalability around write-ahead log flush. Reduced lock contention when many backends are simultaneously attempting to flush WAL; improves group commit performance.**
- ▶ **Parallel write-ahead insertion. Multiple backends can copy data into the WAL stream simultaneously.**
- ▶ **More...**

# Index-Only Scans

- ▶ **In PostgreSQL 9.1 and prior, every index access requires a table access as well, to determine whether the tuple is visible to the current transaction's MVCC snapshot.**
- ▶ **In PostgreSQL 9.2, if all the necessary columns are present in the index, and the page is known to be “all visible”, we can skip the table access.**
- ▶ **To make this possible, the “visibility map”, which has existed since PostgreSQL 8.4, had to be made safe against database crashes.**

# Reduced Power Consumption

- ▶ **In PostgreSQL 9.1, there are approximately 11.5 auxilliary process wake-ups per second.**
- ▶ **In PostgreSQL 9.2devel, as of 2012-02-03, there are approximately 7.5 auxiliary process wakeups per second.**
- ▶ **For hosting providers with many virtualized, lightly-used copies of PostgreSQL, fewer wake-ups translates into real cost savings.**

# New Backup and Replication Options

- ▶ **Cascading Replication**
- ▶ **Base Backup from Standby (via pg\_basebackup)**
- ▶ **pg\_receivexlog**
- ▶ **New Synchronous Replication Mode: Remote Write**

# Many Other Improvements

- ▶ **JSON**
- ▶ **Range Types**
- ▶ **Parameterized Paths**
- ▶ **Faster Sorting**
- ▶ **Security Barrier Views**
- ▶ **Rewrite-Free ALTER TABLE .. ALTER TYPE**

# What's Next?

- ▶ **Buffer replacement is mostly single-threaded.**
- ▶ **Full page writes cause severe throughput degradation following a checkpoint.**
- ▶ **Checkpoints can cause I/O-related stalls.**
- ▶ **Some locks are still heavily contended, especially on systems with >32 cores.**

# Questions

▶ **Any Questions?**