Taming The Beast:

Managing High-Growth Postgres Databases at CircleCl



Brice Nkengsa

whoami

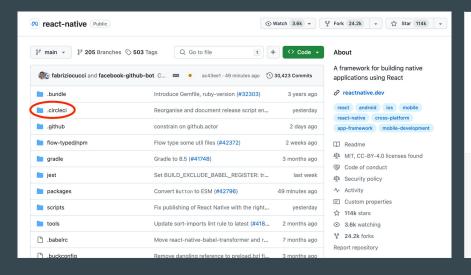
Brice Nkengsa

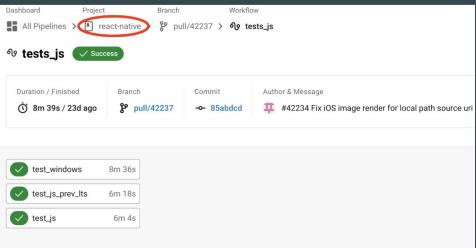
Staff Software Engineer @ CircleCI
8+ years of engineering experience
Focus on backend architecture & reliability
Enthusiastic about developer experience
Amateur golfer and occasional traveller



How The Beast Came To Be

- CircleCI is a global CI/CD platform
- 4M workflows, 20M jobs run per week
- 150+ services, 70+ postgres DBs

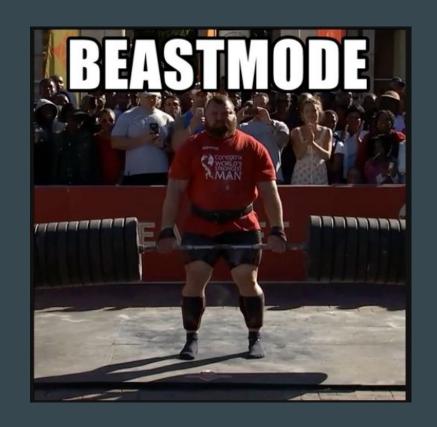




How The Beast Came To Be

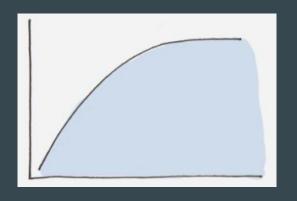
High-growth DB:

- 5TB, growing 500GB/quarter
- Poor performance == incidents
- Major version upgrade == significant downtime



The Journey To Taming The Beast







Storage Reduction

Immediate storage savings by deleting low-hanging fruit

Growth Restriction

Curb the data growth to reasonable levels

Optimization

Establish data systems and strategies for the long term

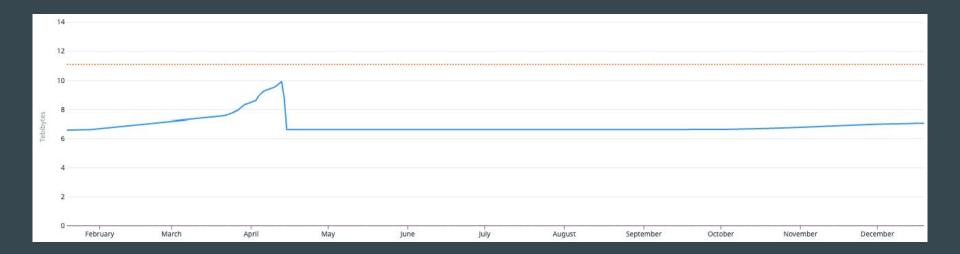
Reduce Storage

- Drop unused columns, tables, & indexes
- Use <u>BRIN</u> indexes wherever possible
- Offload blob data to Object Storage

All Indices		created_at	
INDEX NAME	TABLE NAME		DATA SIZE ▼
_created_at_index			80.7 GB
			65.7 GB
.branch_name_created_at_index			64.7 GB
_created_at_index			58.2 GB
created_at_index			42.8 GB
_events_created_at_index			41.5 GB
s_created_at_index			39.6 GB
_created_at_index			13.8 GB

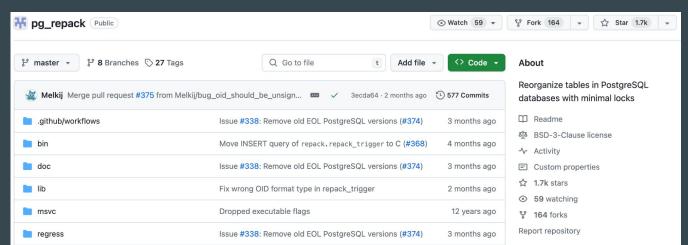
Curb The Growth

- Determine data retention policy
- Implement API-level data retention
- Delete obsolete data



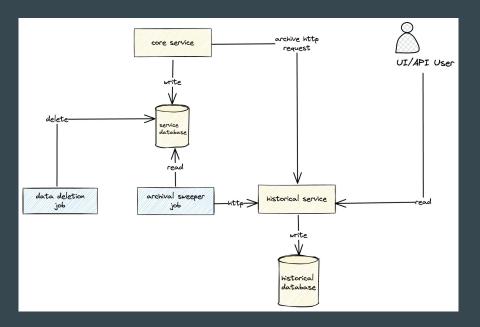
Whoops....not so fast

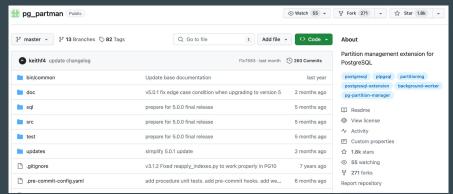
- How are the replicas doing?
- Index bloat
- Reclaim disk space
 - VACUUM vs pg_repack



Optimize

- Single historical data store
- Data archival process
- Partition new tables (<u>pg_partman</u>)





Key Takeaways







Retention

Brief retention policy as early as possible

Rehearsals

Rehearse any major database maintenance

Documentation

Write it down!

THANK YOU!

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