

**one.. two.. three..  
postgres go**

Murat Kabilov  
Adjust GmbH  
2018-09-27

# query cycles

- Simple
- Extended
  - Parse
  - Bind
  - Execute
  - Describe
  - Flush
  - Sync

```
demo=# \d+ my_table
```

```
Table "public.my_table"
```

Column	Type	Collation	Nullable	...
id	integer			
str	character varying(10)			

```
demo=# select * from my_table;
```

id	str
1	text1
2	[null]

# simple query

```
select * from my_table where id < 3
```

Frontend → Backend:

query string

Backend → Frontend:

row description

data row for the 1<sup>st</sup> row

data row for the 2<sup>nd</sup> row

command complete

ready for query

# simple query

**Frontend → Backend:**

<code>byte1</code>	<code>int32</code>	<code>string</code>
<code>Q</code>	<code>40</code>	<code>select * from my_table where id &lt; 3</code>
simple query	message length	null-terminated query string

# response

**Backend → Frontend:  
row description**

<code>byte1</code>	<code>int32</code>	<code>int16</code>
<code>T</code>	<code>49</code>	<code>2</code>
row description	message length	number of fields

...

# response

**Backend → Frontend:**

**row description (description for column “id”)**

...	string	int32	int16	int32	int16	int32	int16	...
	id	627291	1	23	4	-1	0	
	field name	table OID	Att num	type OID (int4)	typlen	atttypmod	format code*	

\* — 0: text, 1: binary

# response

**Backend → Frontend:**

**row description (description for column “str”)**

...

string	int32	int16	int32	int16	int32	int16
str	627291	2	1043	-1	14	0
field name	table OID	Att num	type OID (varchar)	typlen	atttypmod (varchar(10))	format code*

\* — 0: text, 1: binary



# response

**Backend → Frontend:  
data row (1 row)**

byte1	int32	int16	int32	byteN	int32	byteN
D	20	2	1	1	5	text1
data row	message length	fields	length	value	length	value
			field 1	field 2		

# response

**Backend → Frontend:  
data row (2 row)**

<code>byte1</code>	<code>int32</code>	<code>int16</code>	<code>int32</code>	<code>byteN</code>	<code>int32</code>
D	15	2	1	2	-1
data row	message length	fields	length	value	length (null)
			field 1	field 2	

# response

**Backend → Frontend:  
command complete**

byte1	int32	string
C	13	SELECT 2
command complete	message length	command tag

Number of rows retrieved



# response

**Backend → Frontend:  
ready for query**

<code>byte1</code>	<code>int32</code>	<code>byte1</code>
<code>Z</code>	<code>5</code>	<code>I</code>
<b>ready for query</b>	<b>message length</b>	<b>status*</b>

\* — `I`: idle (not in a tx block), `T`: idle (in tx block), `E`: failed tx block

# extended query

```
select * from my_table where id < $1
```

Frontend → Backend:

parse

describe (optional)

bind

execute

sync

Backend → Frontend:

row description

data row for the 1<sup>st</sup> row

data row for the 2<sup>nd</sup> row

command complete

ready for query

# extended query

**Frontend → Backend:**

**parse**

<code>byte1</code>	<code>int32</code>	<code>string</code>	<code>string</code>	<code>int16</code>	<code>int32</code>
<code>P</code>	<code>44</code>	<code>""</code>	<code>select * from my_table where id &lt; \$1</code>	<code>1</code>	<code>23</code>
<code>parse</code>	<code>message length</code>	<code>name</code>	<code>query string</code>	<code>params</code>	<code>param OIDs</code>

# extended query

**Frontend → Backend:**  
**describe**

<code>byte1</code>	<code>int32</code>	<code>byte1</code>	<code>string</code>
D	6	S	""
describe	message length	S - statement P - portal*	name of the prepared statement/portal

\* — i.e. cursor

# extended query

**Frontend → Backend:**  
**flush**

<code>byte1</code>	<code>int32</code>
<code>H</code>	<code>4</code>
<code>flush</code>	<code>message length</code>



# extended query

**Frontend → Backend:**  
**bind**

<code>byte1</code>	<code>int32</code>	<code>string</code>	<code>string</code>
<code>B</code>	<code>28</code>	<code>""</code>	<code>""</code>
<code>bind</code>	<code>message length</code>	<code>destination portal</code>	<code>source prepared</code>

...

# extended query

**Frontend → Backend:**  
**bind**

	<code>int16</code>	<code>int16</code>	<code>int16</code>	<code>int32</code>	<code>byteN</code>
	1	1	1	1	3
...	number of parameter format codes	format code	number of parameter values	length	value
		parameter 1		parameter 1	

# extended query

**Frontend → Backend:**  
**bind**

	<code>int16</code>	<code>int16</code>	<code>int16</code>	<code>int16</code>
	3	1	1	1
...	number of result-column format codes	format code	format code	format code
		field 1	field 2	field 3

# extended query

**Frontend → Backend:**  
**execute**

<code>byte1</code>	<code>int32</code>	<code>string</code>	<code>int32</code>
<code>E</code>	<code>9</code>	<code>""</code>	<code>0</code>
<code>execute</code>	<code>message length</code>	<code>name of the portal</code>	<code>maximum number of rows to return</code>

# extended query

**Frontend → Backend:**

**sync**

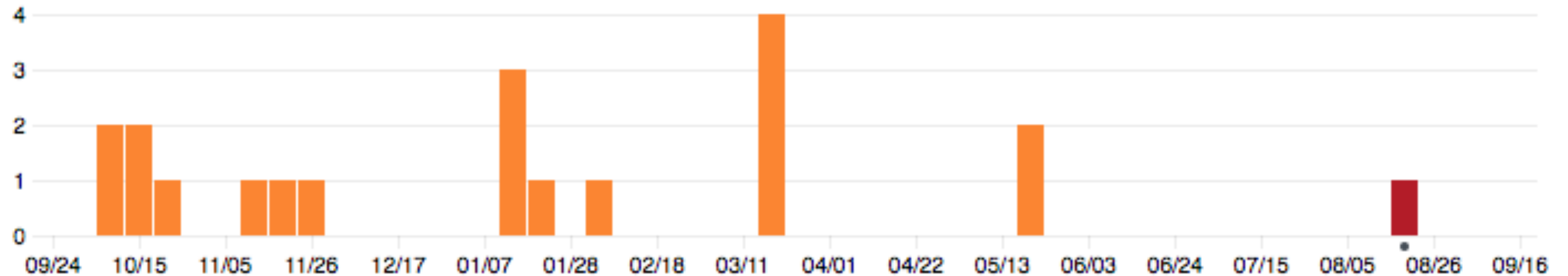
byte1	int32
S	4
sync	message length

# pure golang libraries

- [github.com/lib/pq](https://github.com/lib/pq)
- [github.com/go-pg/pg](https://github.com/go-pg/pg)
- [github.com/jackc/pgx](https://github.com/jackc/pgx)
- ?

# lib/pq

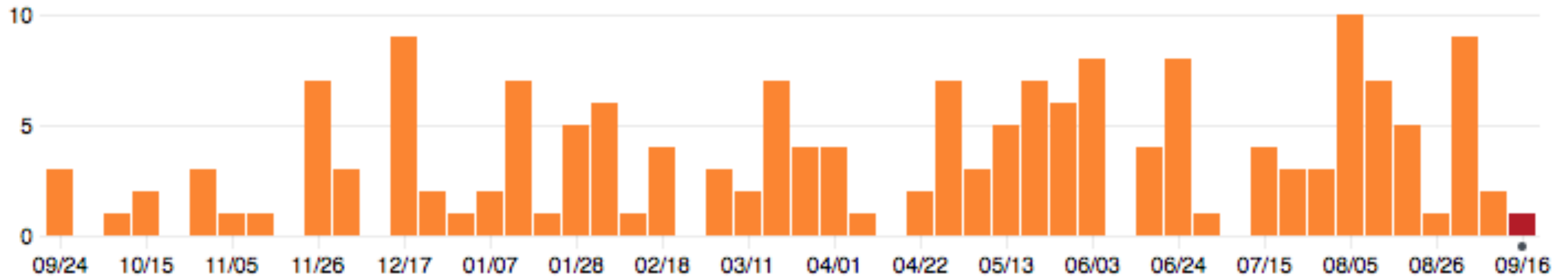
- Stars: 4,184
- Issues: 130
- Pull requests: 60



as on September 16, 2018

# go-pg/pg

- Stars: 1,993
- Issues: 20
- Pull requests: 0

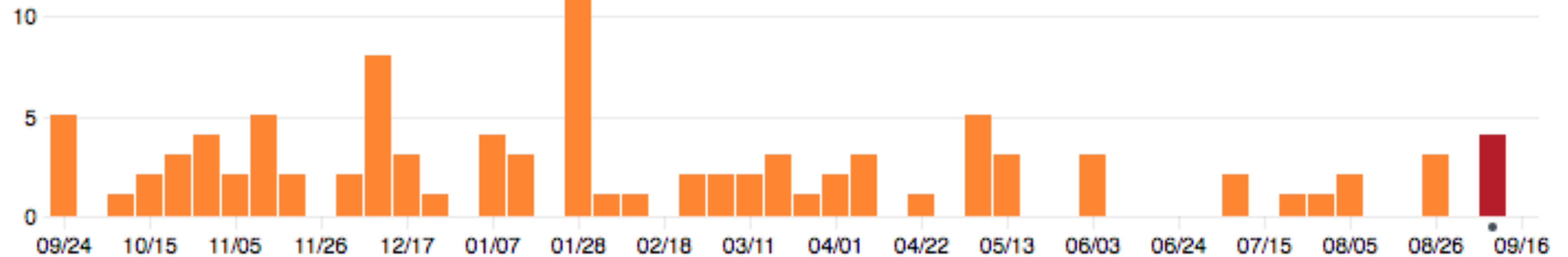


as on September 16, 2018



# jackc/pgx

- Stars: 1,490
- Issues: 64
- Pull requests: 9



as on September 16, 2018

# lib/pq

- Query execution:
  - Prepare unnamed statement;
  - Describe statement;
  - **Sync**;
  - Bind;
  - Execute;
  - Sync.



markokr commented on Aug 14, 2015

Contributor



Ok, I reread the commit: "parse/describe/sync followed by bind/execute ... sync".

If there is really good explanation why driver needs Sync there and not Flush I may reconsider, but until then I see this as example of buggy driver.

■ ■ ■

PgBouncer is not a place for hacks to work around problems with non-cooperating apps&drivers.

# lib/pq

- Query execution with `binary_parameters=yes`:
  - Prepare unnamed statement;
  - Bind;
  - Describe portal;
  - Execute;
  - Sync.

# lib/pq

- `binary_parameters=yes`:
  - if parameter is byte: sent in binary format, otherwise — text
  - all result columns are in text format (unnamed prep stmt)
- `binary_parameters=no`:
  - all parameters sent in text format
  - result columns are in text/binary format

# go-pg/pg

- all queries sent via simple query cycle
- all parameters sent in text format
- all result columns are in text format

# jackc/pgx

- `preferSimpleQuery` - forces using simple query cycle;
- with param OIDs specified:
  - Parse; Describe; Bind; Execute — Query method
  - Parse; Bind; Execute — Exec method

**highlights**



# lib/pq highlights

- copyFrom (text format)
- `binary_parameters`
- returned ParameterStatuses are not exposed

# go-pg/go highlights

- ORM
- count estimate (using EXPLAIN)
- copyTo, copyFrom (text format)
- returned ParameterStatuses are fetched but ignored

# jackc/pgx highlights

- replication protocol support
- `PreferSimpleProtocol`
- `copyTo`, `copyFrom` (binary/text format)
- fetches type OIDs on connect
- returned `ParameterStatuses` are exposed

**Thank you!**  
**Questions?**