



# Parallel Queries with PostgreSQL

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## **Parallel Query**

- The ability to use multiple CPUs in a single query
- Introduced in version 9.6
- Expanded in version 10



#### **Parallel Feature Matrix**

	9.6	10
Sequential Scan	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
B-tree Index Scan		$\checkmark$
Bitmap Heap Scan		$\checkmark$
Hash Join	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Nested Loop Join	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Merge Join		$\checkmark$
Aggregation	✓	✓
Gather Merge		$\checkmark$
More Parallel Queries in PL		$\checkmark$



# **Single-CPU Query Example**

- One int4 column
- 1M rows

```
Seq Scan on t
(cost=0.00..14425.00 rows=1000000 width=4)
```



### **Parallel Query Example**

- One int4 column
- 1M rows

```
Gather
(cost=1000.00..10591.67 rows=1000000 width=4)
Workers Planned: 2
-> Parallel Seq Scan on t
(cost=0.00..8591.67 rows=416667 width=4)
```



#### **The Gather Node**

- There is one Gather node
- Separates single-CPU nodes from Parallel nodes

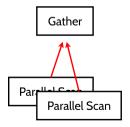


Figure: The Previous Example



#### **Parallel Plan**

- a.k.a. Partial Plan
- Executed by ≥1 parallel processes
- Each output row is generated exactly by one process
- Extra logic to split work properly across processes



#### **Parallel Plan**

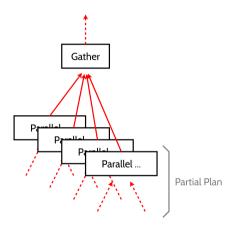


Figure: Generic Example



# **Parallel Safety**

- Parallel Safe
  - Always OK
- Parallel Restricted
  - Only **above** a Gather node
- · Parallel Unsafe
  - Never OK
  - Forces query to run on 1 CPU



## **How Many Parallel Workers?**

 $1 + \log_3 \left[ \frac{\text{(Size in blocks)}}{\text{min parallel * size}} \right]$ 



# **How Many Parallel Workers?**

$$1 + \log_3 \left[ \frac{\text{(Size in blocks)}}{\text{min parallel * size}} \right]$$

???



## **How Many Parallel Workers?**

 $1 + \log_3 \left\lfloor \frac{(\text{Size in blocks})}{\text{min\_parallel\_*\_size}} \right\rfloor$ 

· Grows (slowly) with table size

- Grows by decreasing min\_parallel\_\*\_size
  - PostgreSQL 9.6:
    - min\_parallel\_relation\_size
  - PostgreSQL 10:
    - min\_parallel\_table\_scan\_size
    - min\_parallel\_index\_scan\_size



#### **Parallel Aggregation**

- Done via Partial Aggregation
- Aggregate must:
  - be Parallel Safe
  - have a COMBINE method
    - State → State → State
- Each worker does a Partial Aggregation
- COMBINE aggregates partial results



#### And now...

Questions?



#### And then...

Thank you!

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