

# Measuring shared\_buffers



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**A simple idea:**  
**Measure shared\_buffers**

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# Advice: 25% of system RAM (since 2008)



# Experiment Design

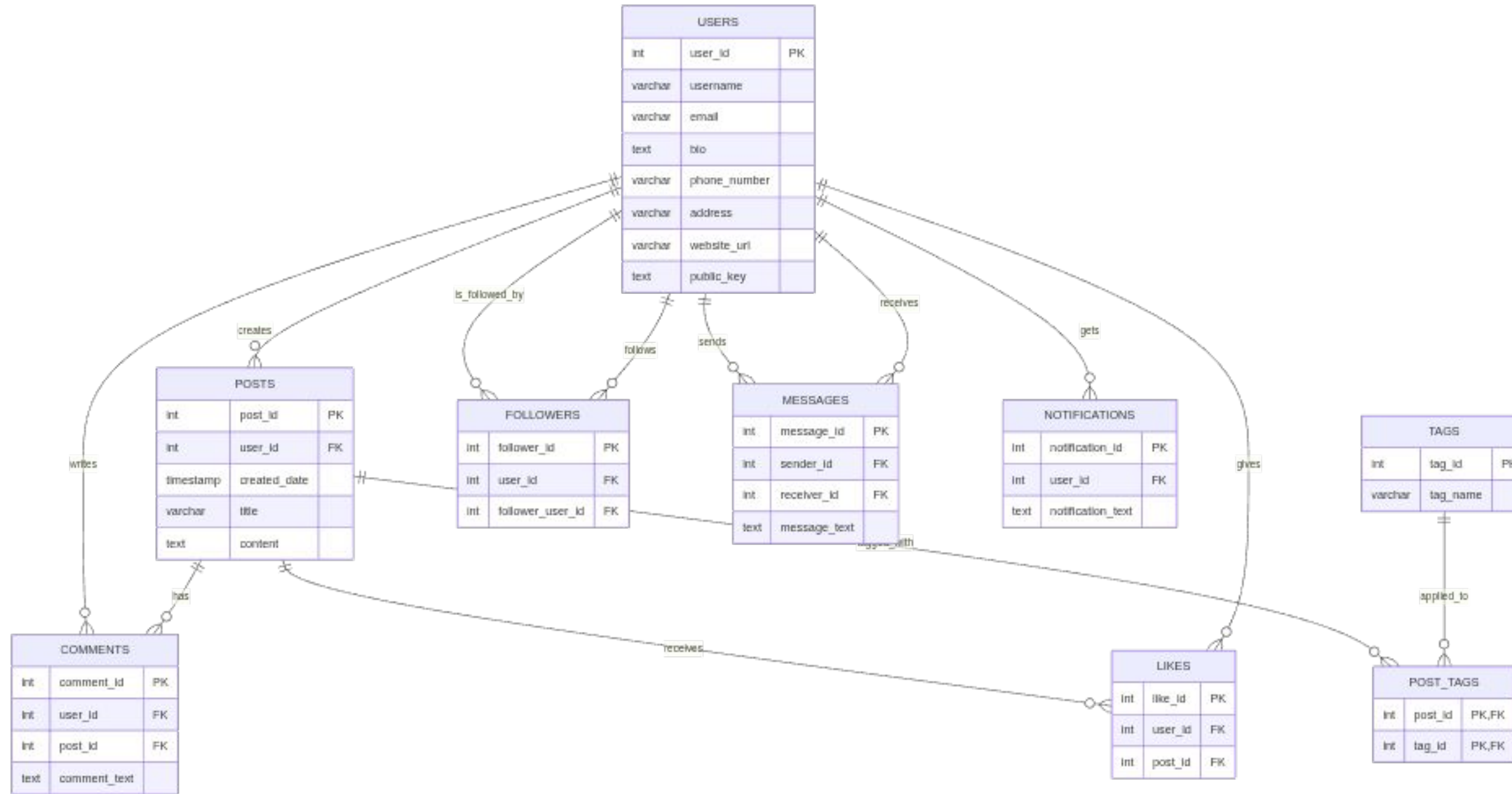
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# We need to go bigger

- 128 GB of RAM
- ~250GB database simulating social media website
- 1 hour test runs with both read and write activity
- Work needs to be complex enough to require a lot of RAM

# Test Database



# Queries TPC-B vs. Analytics

```
1. BEGIN;  
2. UPDATE pgbench_accounts SET abalance =  
   abalance + :delta WHERE aid = :aid;  
3. SELECT abalance FROM pgbench_accounts  
   WHERE aid = :aid;  
4. UPDATE pgbench_tellers SET tbalance =  
   tbalance + :delta WHERE tid = :tid;  
5. UPDATE pgbench_branches SET bbalance =  
   bbalance + :delta WHERE bid = :bid;  
6. INSERT INTO pgbench_history (tid, bid,  
   aid, delta, mtime) VALUES (:tid, :bid,  
   :aid, :delta, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP);  
7. END;
```

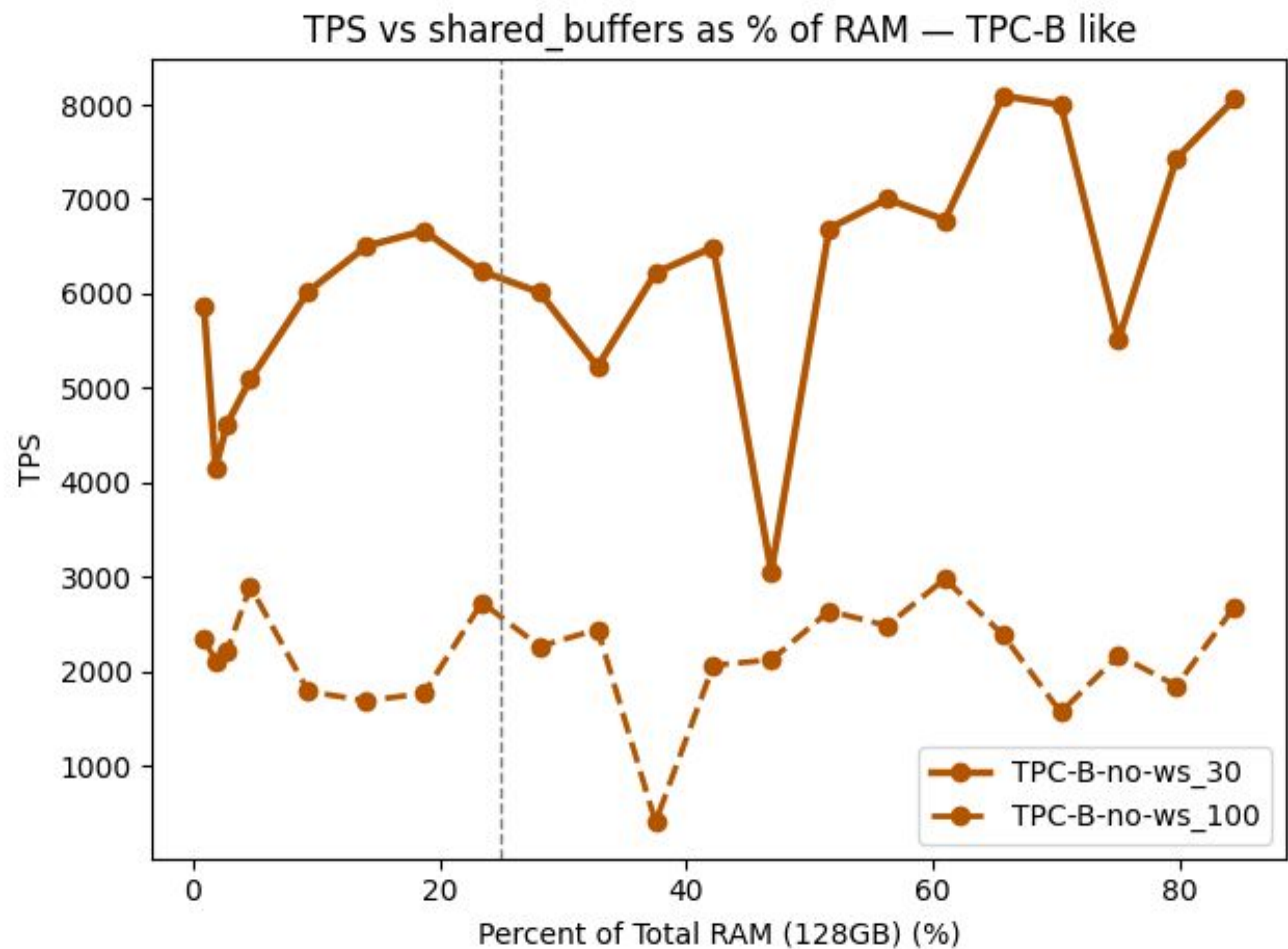
```
1. with recent_posts AS (  
2.     select posts.post_id as post_id  
3.     from posts  
4.     where posts.created_date > (select max(created_date) -  
   interval '5 days' from posts )  
5.     and posts.user_id <> :user_id  
6.     limit 100  
7. )  
8. select recent_posts.post_id, count(likes.like_id)  
9. from recent_posts  
10. join likes on likes.post_id=recent_posts.post_id  
11. group by 1  
12. order by 2 desc;
```

# Results: TPS Reports

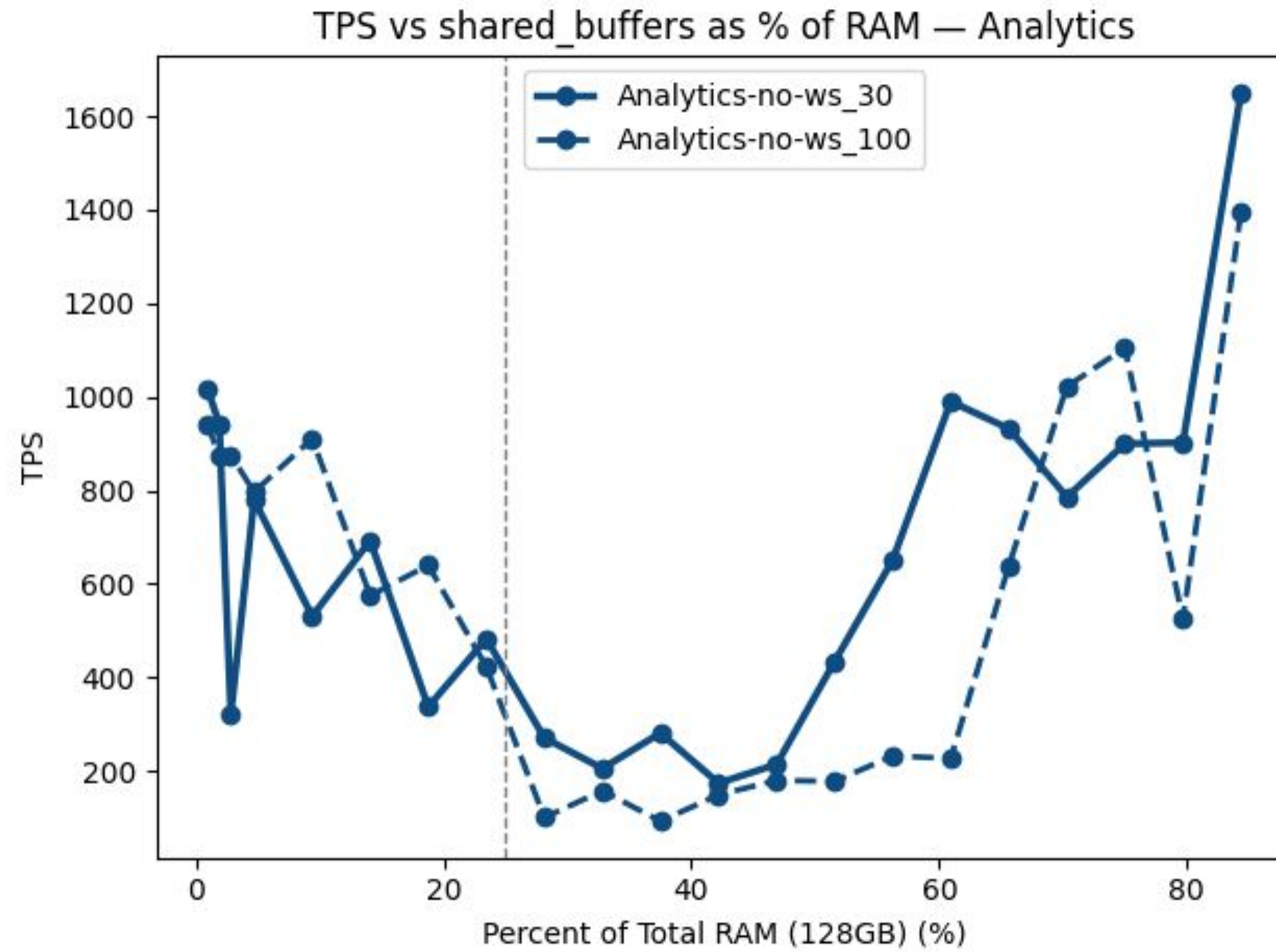
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# TPC-B (pgbench like)



# Analytics



# Results: TPS Reports (huge\_pages)

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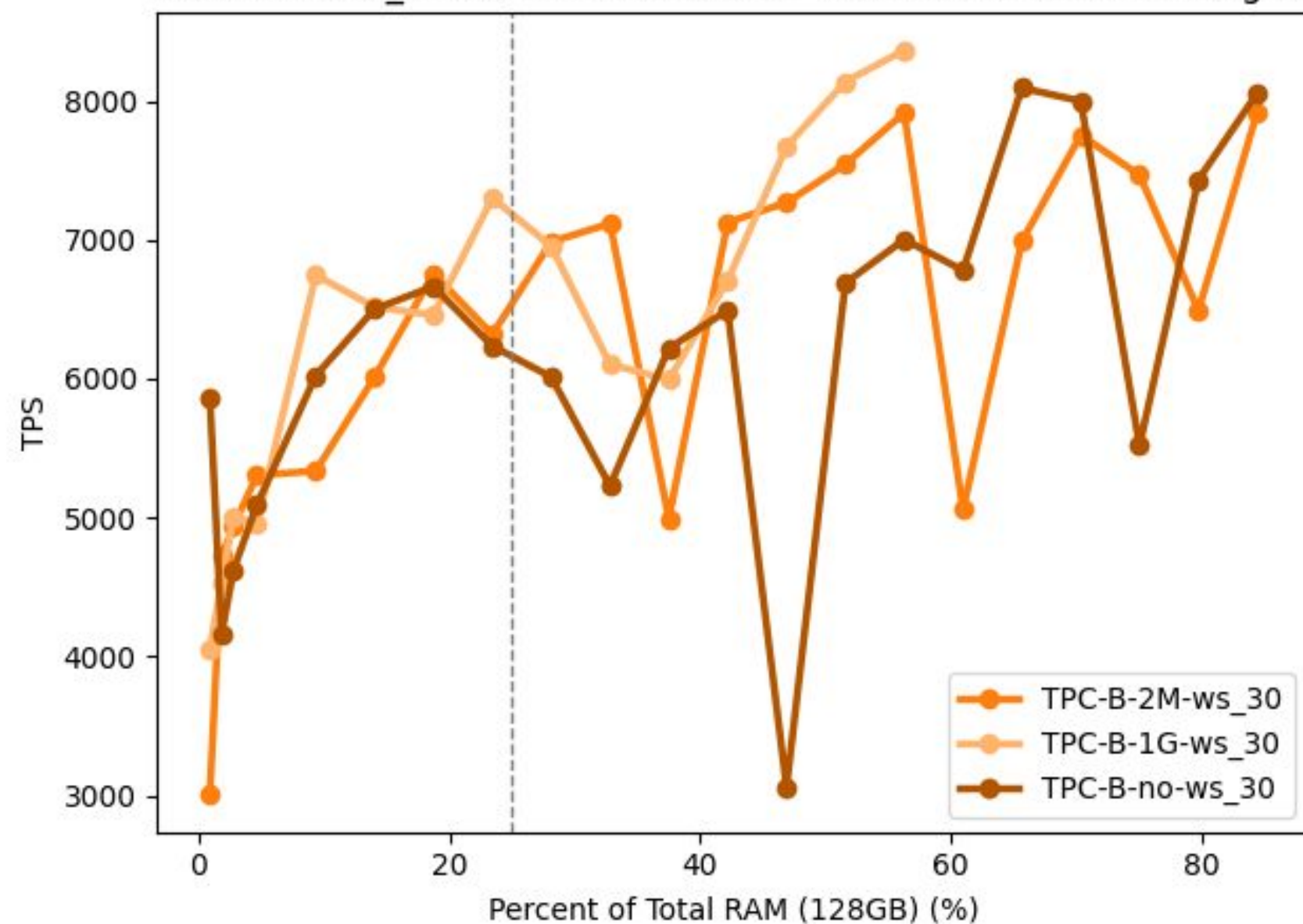
# Huge Pages

Every process uses a lookup table (Translation Lookaside Buffer) to access system memory.

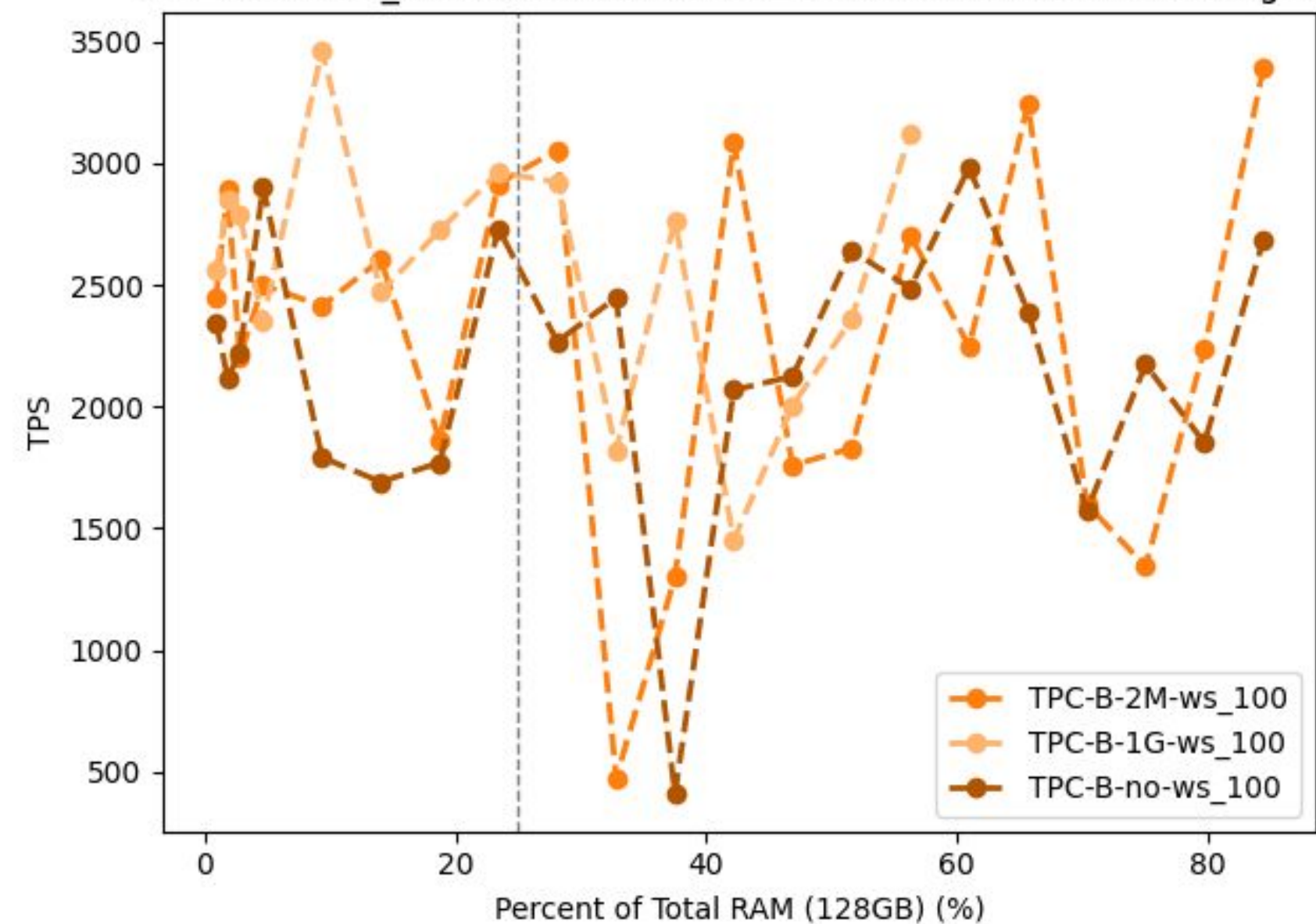
Huge pages	L1 Data entries	L2 Data	Max space L1 + L2
4K	64	2048	256KB + 8MB
2M	64	2048	128MB + 4GB
1G	64	64	64GB + 64GB

# TPC-B (pgbench like)

TPS vs shared\_buffers as % of RAM — TPCB-like at 30% working set

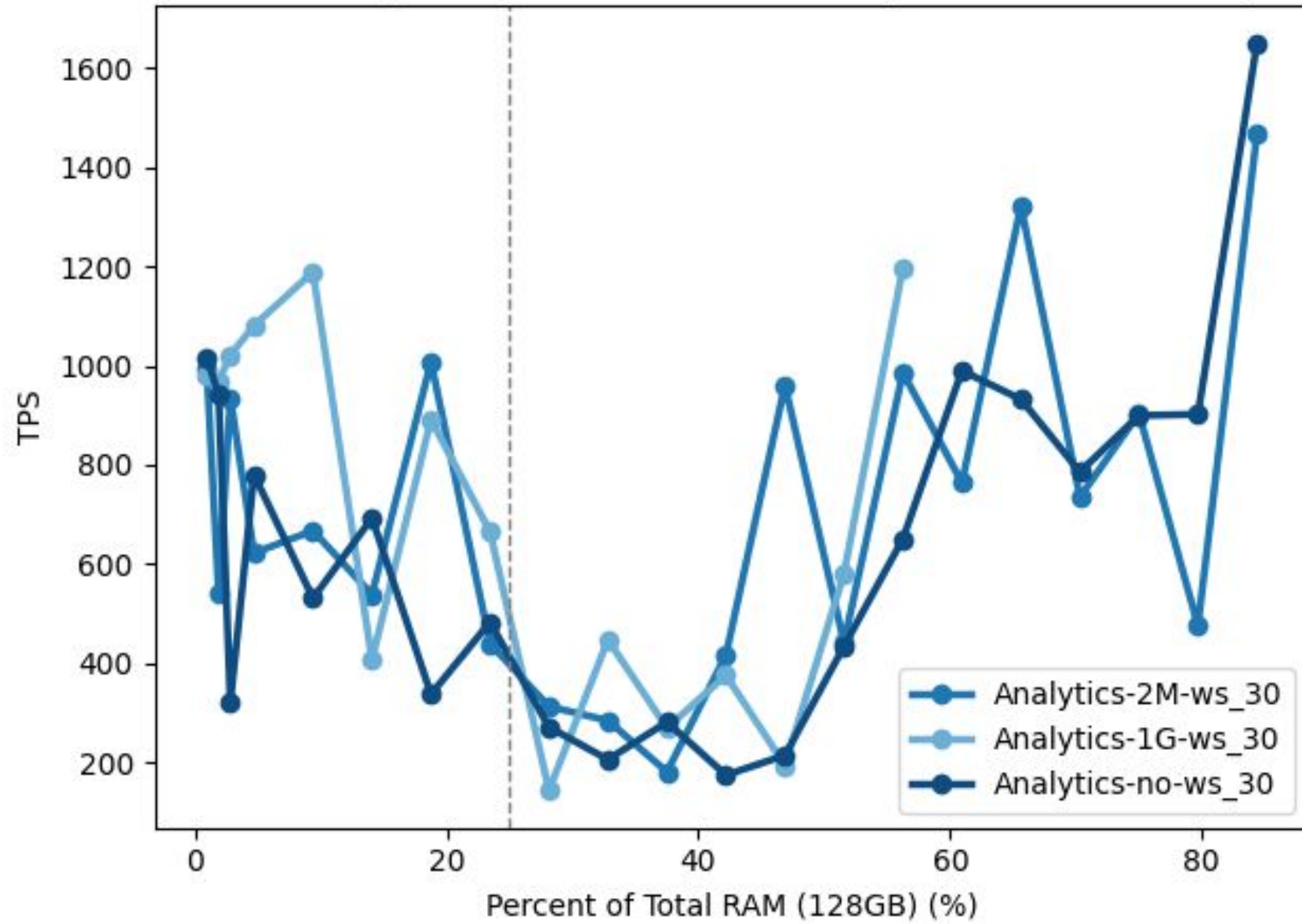


TPS vs shared\_buffers as % of RAM — TPCB-like at 100% working set

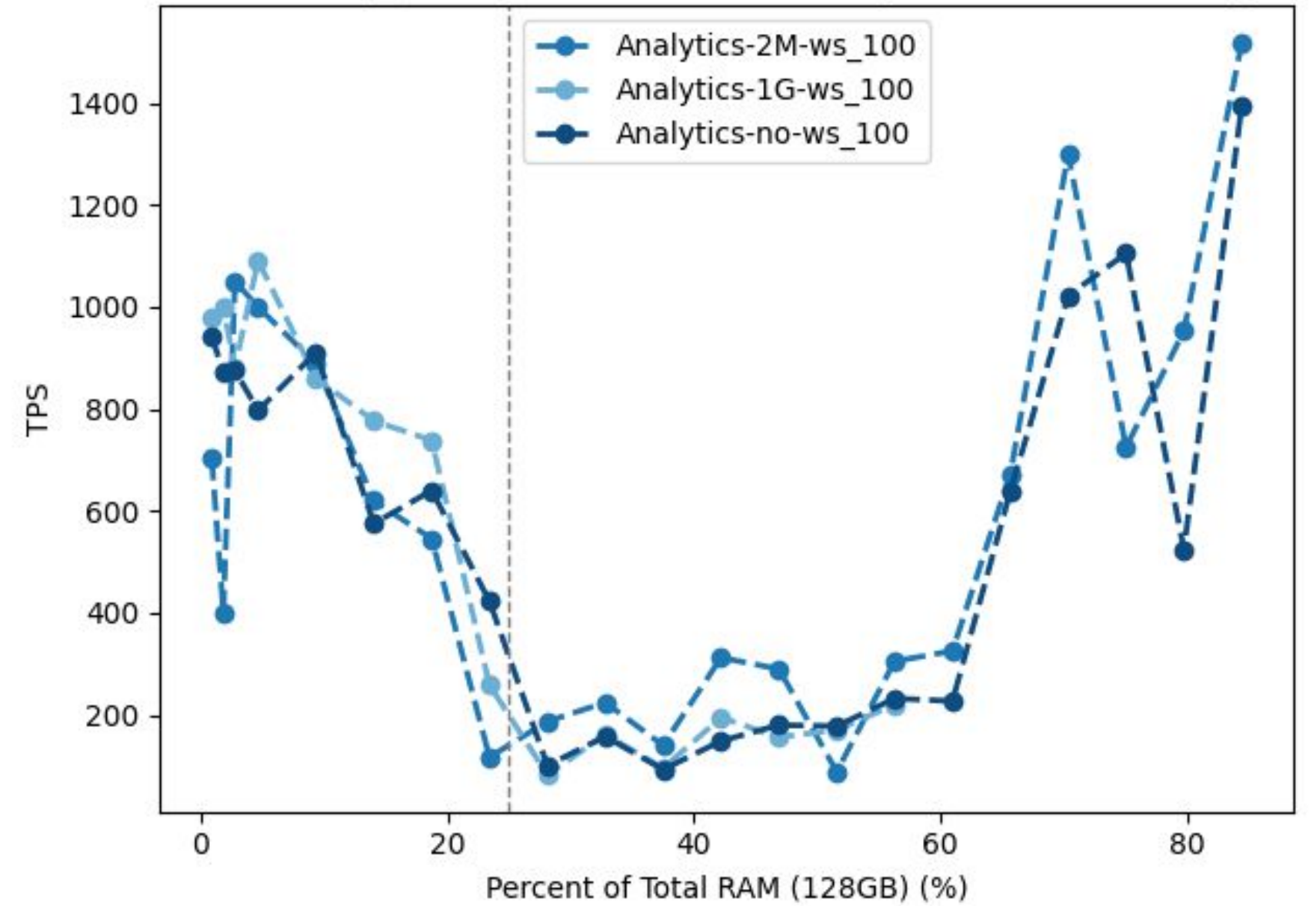


# Analytics

TPS vs shared\_buffers as % of RAM — Analytics at 30% working set

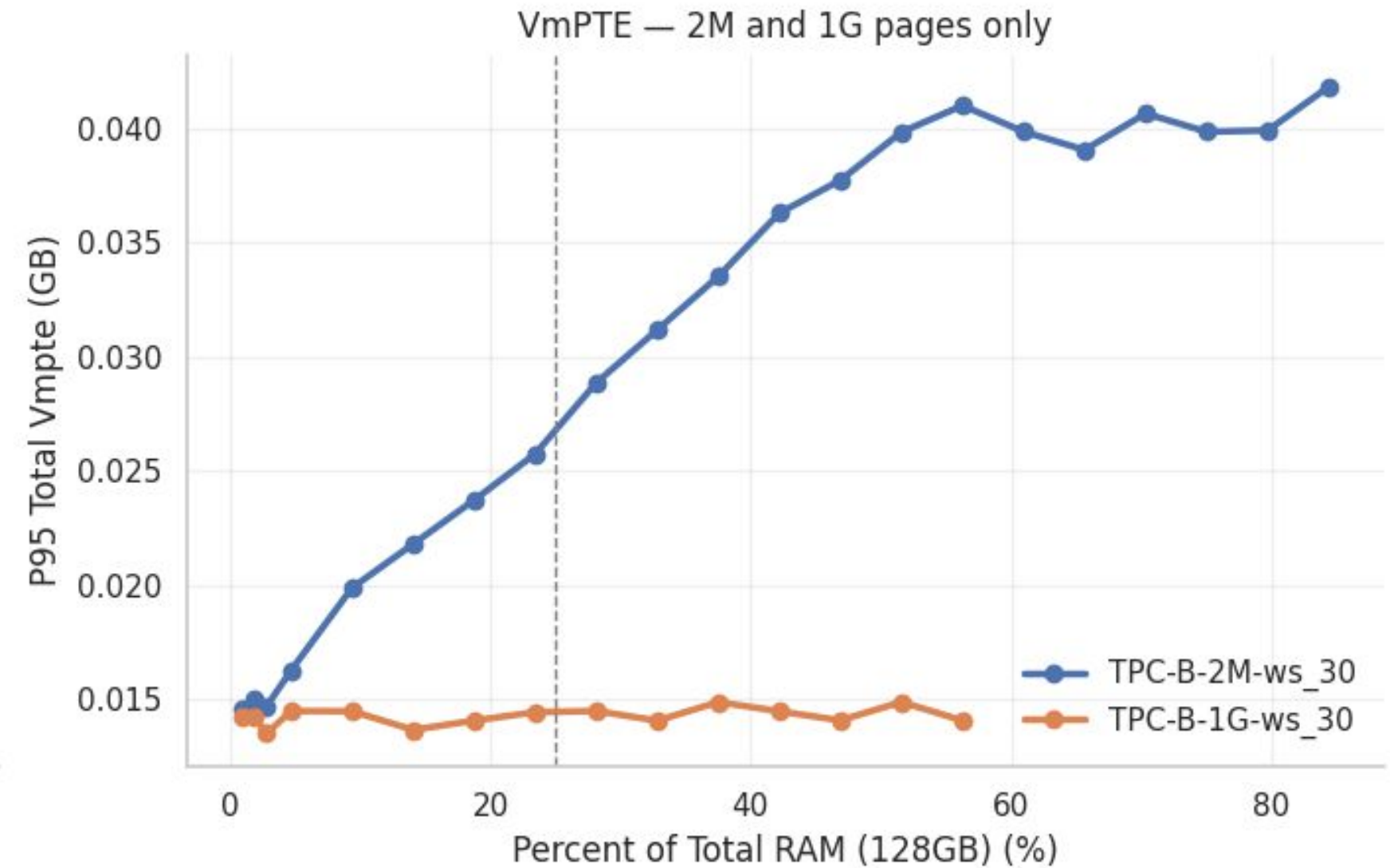
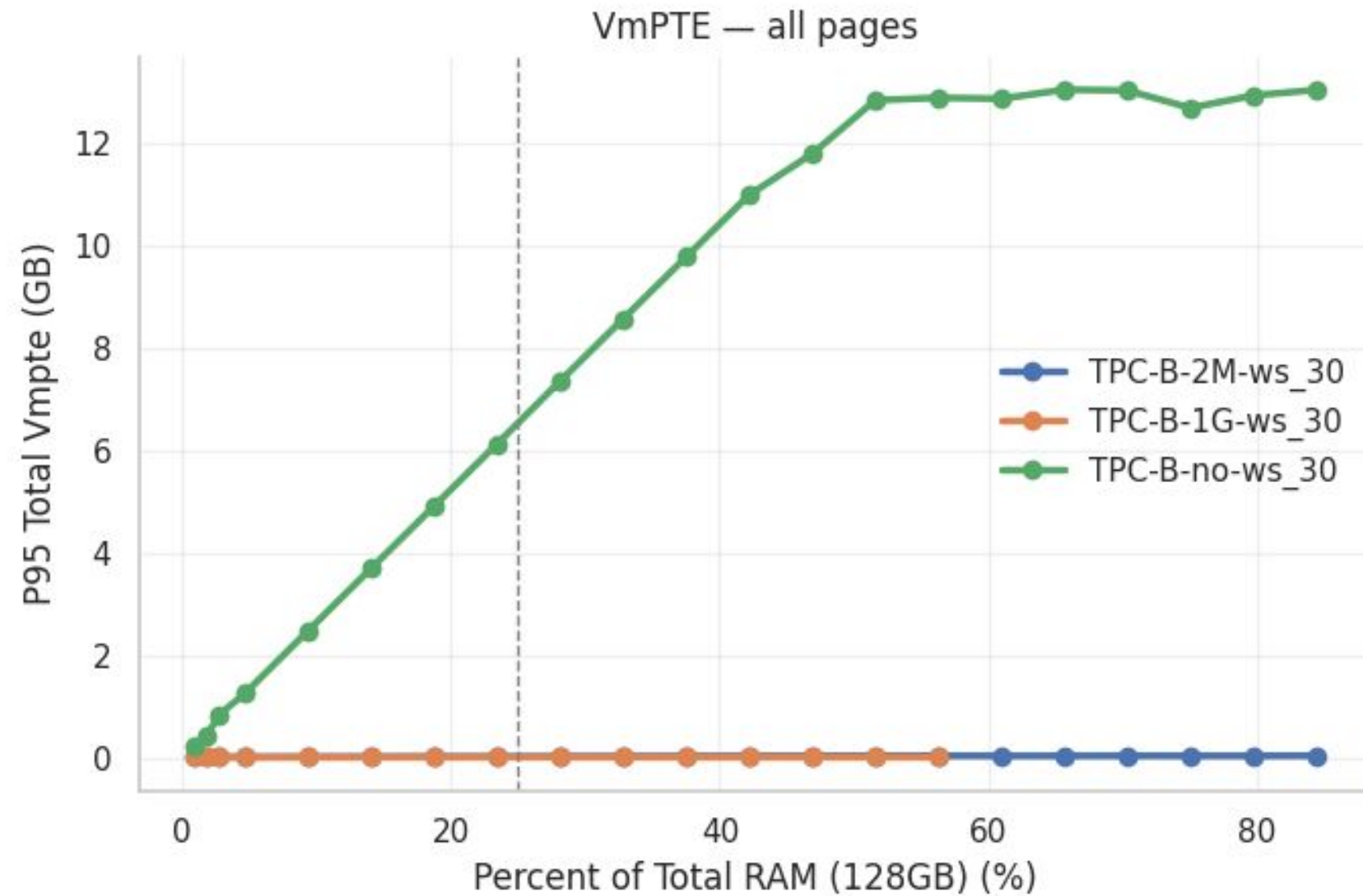


TPS vs shared\_buffers as % of RAM — Analytics at 100% working set



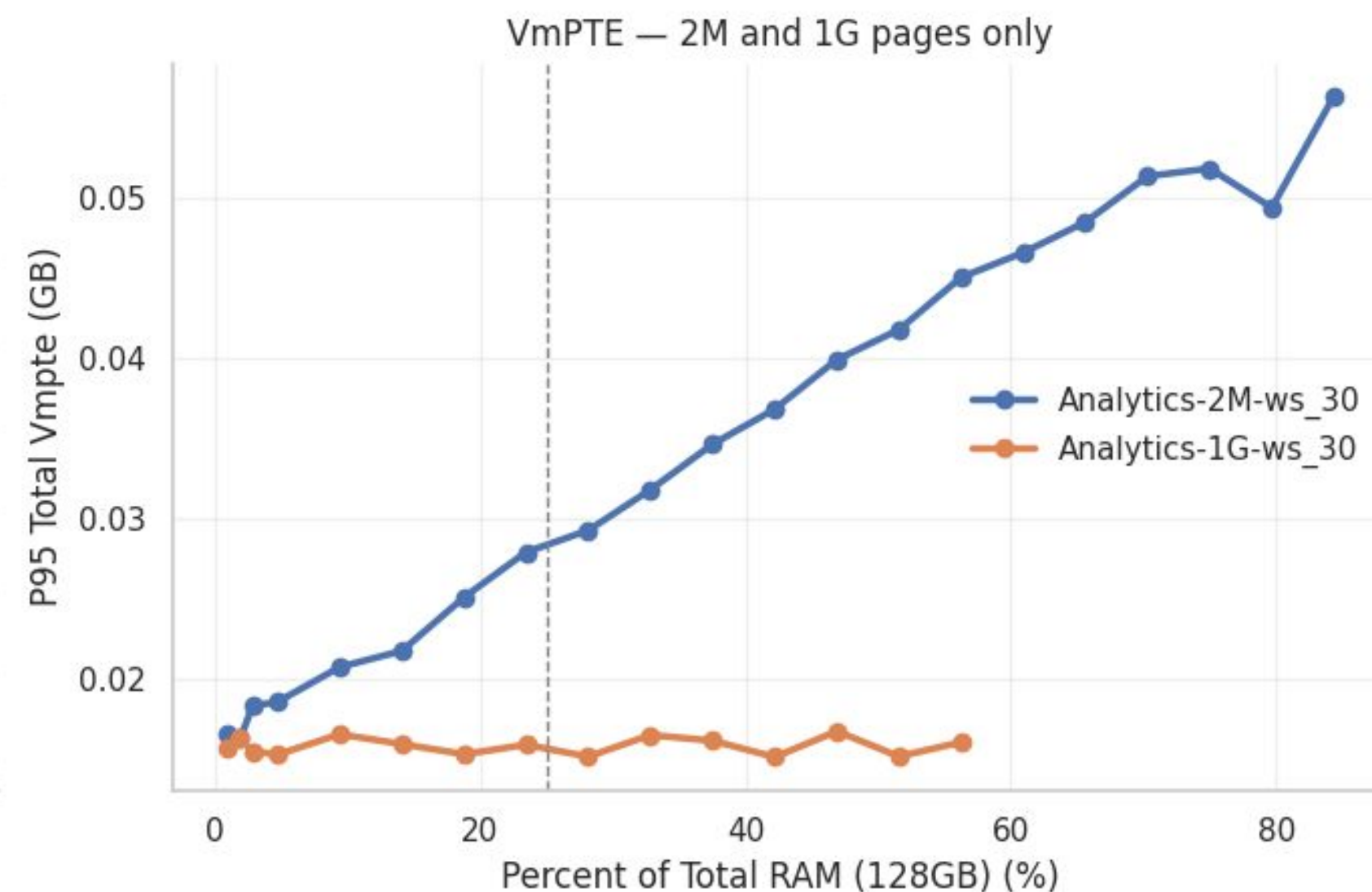
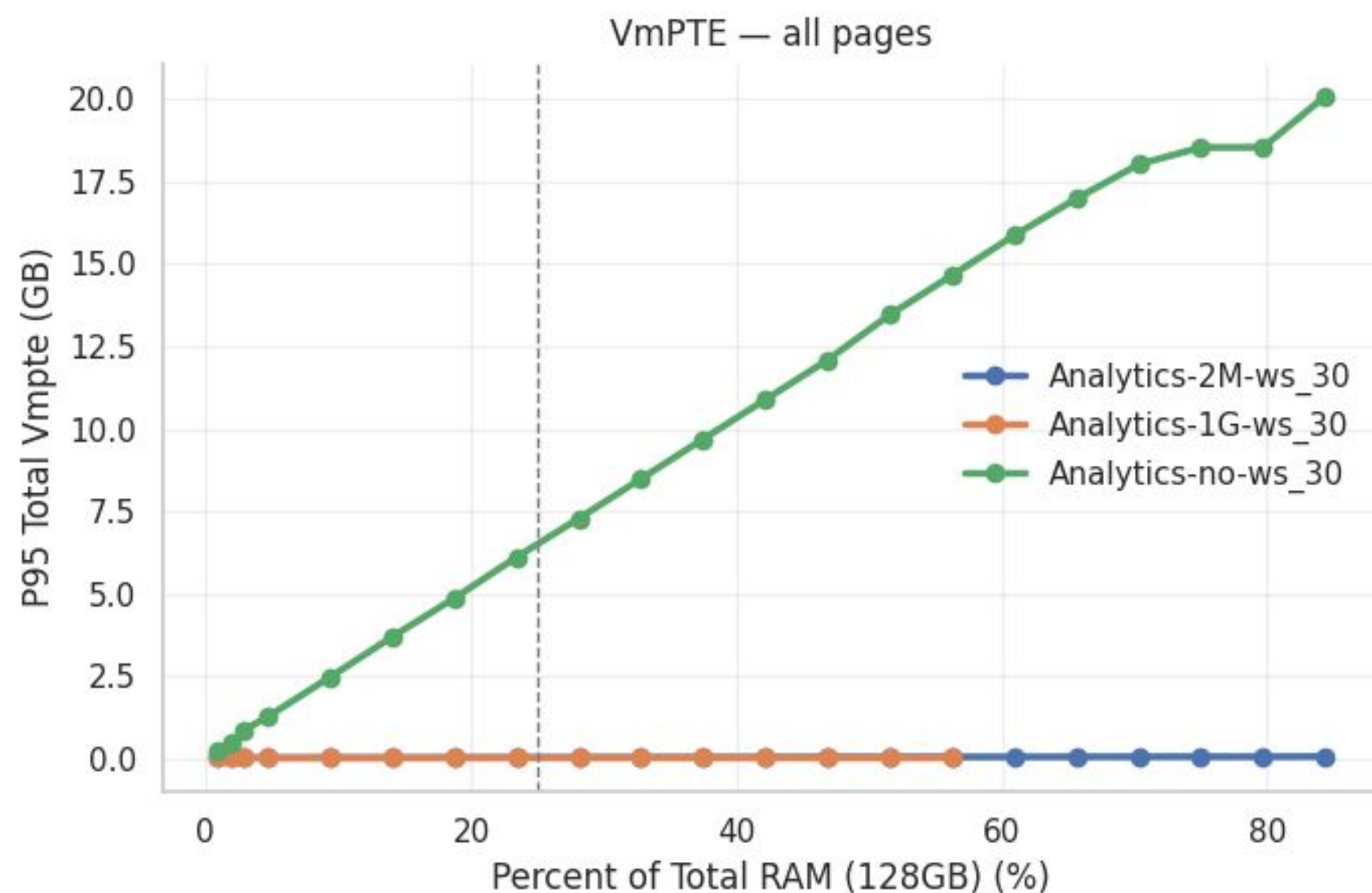
# Memory lost to access memory

VmPTE (95 percentile) — TPCB-like ws\_30

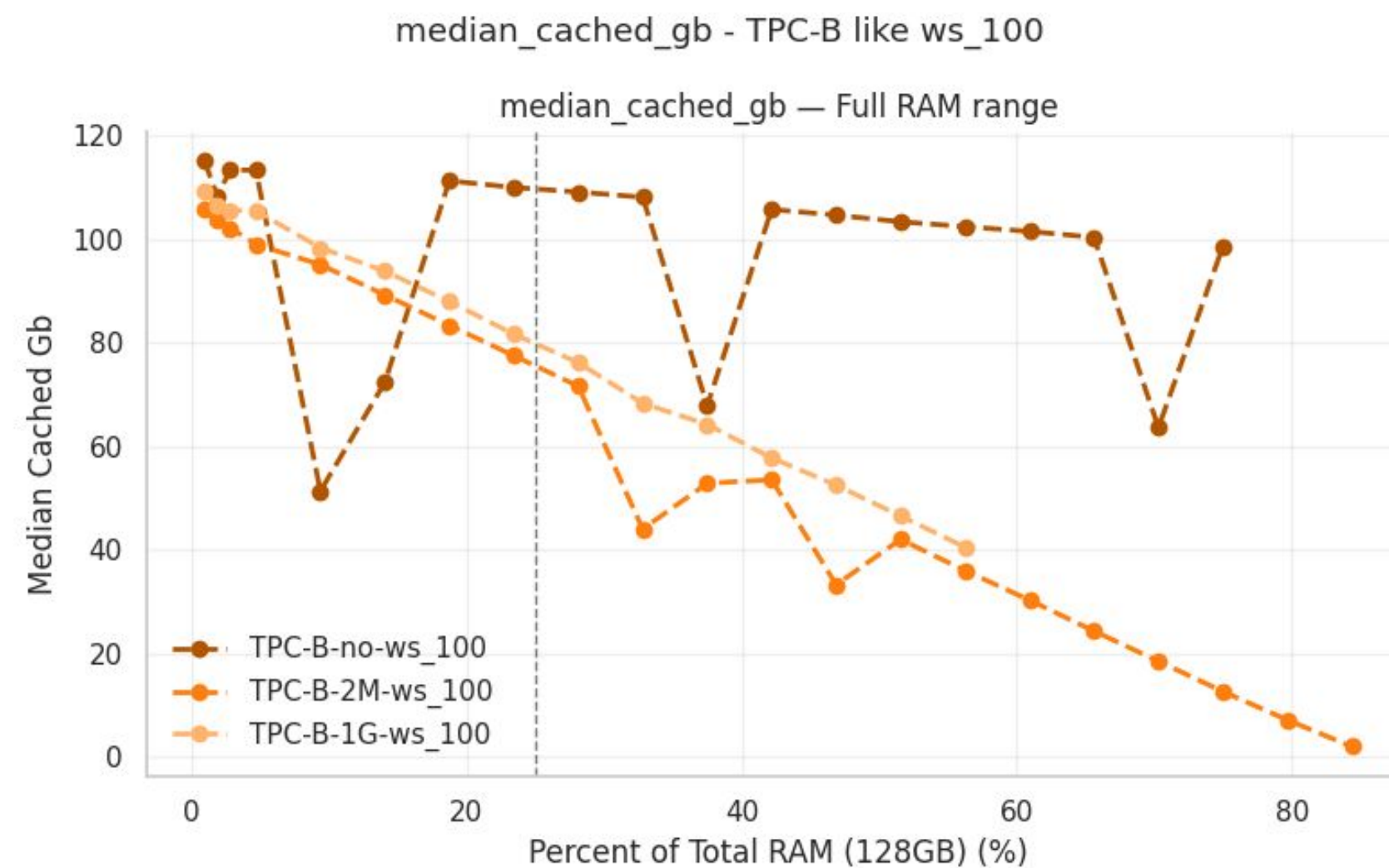
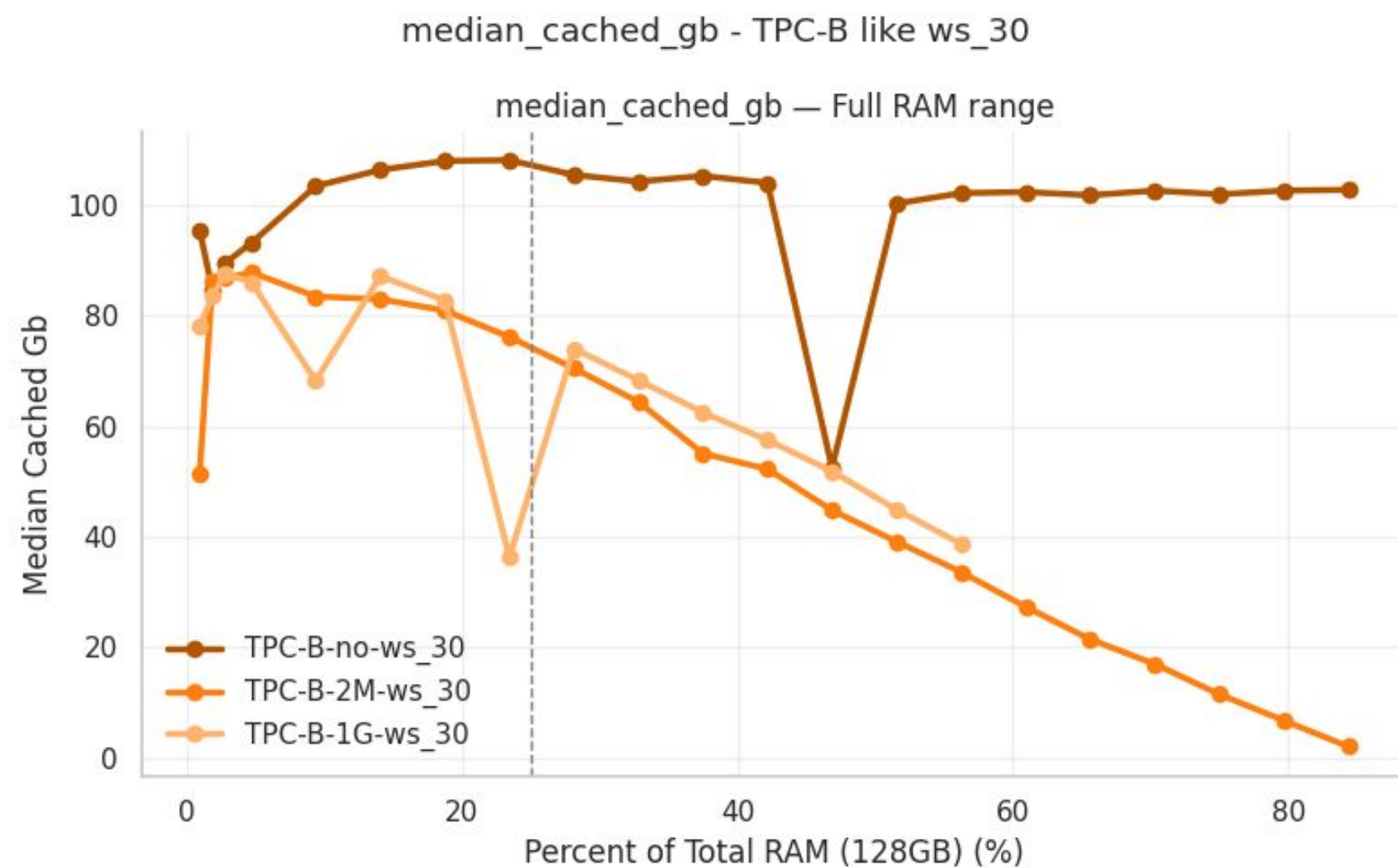


# Memory lost (pt 2)

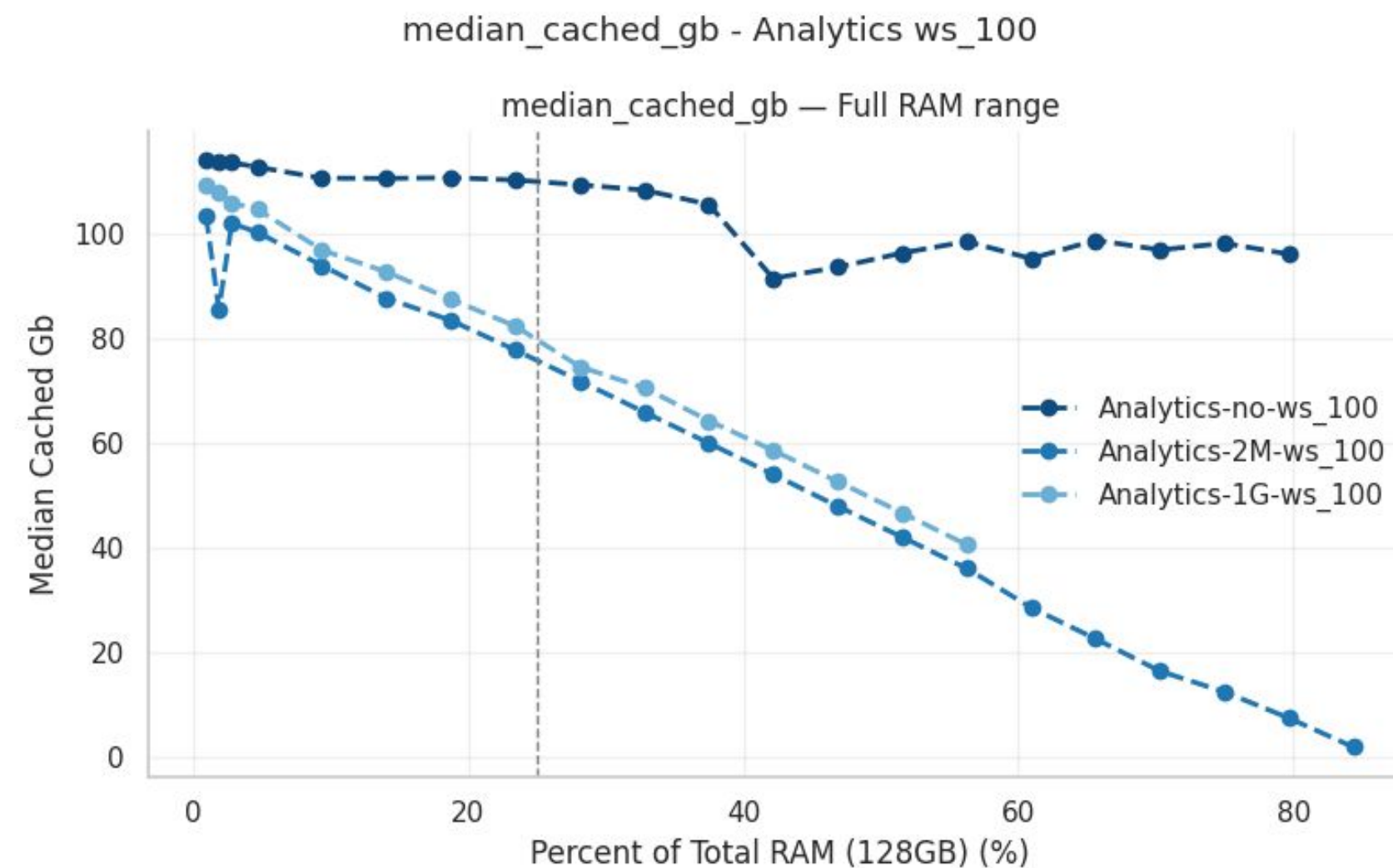
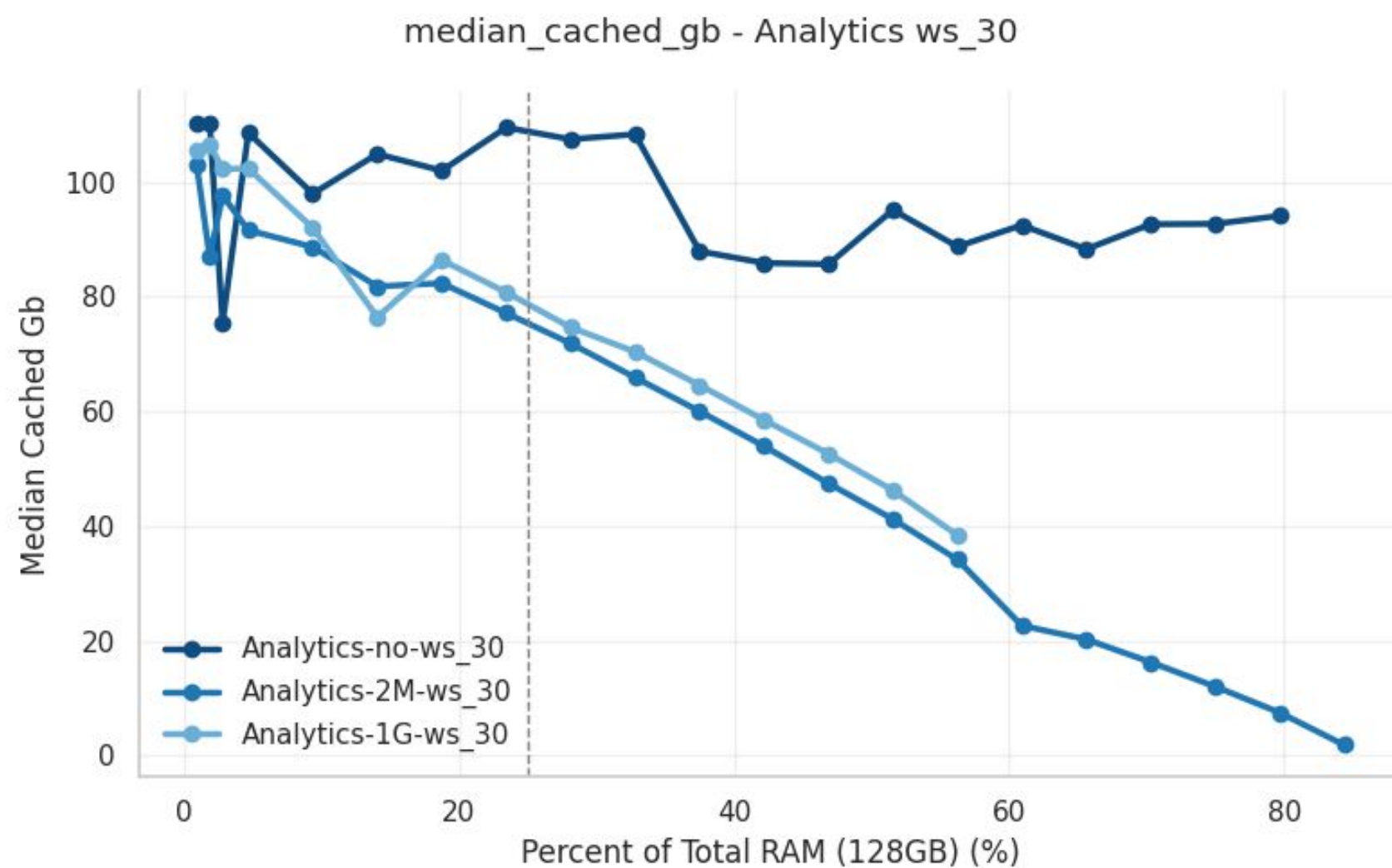
VmPTE (95 percentile) — Analytics ws\_30



# Size of File Cache



# Size of File Cache



# Results: Efficiency reports

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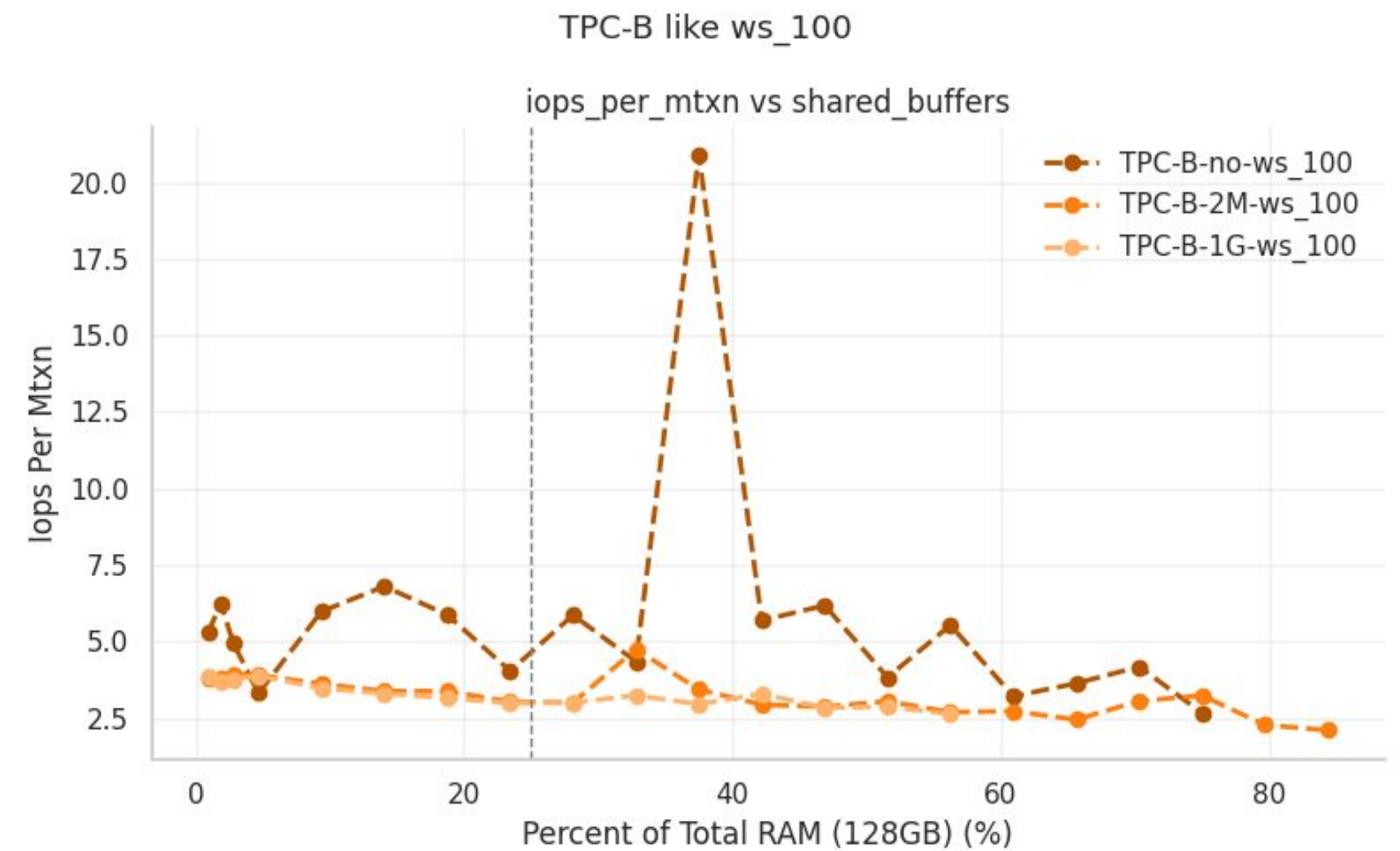
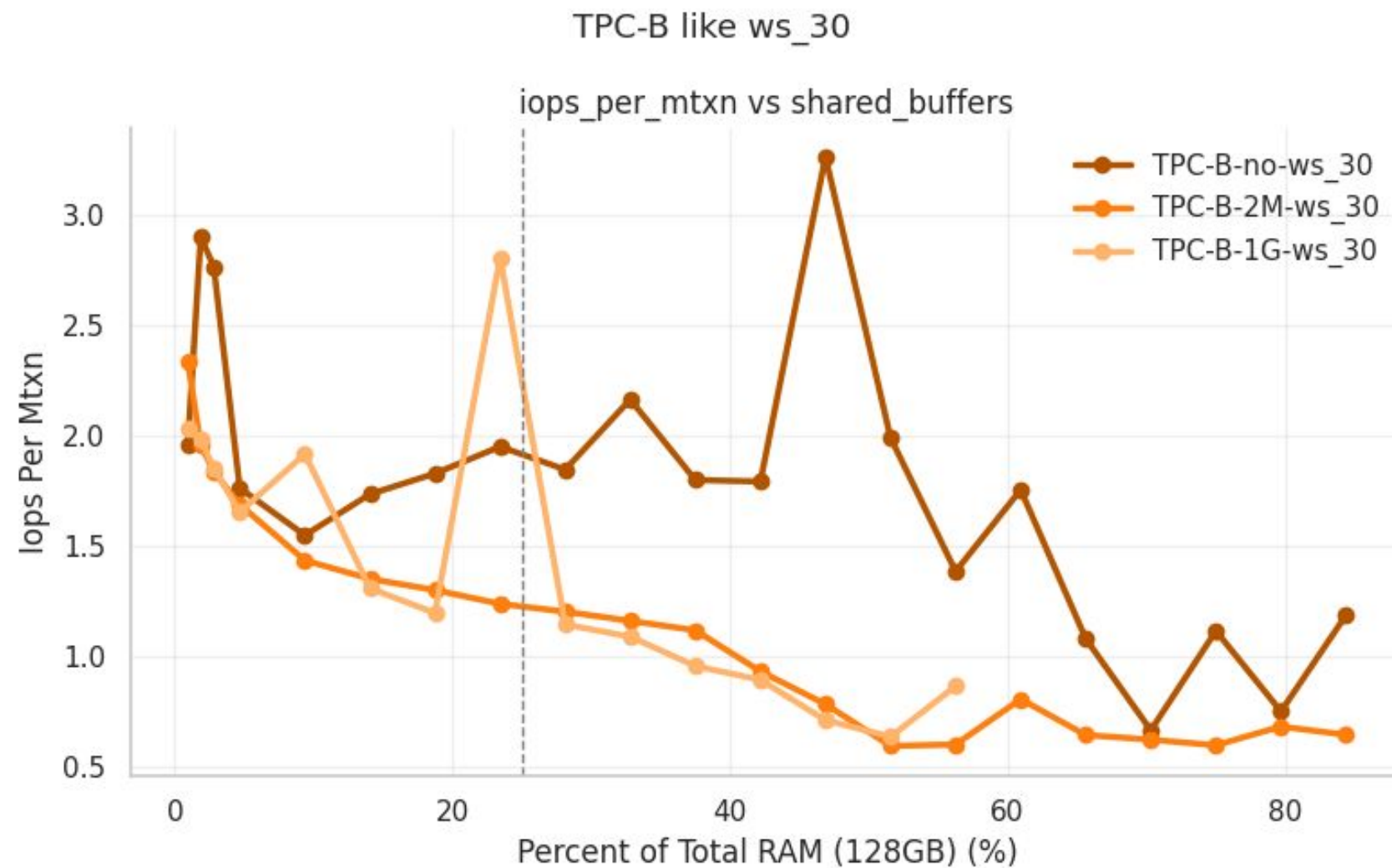




# Why?

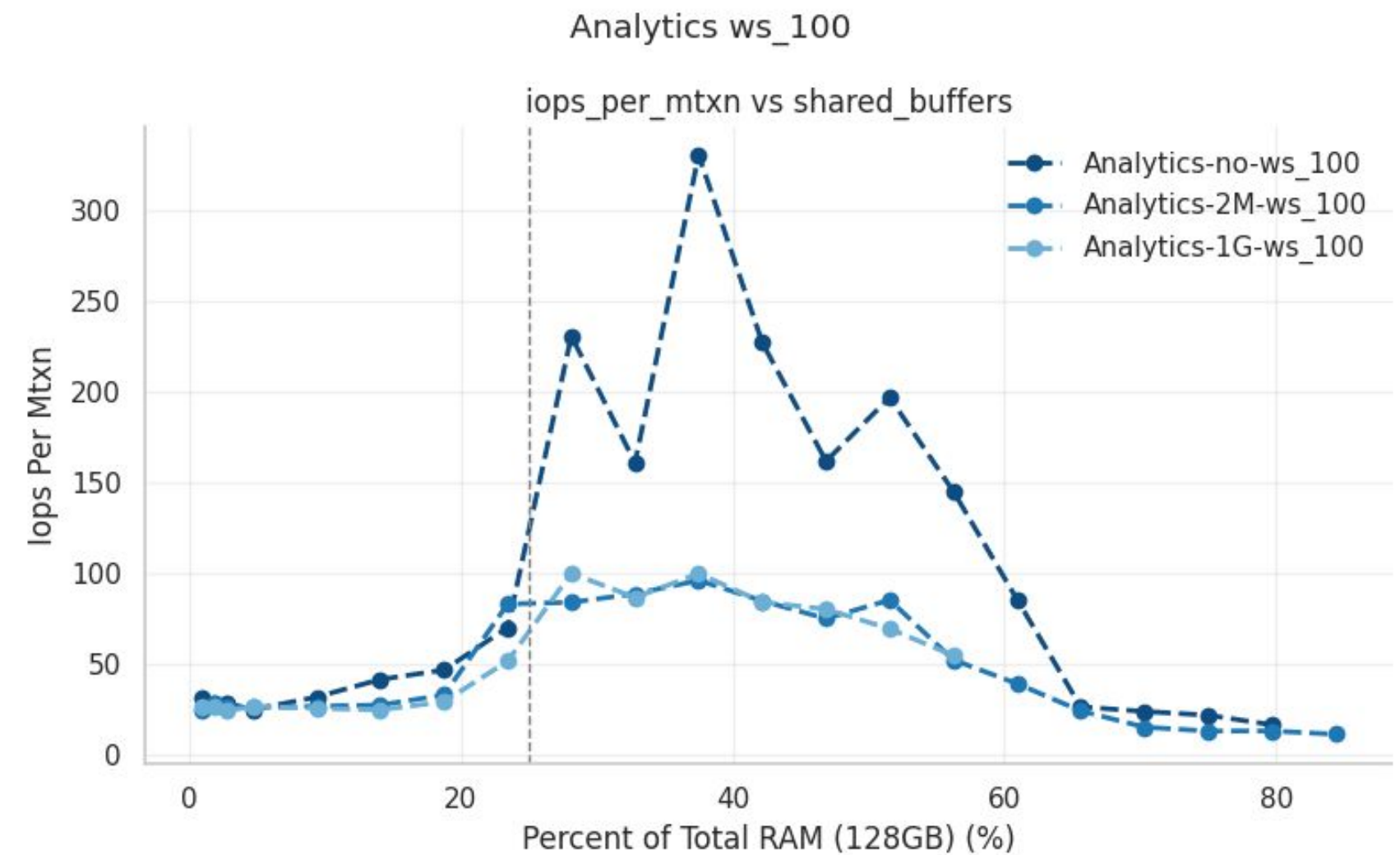
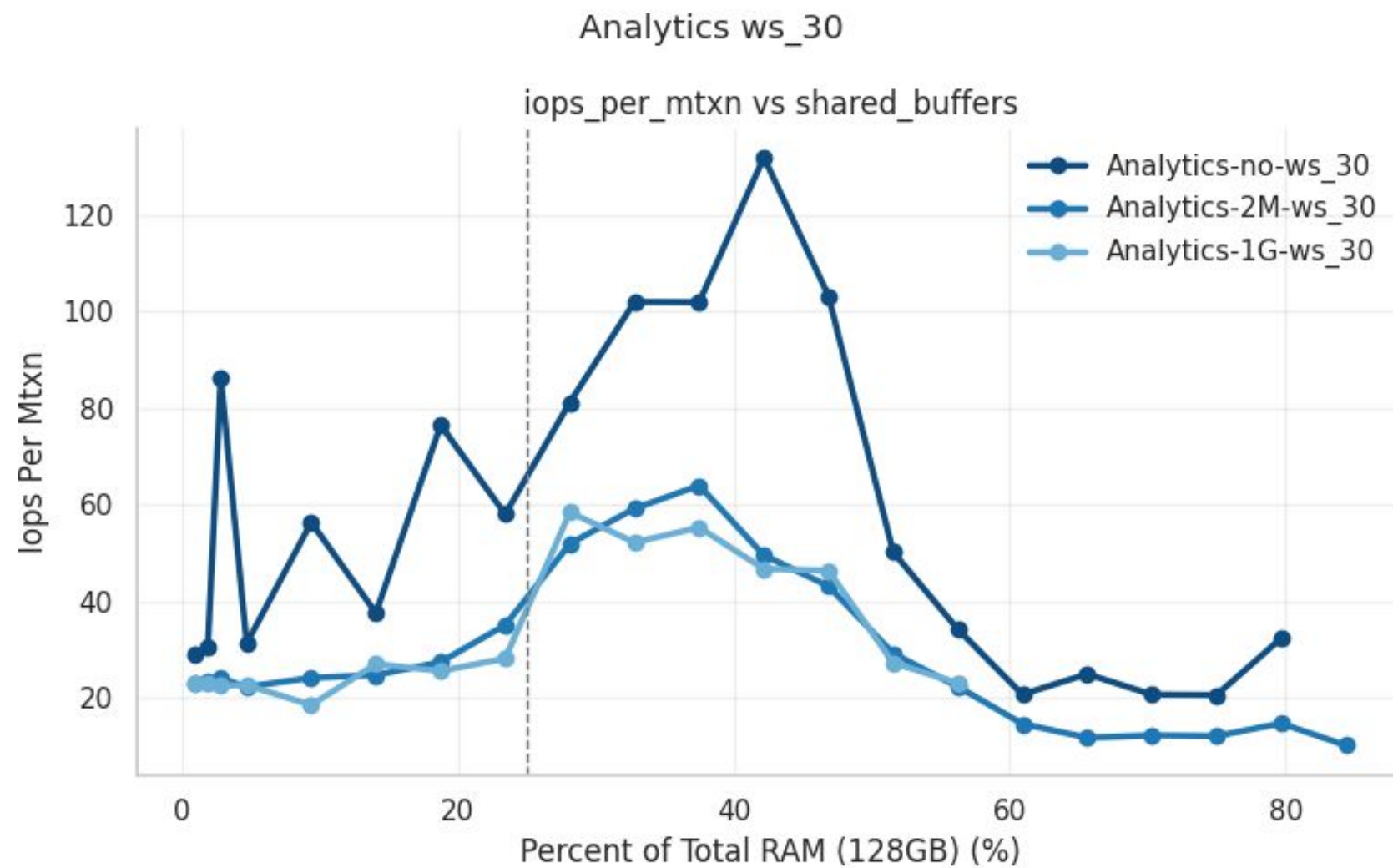
- In cloud environments we pay per usage
- Moving to higher tier is expensive
- Optimize cost of providing service

# Disk IOPS per Million transactions



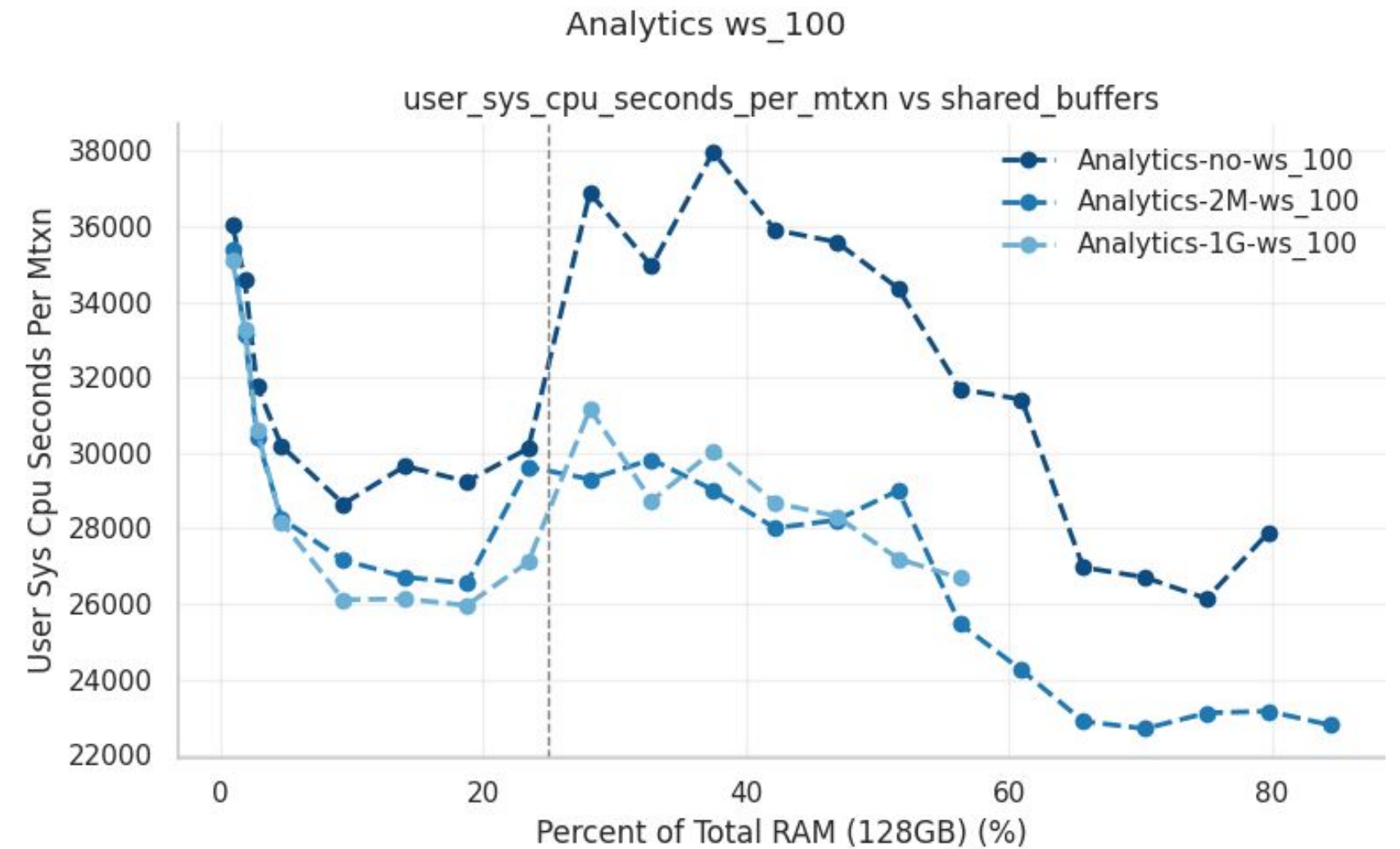
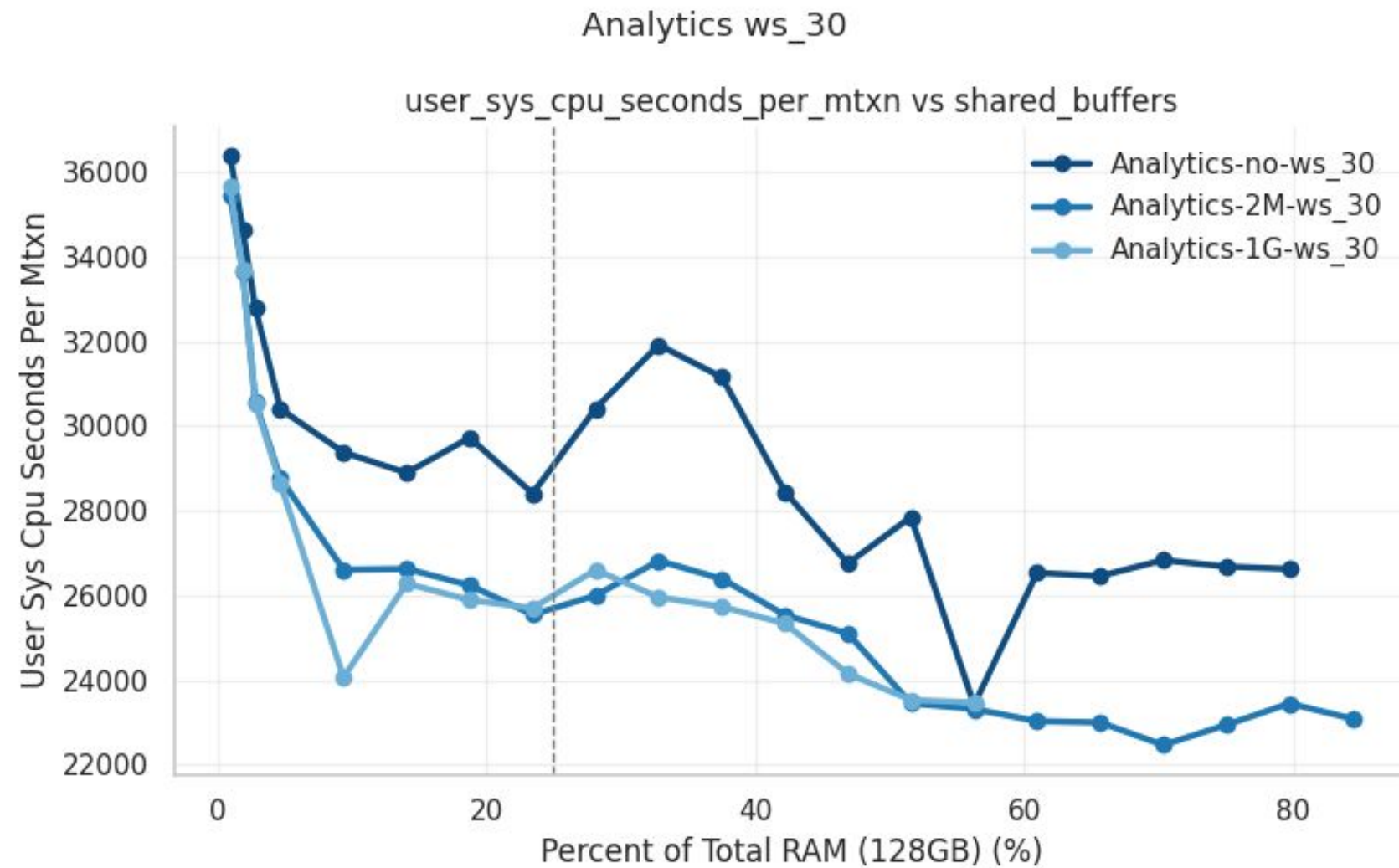
\*lower is generally better

# Disk IOPS per Million Transactions



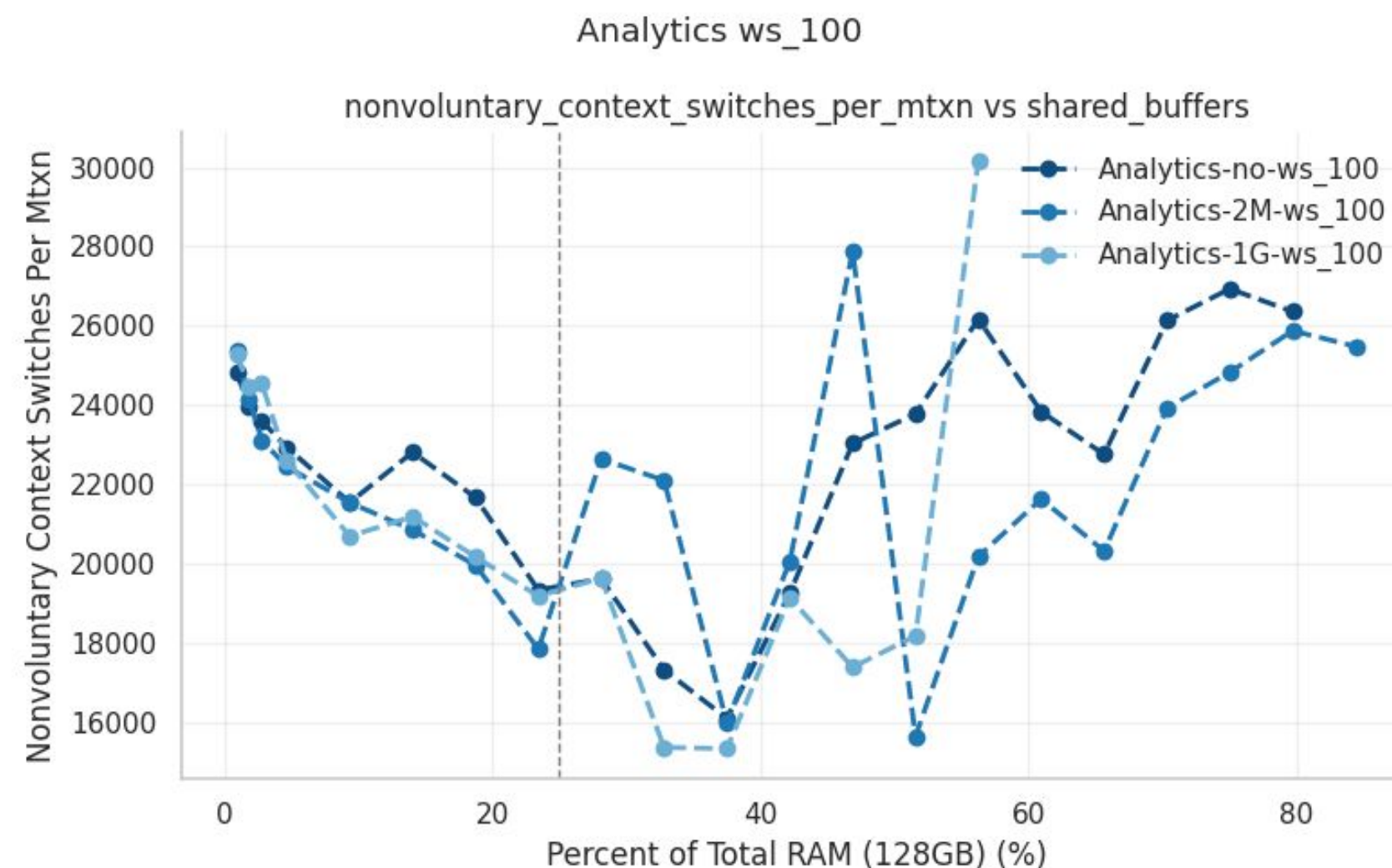
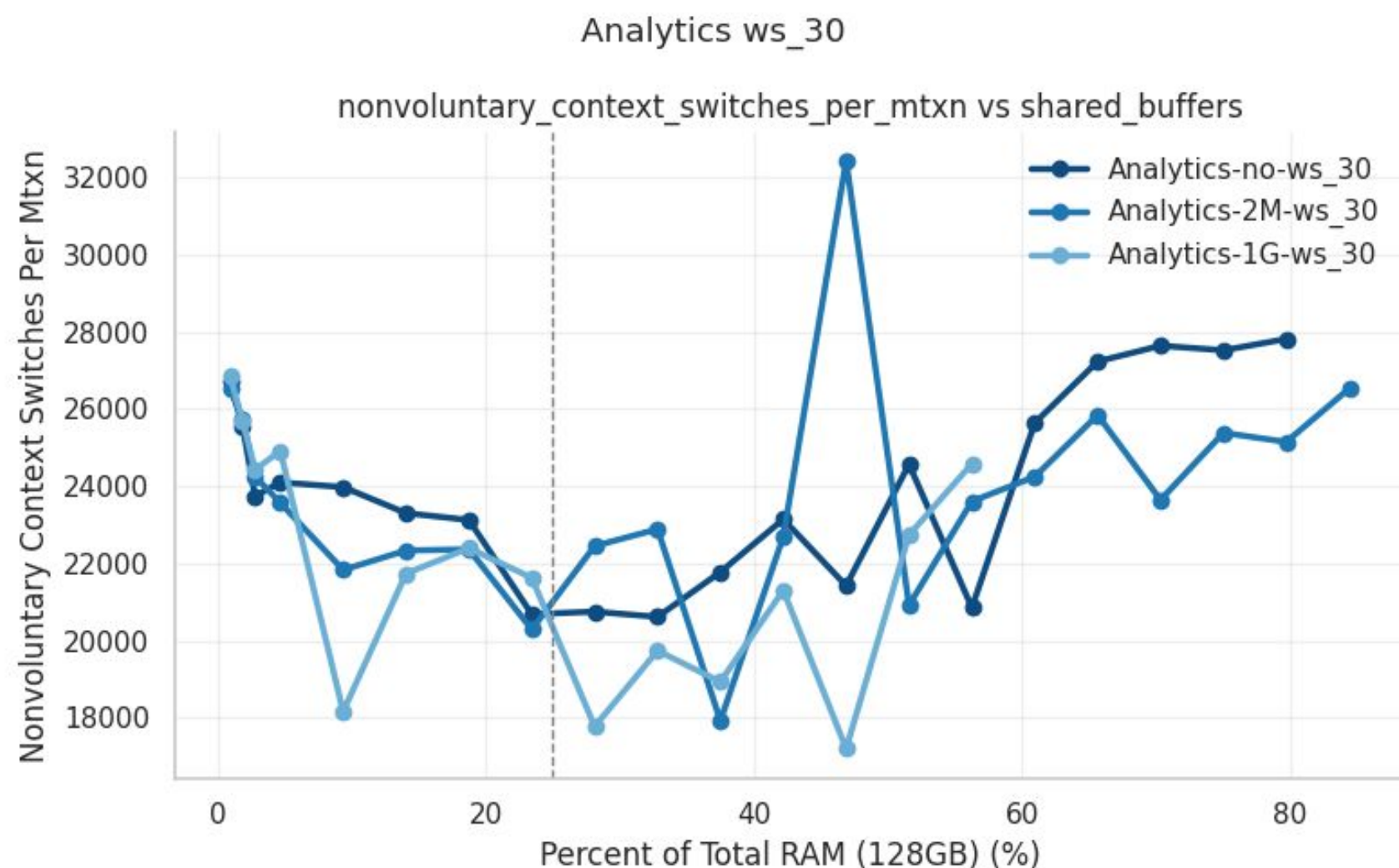
\*lower is generally better

# CPU seconds



\*lower is generally better

# Involuntary Context Switch



\*lower is generally better

**Questions?**

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