



Tuple internals: exposing, exploring and explaining

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About the lecturer

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Attributes in tuple
 - Fixed-length attributes
 - Variable-length attributes
 - NULL values
- Alignment
- Long variable-length attributes
 - Compression
 - TOAST
- Optimization tricks
 - Size
 - Access performance

Postgres data structures for dummies

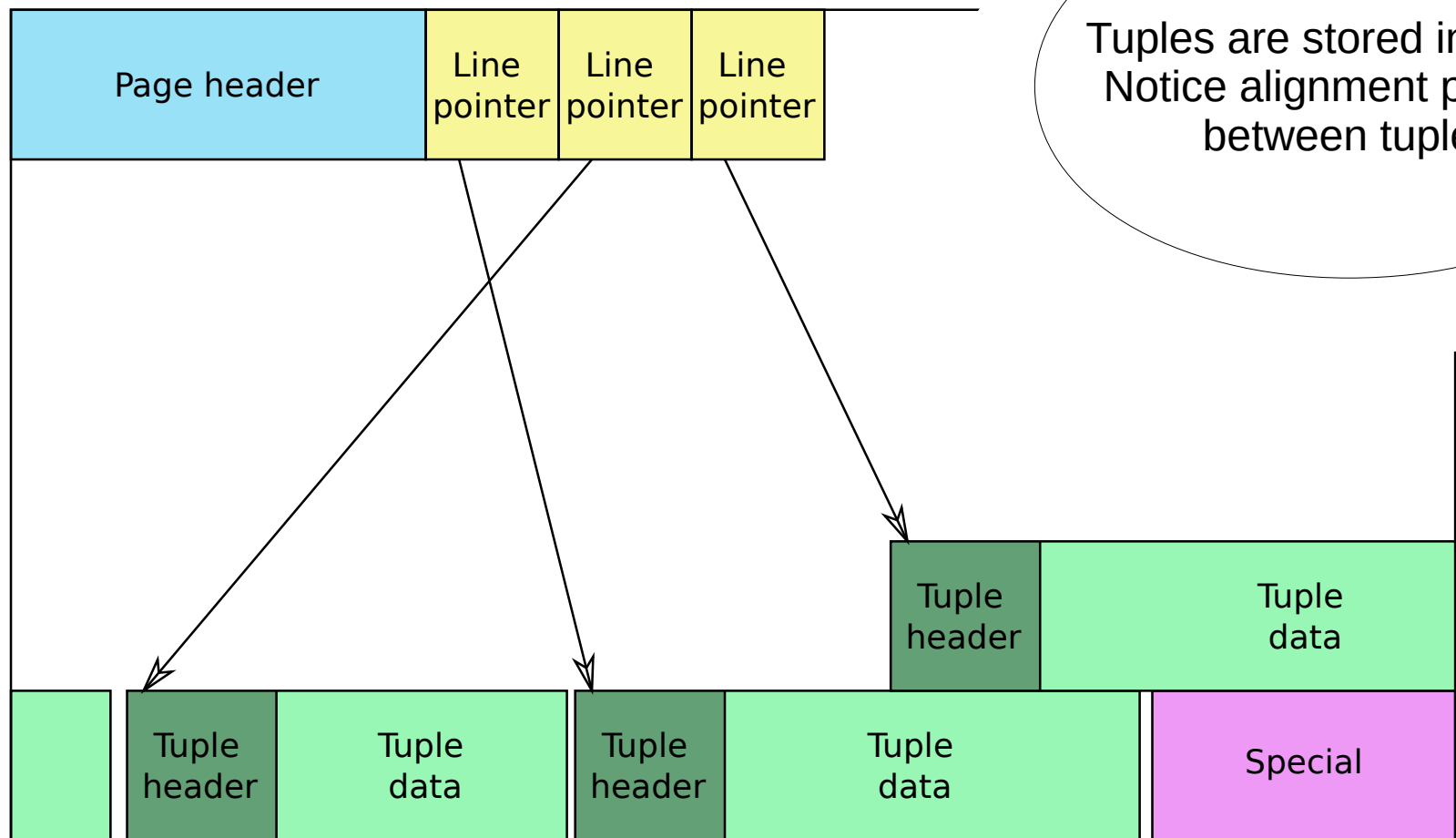
Bruce Momjian, PostgreSQL Internals Through Pictures:

- File structure
- Page structure
- Tuple header structure

Nikolay Shaplov, Tuple Internals: exposing, exploring & explaining:

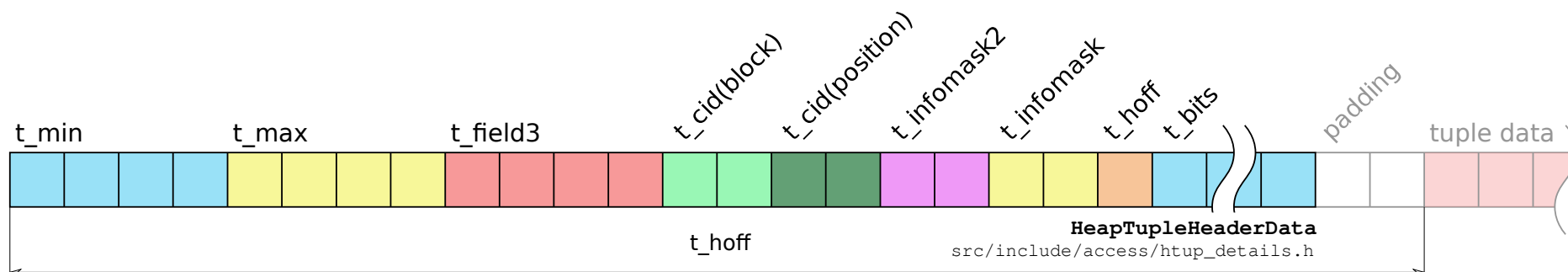
- Tuple attributes layout

Page layout



Tuples are stored in pages.
Notice alignment padding
between tuples

Tuple header



`t_min`
`t_max`
`t_field3`

} tuple visibility

`t_cid` – tuple location in storage

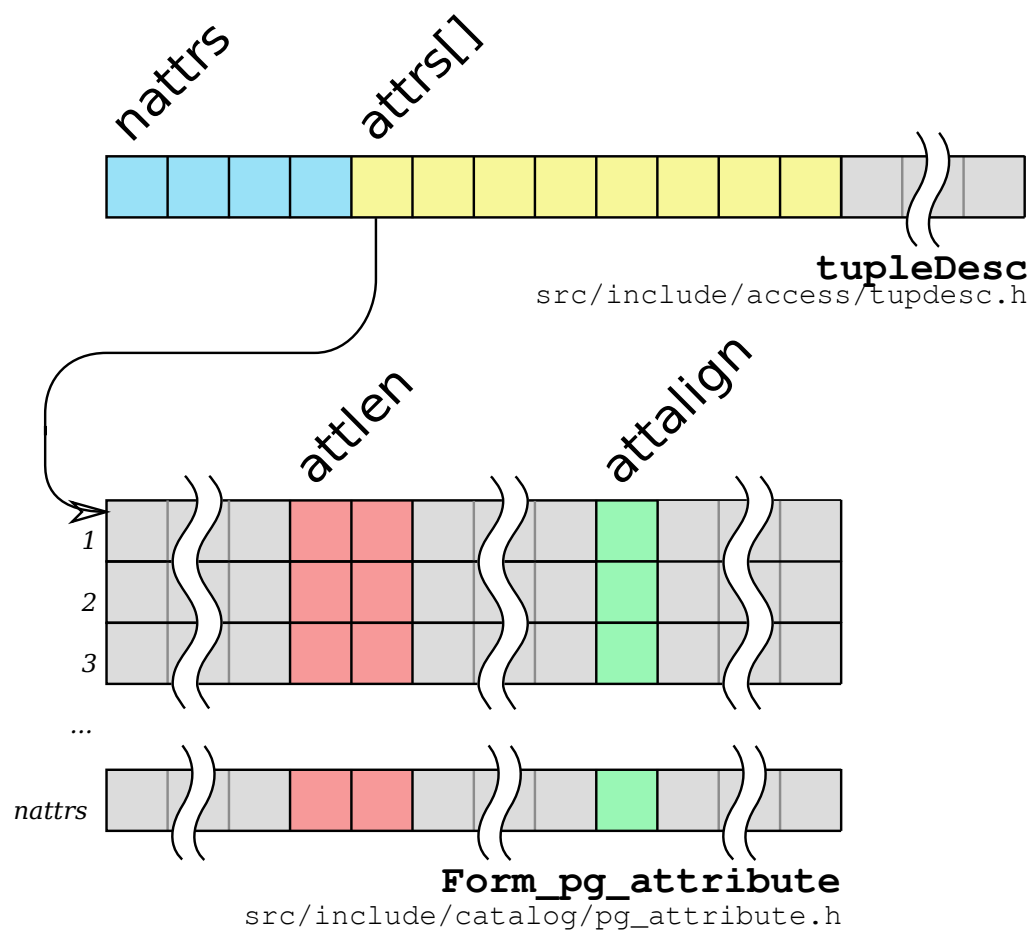
`t_infomask2`
`t_infomask`

} flags + nattrs

`t_bits` – NULL attributes bitmap
`t_hoff` – offset of tuple data

There is no
information about attributes
layout in tuple header

Tuple descriptor



Attributes layout
are stored in tupleDesc,
available from
CreateTupleDescCopyConstr
function for each relation

attlen>0 – fixed-length attribute
attlen=-1 – variable-length attribute

attalign:

c – no alignment
s – 2-bytes alignment
i – 4 bytes alignment
d – 8 or 4 byte alignment

Pageinspect extension



Patches [d6061f8](#) + [0271e27](#) allows to look into tuple raw data. Will be available in postgres 9.6. Available in Postgres Pro 9.5 now!

Fixed-length attribute types

```
test=# create table test (a int, b int, c int);
CREATE TABLE
test=# insert into test VALUES (1,2,3);
INSERT 0 1
test=# select lp, t_data from heap_page_items(get_raw_page('test', 0));
```

lp	t_data
1	\x010000000200000003000000

Numbers are stored
as numbers :-)

```
test=# select * from heap_page_item_attrs(get_raw_page('test',0),'test'::regclass);
```

lp	t_attrs
1	{"\x01000000", "\x02000000", "\x03000000"}

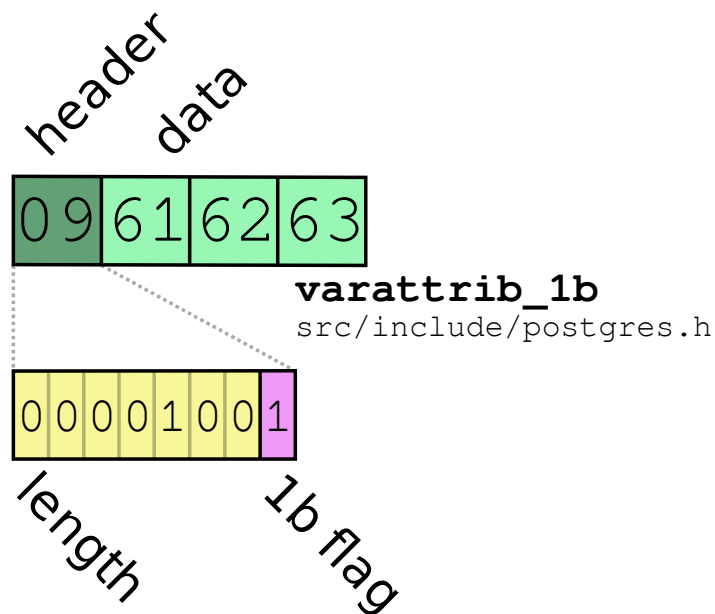
Variable-length attribute types

1-byte header

```
test=# create table test (s varchar);
CREATE TABLE
test=# insert into test VALUES ('abcd'),('abc');
INSERT 0 1
test=# select lp, t_data from
        heap_page_items(get_raw_page('test', 0));
```

One byte header for
strings up to 126
bytes length

lp	t_data
1	\x0b61626364
2	\x09616263



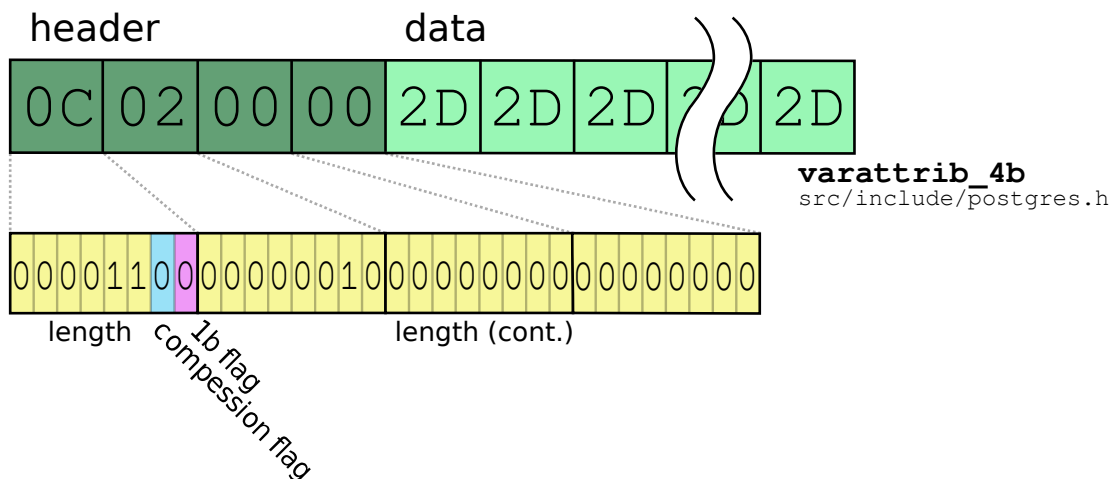
Variable-length attribute types

4-byte header

```
test=# create table test (a varchar);
CREATE TABLE
test=# insert into test VALUES (repeat('+',126)),(repeat('-',127));
INSERT 0 1
test=# select lp, t_data from
        heap_page_items(get_raw_page('test', 0));
```

Four byte header is
for strings longer
than 126 bytes, or
for compressed strings

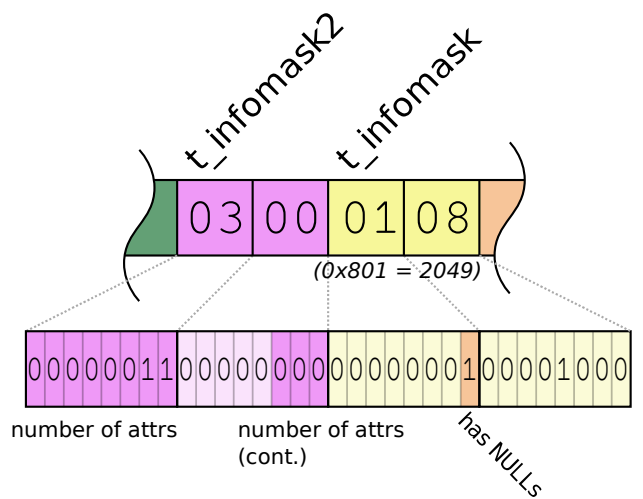
lp	t_data
1	\xff2b2b2b2b2b2b2b2b2b2b2b2b2b2b...
2	\x0c0200002d2d2d2d2d2d2d2d2d2d2d2d...



Infomask and Infomask2

```
test=# create table test (a int, b int, c int);
CREATE TABLE
test=# insert into test VALUES (1,2,3),(1,null,3);
INSERT 0 2
test=# select lp, t_infomask2, t_infomask, t_bits, t_data from heap_page_items(get_raw_page('test', 0));
```

lp	t_infomask2	t_infomask	t_bits	t_data
1	3	2048		\x010000000200000003000000
2	3	2049	10100000	\x0100000003000000



src/include/access/htup_details.h

`t_infomask` stores various flags, including has NULLs flag; `t_infomask2` stores number of attributes and some flags

```
test=# create table test (a int, b int, c int);
CREATE TABLE
test=# insert into test VALUES (1,2,3),(1,null,3);
INSERT 0 2
test=# select lp, t_infomask, t_bits, t_data from
        heap_page_items(get_raw_page('test', 0));
```

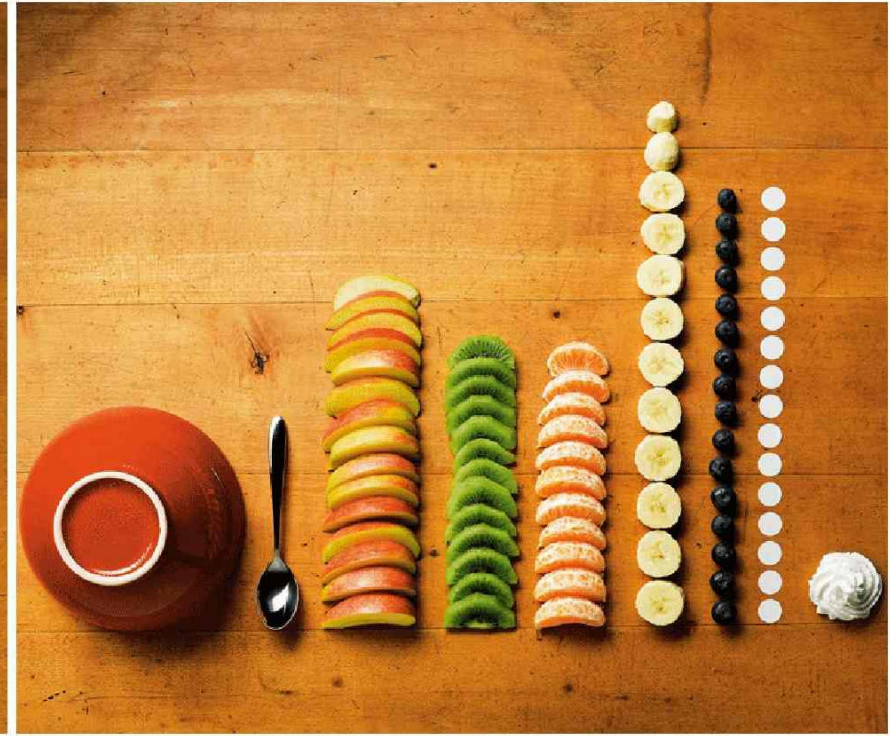
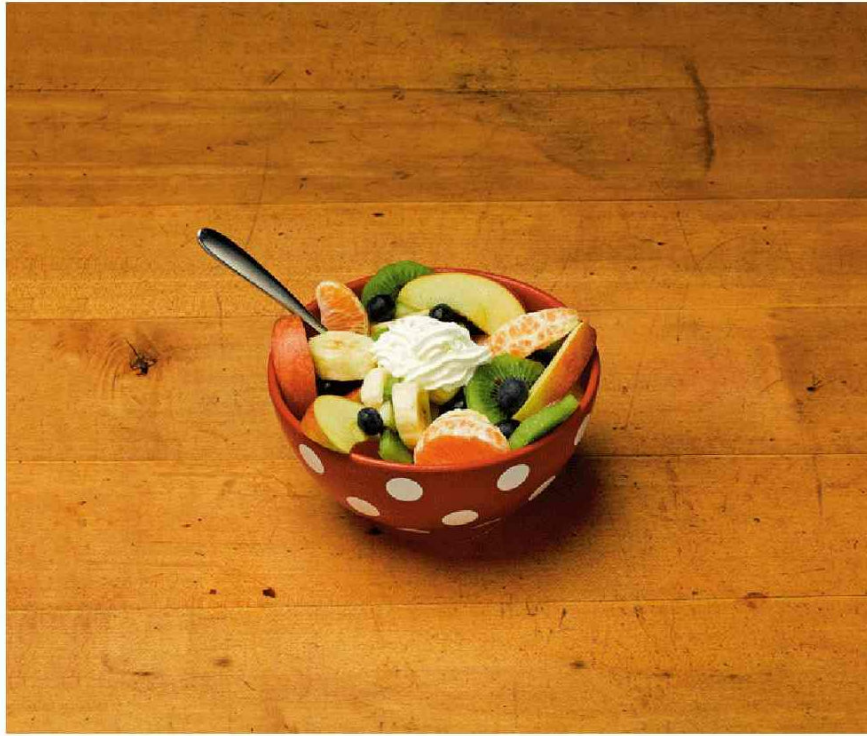
NULL values are not
stored in tuple data

lp	t_infomask	t_bits	t_data
1	2048		\x01000000002000000003000000
2	2049	10100000	\x010000000030000000

```
test=# select lp, t_infomask, t_bits, t_attrs from
        heap_page_item_attrs(get_raw_page('test',0),'test'::regclass)
```

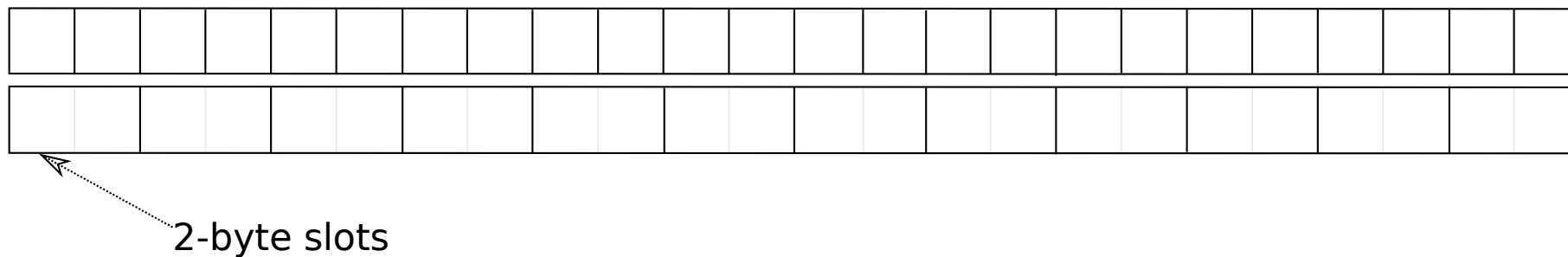
lp	t_infomask	t_bits	t_attrs
1	2048		{"\\x01000000", "\\x02000000", "\\x03000000"}
2	2049	10100000	{"\\x01000000", NULL, "\\x03000000"}

Alignment

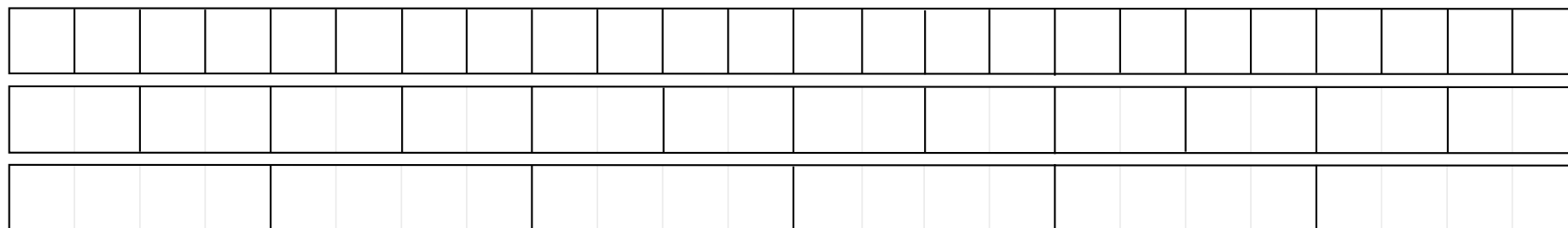


[illegible]

Alignment



Alignment

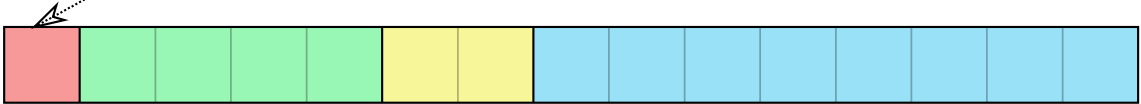


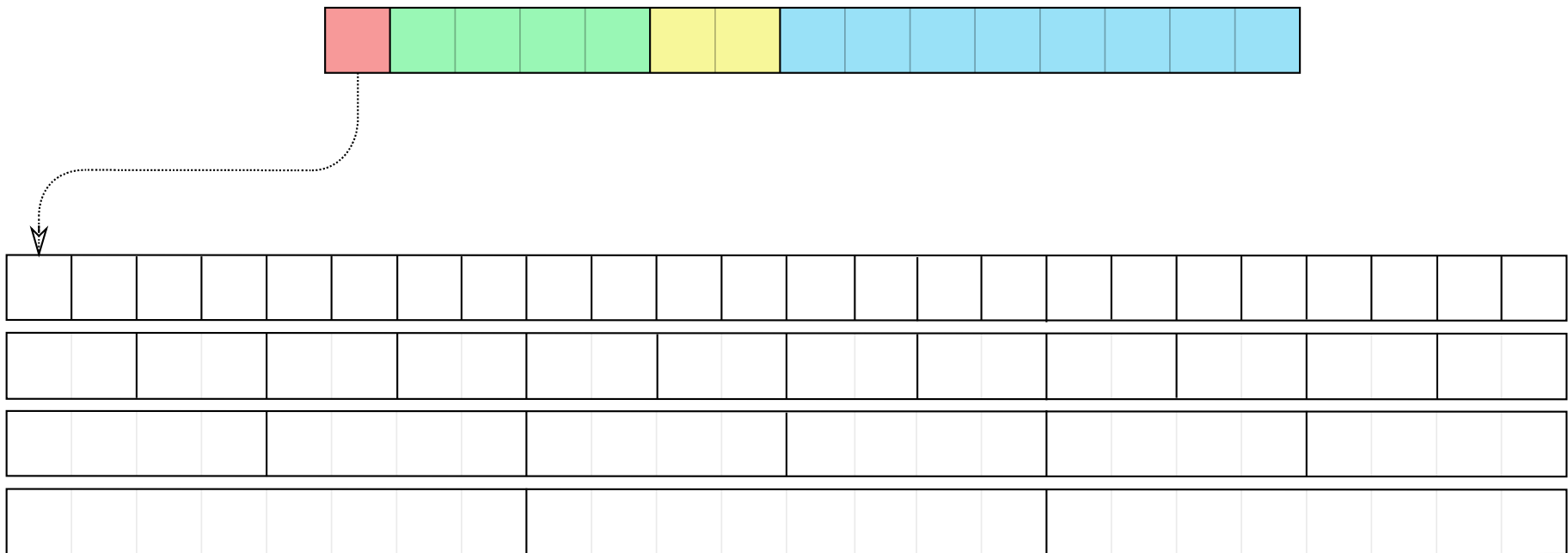
Alignment

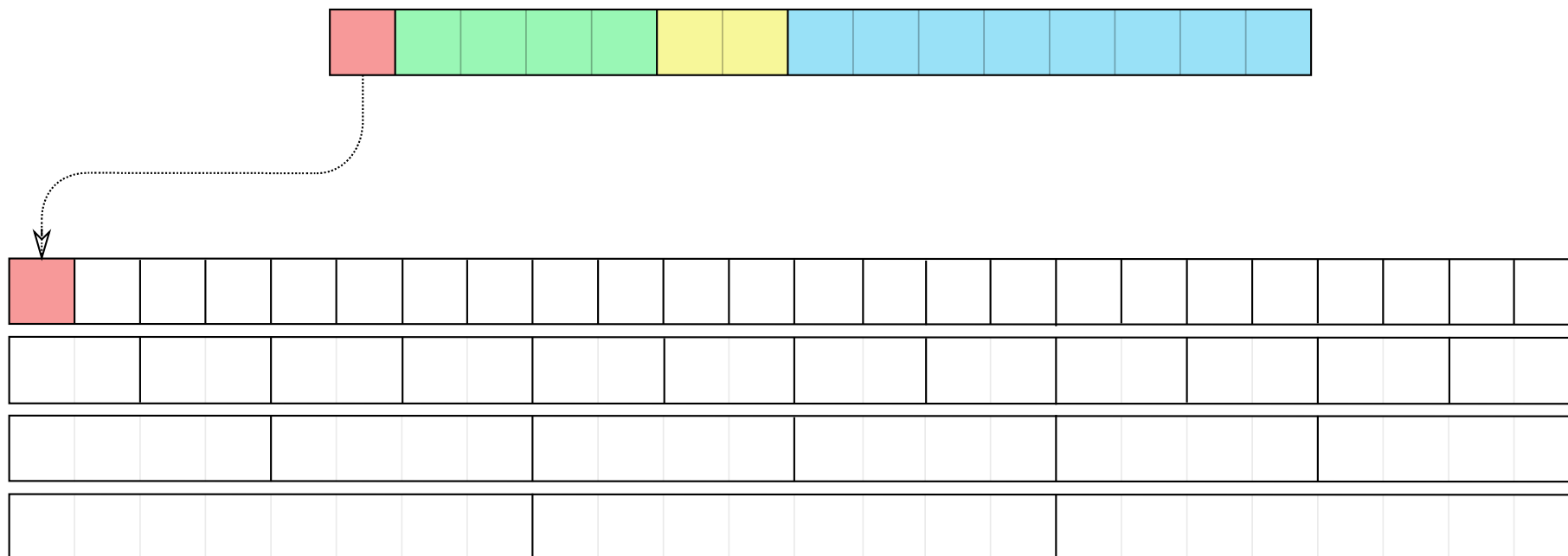


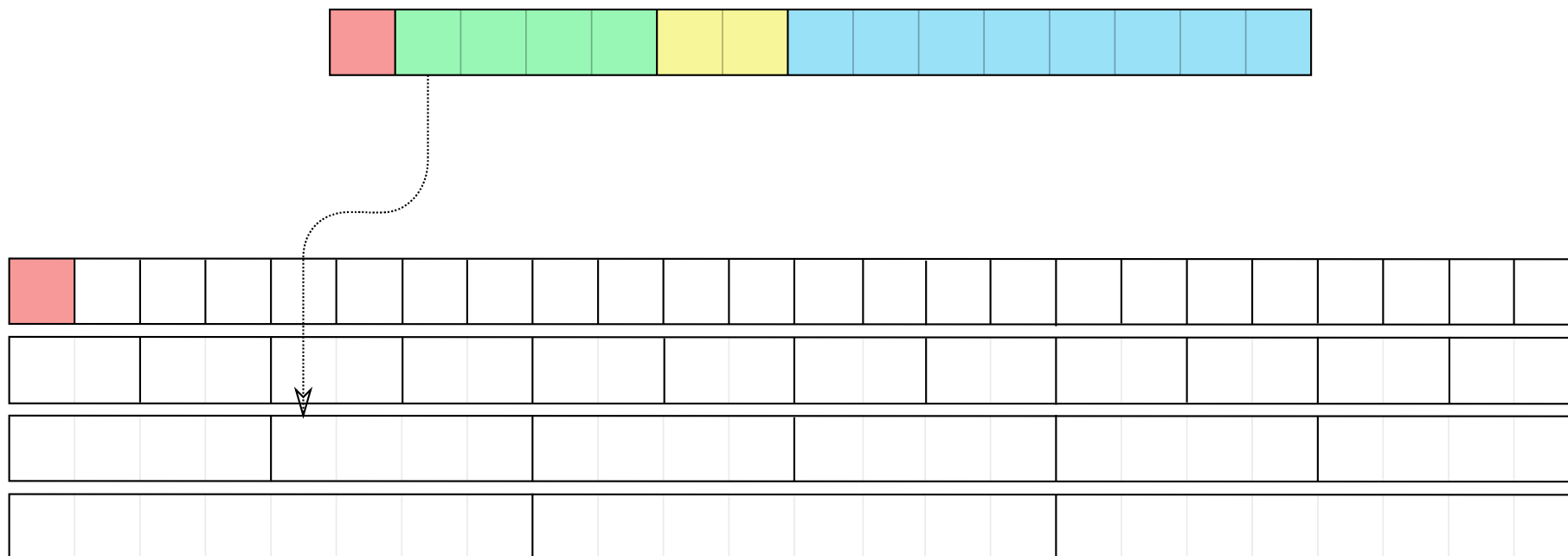
8-byte slots

data to align

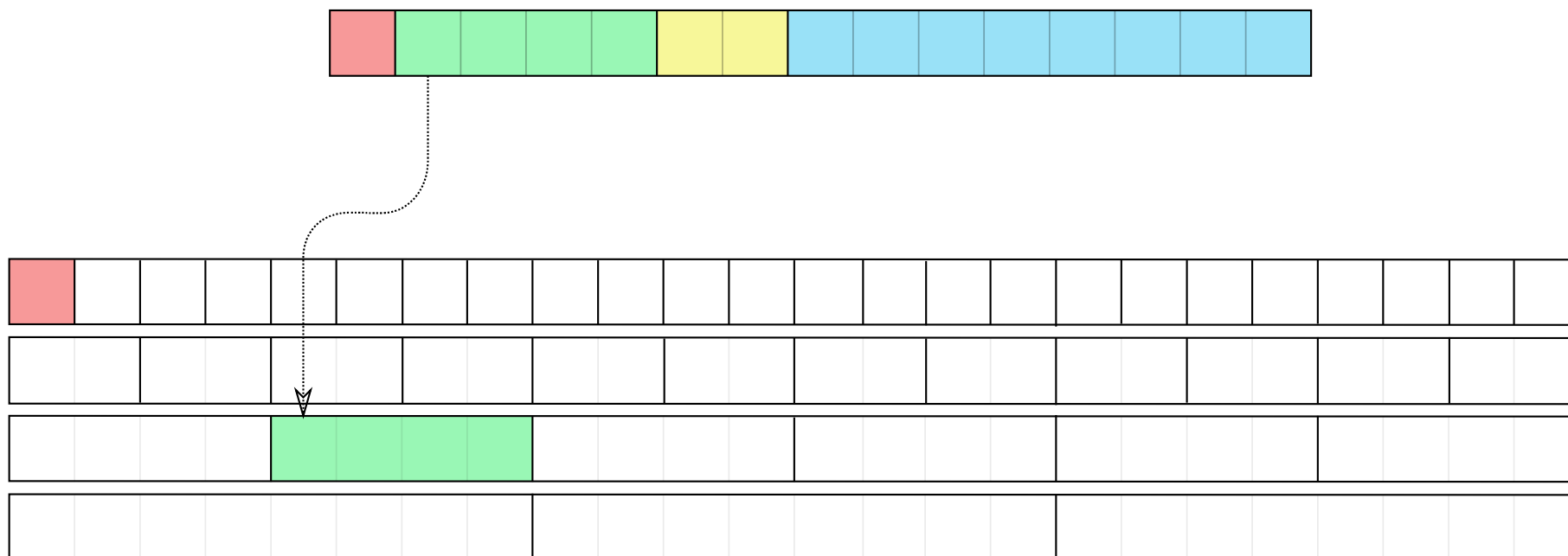
[illegible]



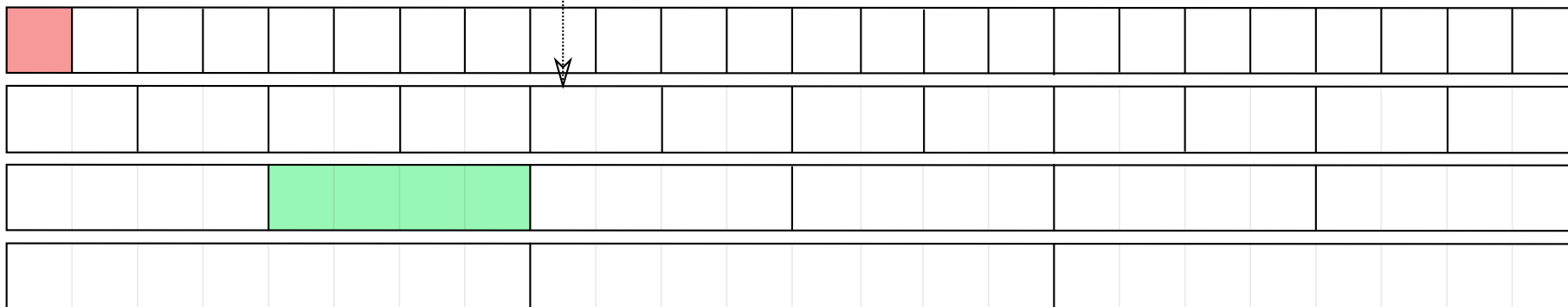


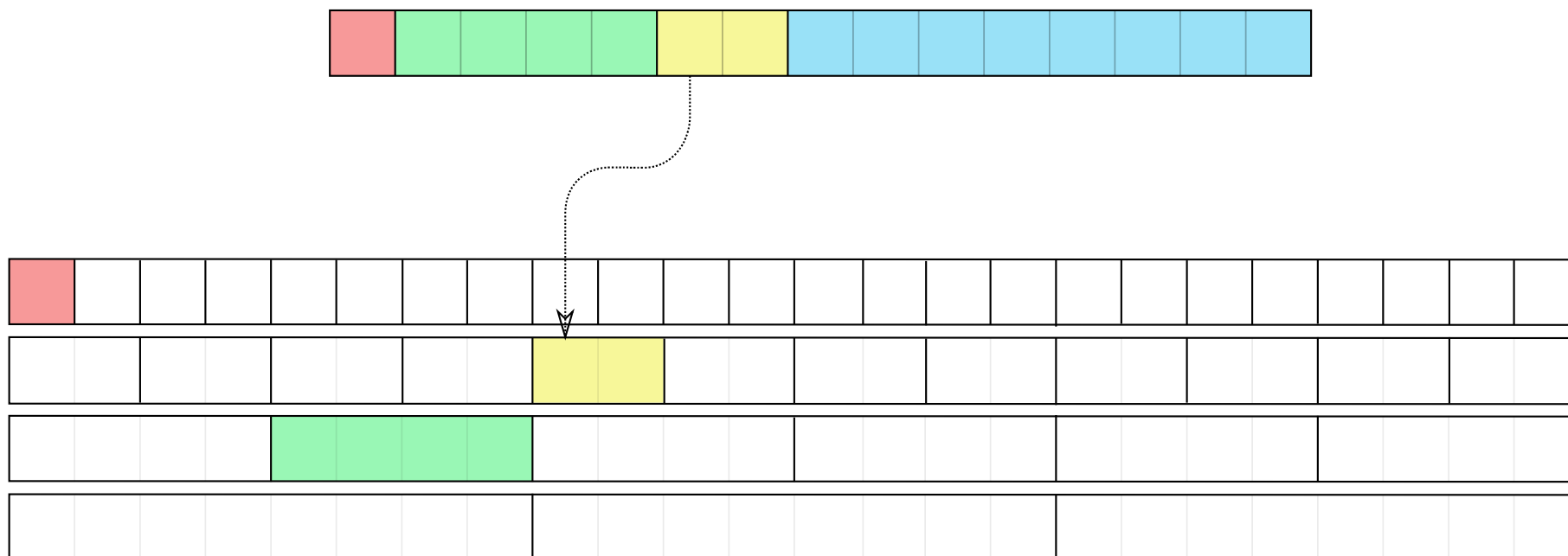


Alignment

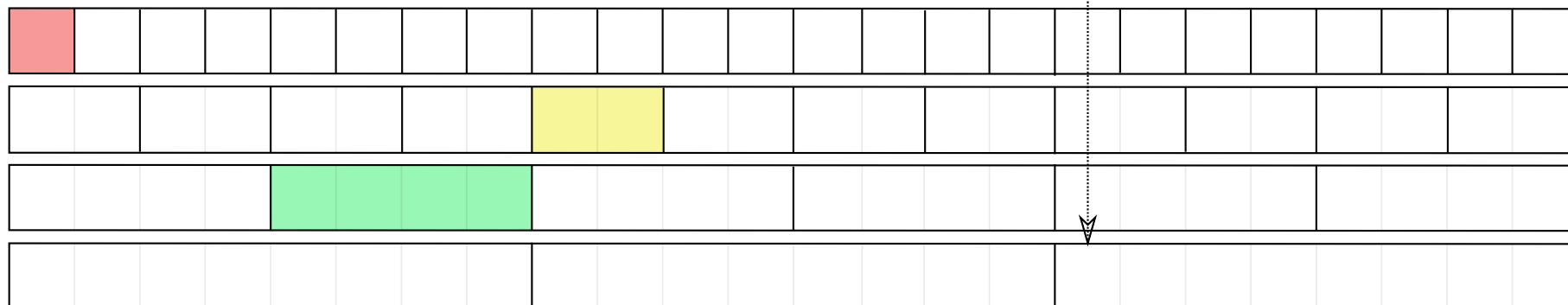


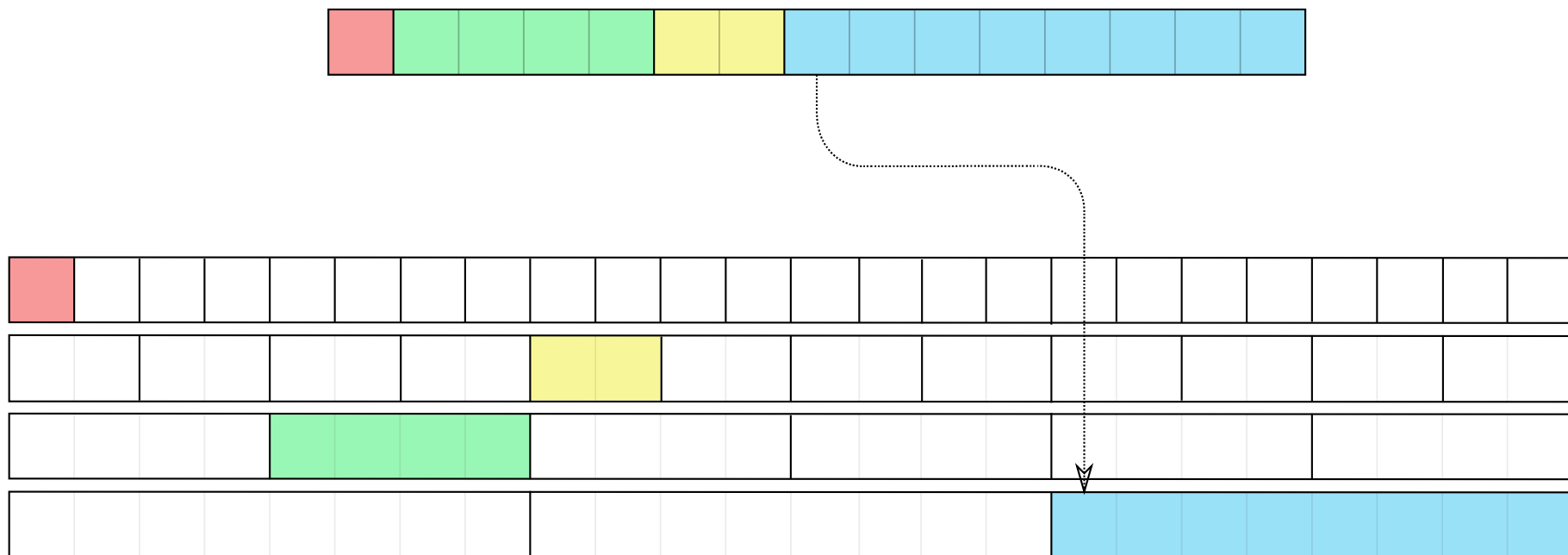
Alignment

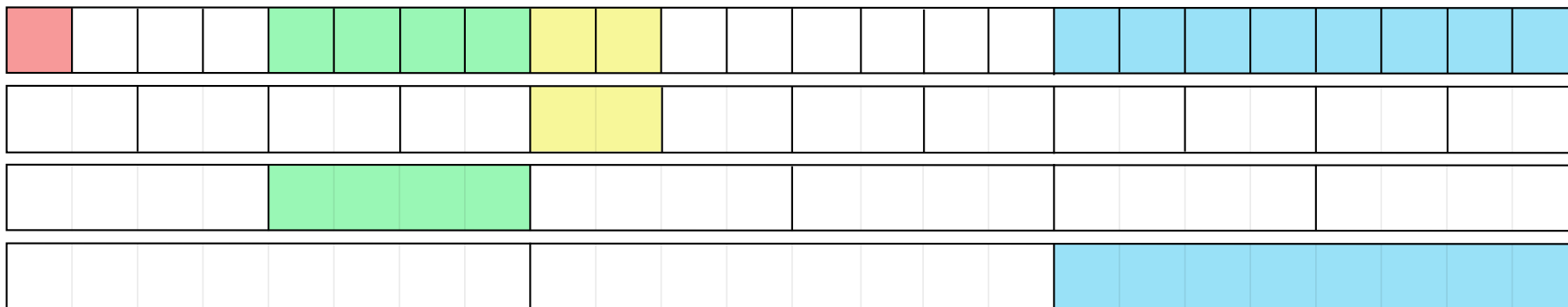




Alignment









Fixed-length
attributes are stored
properly aligned

01	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

lp	t_data
-----+-----	
1	\x0103
2	\x01ff2d2d2d2d2d2d2d...
3	\x010000000c0200002b2b2b2b2b...

01	03											
01	FF	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D
01	00	00	00	0C	02	00	00	2B	2B	2B	2B	2B

Alignment on 64- and 32-bit CPU

```
# create table test (b int, c bigint);
CREATE TABLE
# insert into test VALUES (1,2);
INSERT 0 1
```

Alignment works in different
ways on different CPUs

64bit

lp	t_data
1	\x01000000000000000200000000000000

32bit

lp	t_data
1	\x010000000200000000000000

"Missing" attributes in tuple

```
test=# create table test (a int, b int);
CREATE TABLE
test=# insert into test VALUES (1,10);
INSERT 0 2
test=# ALTER TABLE test ADD COLUMN c int;
ALTER TABLE
test=# insert into test VALUES (3,30,300);
INSERT 0 1
```

Postgres does not update tuples when you add column with NULL default value, instead it just returns NULL when user asks for that "missing" attribute

```
test=# select lp, t_infomask2, t_data from heap_page_items(get_raw_page('test', 0));
```

lp	t_infomask2	t_data
1	2	\x010000000a000000
2	3	\x030000001e0000002c010000

```
test=# select lp, t_infomask2, t_attrs from
        heap_page_item_attrs(get_raw_page('test',0),'test'::regclass);
```

lp	t_infomask2	t_attrs
1	2	{"\x01000000", "\x0a000000", NULL}
2	3	{"\x03000000", "\x1e000000", "\x2c010000"}

Big data storage



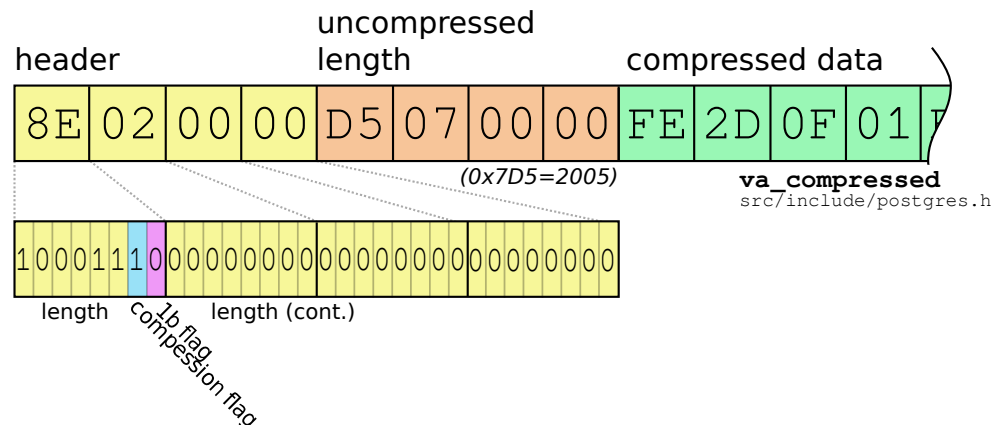
- Compression
- TOAST

Compressed attributes

Postgres tries to compress variable-length attributes with LZ algorithm if tuple size is $\geq 2K$

```
test=# create table test (a varchar);
CREATE TABLE
test=# insert into test VALUES (repeat('-',2004)),
test-# (repeat('-',2005));
INSERT 0 2
test=# select lp, t_data from heap_page_items(get_raw_page('test', 0));
```

lp		t_data
1		\x601f00002d.....
2		\x8e000000d5070000fe2d0f01ff0f01ff0f01ff0f01ff0f01ff0f01ff0f01ff010f014b



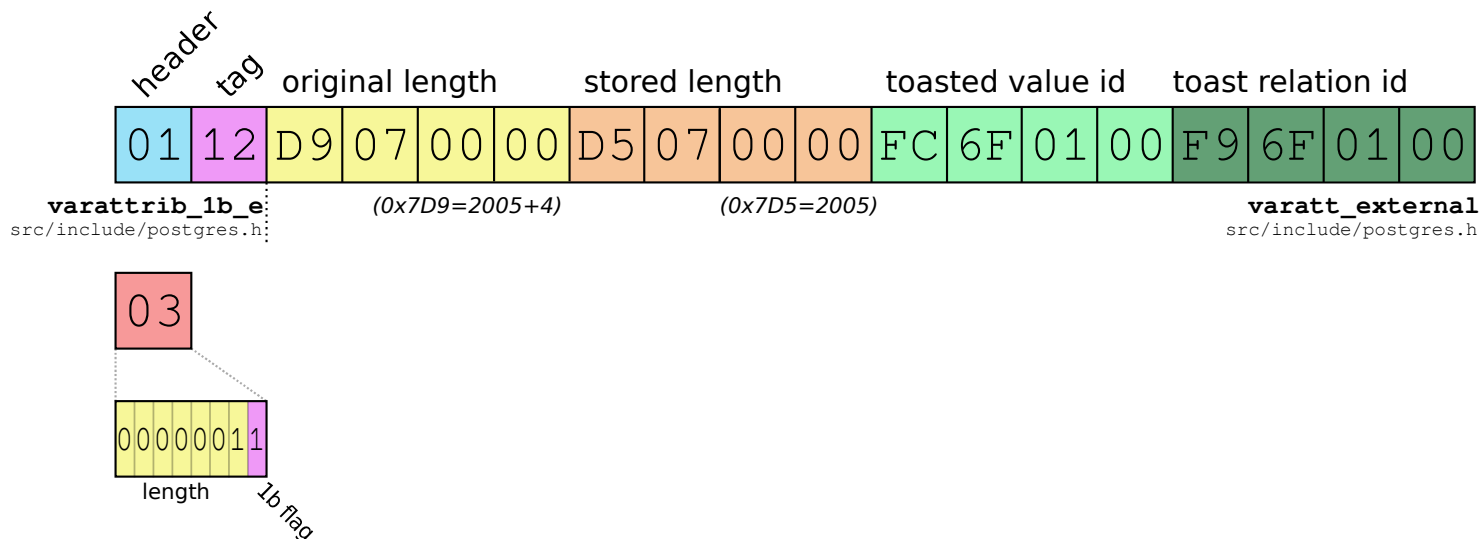
TOASTed attributes

```
test=# create table test (a varchar);
CREATE TABLE
test=# ALTER TABLE test ALTER a SET STORAGE EXTERNAL;
ALTER TABLE
test=# insert into test VALUES (repeat('-',2005),
test=#                               (''));
INSERT 0 2
test=# select lp, t_attrs from
        heap_page_items(get_raw_page('test', 0));
```

Empty string has 0x03
one byte header.
0x01 is unreachable, so
it is used as TOASTed
string marker

lp | t_attrs

```
1 | \x0112d9070000d5070000fc6f0100f96f0100
2 | \x03
```



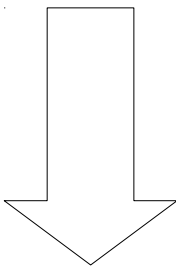
Optimization



Size optimization

```
test=# create table test (a boolean, b int, c smallint, d bigint);
```

01	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



Reorder attributes in
to get rid of
unnecessary padding

```
test=# create table test (d bigint, b int, c smallint, a boolean);
```

04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	03	00	01	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

tuple padding



Access performance optimization

```
create table test (a smallint, b int, c int);
insert into test VALUES (0, 1, 2),
                        (16, 17, NULL),
                        (NULL, 33, 34),
                        (64, 65, 66);
```

00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	02	00	00	00
10	00	00	00	11	00	00	00				
21	00	00	00	22	00	00	00				
40	00	00	00	41	00	00	00	42	00	00	00

If there are no
NULLs and variable-length
attributes, position of an
attribute is predictable and
can be cached

Access performance

- Not NULL fixed-length attributes go first
- Then put fixed-length attributes with less NULLs
- Move all variable-length attributes to the right

optimization

- 1 000 bigint attributes: N1..N1000
- One string in the head or at the tail of a row
- 1 000 000 rows
- Benchmark query: `SELECT SUM(N1000)`

Lets benchmark access performance with varchar at the beginning and in the end of tuple

Test Environment

CPU: 4 socket Xeon V7,
15 Core per socket

Shared Memory: 100Gb

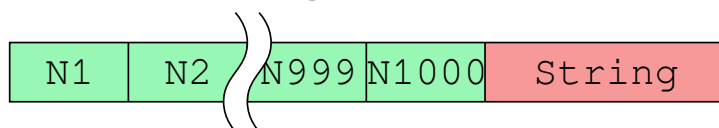
pgbench

clients: 100

jobs: 100

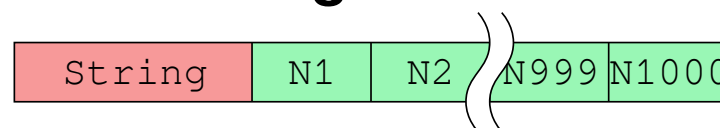
time: 360

String is last



tps = 64.373621

String is first



tps = 50.387503

$$64.373621 / 50.387503 = \mathbf{1.27}$$



Look for a newer versions at
<https://github.com/dhyannataraj/tuple-internals-presentation>