

# One Billion Row Challenge:

Postgres, DuckDB, and extensions



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#### Agenda



- 01 One Billion Row Challenge
- 02 Analytical Workloads and Big Data
- 03 Postgres
- 04 DuckDB
- 05 Why not both??
- 06 Demo



#### 01/06 One Billion Row Challenge







#### One Billion Row Challenge



- Gunnar Morling
  - https://github.com/gunnarmorling/1brc
- 1 Billion temperature readings
- Java program to read and aggregate data
- Time process

```
Sochi;27.3
Da Nang; 36.3
Kinshasa; 29.5
Guatemala City; 26.6
Darwin: 38.6
Upington; 24.5
Ségou; 33.6
Nouakchott; 19.8
Birao; 18.4
Wichita:31.7
Dolisie; 25.1
Napier; 3.2
Heraklion; 23.2
Moscow; 13.0
Dili;34.1
Adelaide; 2.1
Villahermosa; 33.9
```



Work













Hobby









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	2016 00 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
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# WORDLE

A DAILY WORD GAME



#### Postgres?



#### 02/06 Analytical Workloads and Big Data

#### Big Data?



- Data that can't be normally processed given current,
   "standard" methods
- Changes over time
- The five V's:
  - Volume, Velocity, Variety, Veracity, Value

#### Big Data?



- The way we process data has changed
  - New storage techniques
  - Primarily aggregated results
  - Older data is processed less and stored more efficiently
  - Storage, processing, and memory are constantly growing
  - Databases software capabilities continue improving

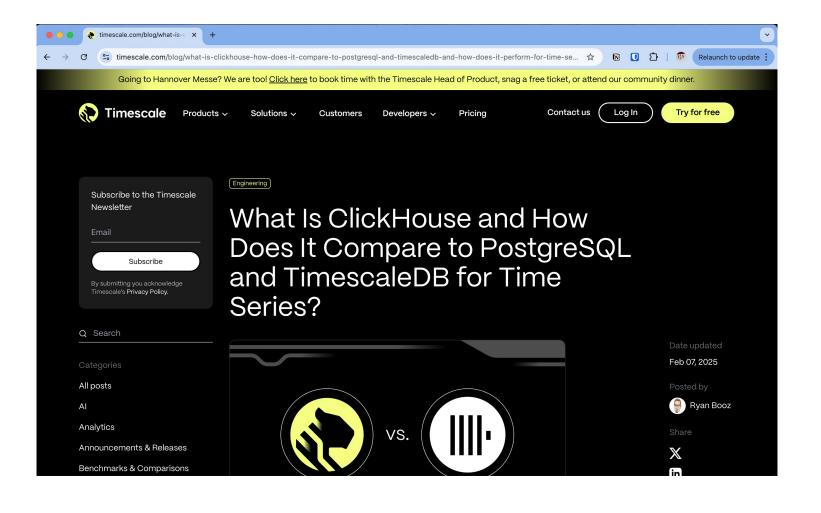
#### Big Data?



- Data lakes and supporting technology have provided more storage options
  - Parquet
  - Iceburg
  - Avro
  - o Etc.



#### 03/06 Postgres



#### Postgres Ingest



- Ingest of large files is challenging
- COPY is single threaded
- Transaction overhead requires batching
- Unlogged tables improve performance at the expense of data safety





https://bit.ly/ryan-booz-2023-talks

#### Query Processing



- Lots of tuning opportunities available
  - o work\_mem
  - shared\_buffers
  - random\_page\_cost
  - max\_workers\_processes
  - max\_parallel\_workers
  - max\_parallel\_workers\_per\_gather

#### **Query Processing**



- Still row based
- No batch row retrieval methods in core
- Accessing data (from heap) still requires reading and projecting the entire row
  - Minus non-queried columns in TOAST

#### It's not columnar



#### Columnar Data



- Stored as sets of rows per column (vectors)
- Compression within vectors
- Compatible with newer analytic file formats

#### It's not vectorized



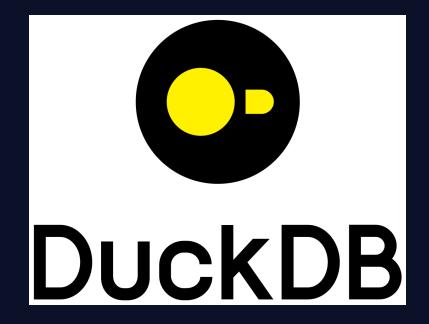
#### Vectorized processing



- Process batches of column data with one operation
- Take advantage of technologies like SIMD
- Specialized functions like aggregates to handle vectors



04/06 DuckDB



#### What is DuckDB?



- Open-source, MIT licensed analytics database
- Developed by National Research Institute in Amsterdam
- Columnar, in-memory, relational database
- Easily embedded
- No dependencies

#### What is DuckDB?



Columnar-vectorized query processing



- PostgreSQL parser (libpg\_query from pganalyze)
- Extensible
- MVCC
- No concept of roles

#### It is columnar



#### It is vectorized



#### **Data Processing**



- Natively reads/writes multiple file formats
- Natively connects to block storage like S3
- In memory processing
- Can persist as a table during processing
- In-memory data dies with process





#### 05/06 Why not both?







- Use DuckDB data access functionality
- Use DuckDB execution engine to read data in Postgres tables
- Limited Postgres database write capabilities



- Use DuckDB data access functionality
- V2 uses Iceberg storage format for "shadow" table



#### 06/06 DEMO

#### Conclusions



- Postgres can be tuned to improve native performance
- For the right workloads and query patterns, partitioning is worth serious consideration
- Columnar storage is required for efficient analytical processing
- Vectorized functions are needed to take advantage of columnar data

#### Conclusions



- DuckDB has a great toolset
- Helpful ETL/ELT and Data Lake functionality
- Integrations with Postgres are still not production ready without more safeguards, particularly around memory management

# The future of PostgreSQL analytics is

#### THANK YOU!



#### What Questions do you have?





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