# Performance

200

Tips & Tricks

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# Deploying

Get off to a good start!

#### Rules of thumb

Activate **multi-worker** to use your fancy hardware!

- + Enforce limits
- + Recycle processes
- + Perform better
- + Sync changes

How many workers processes? 1 per CPU core, x2 for recycling

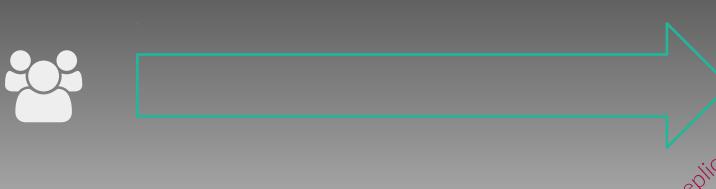
Min = 6 (typical browser keepalive pool size)

$$Max = \frac{Dedicated RAM}{Worker soft memory limit} e.g. \frac{RAM = 24GB}{Soft limit = 1GB} = 24 workers$$

How many requests/second? ~ 6-7 x Workers = 160 r/s

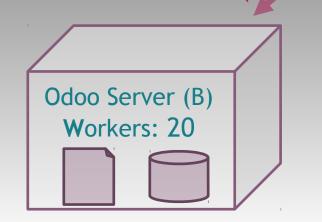
How many users? ~ 5-10 per Worker e.g. 24 active workers = 180 users

Scaling: example 1



✓ 100 users

✓ 10000 visitors/day

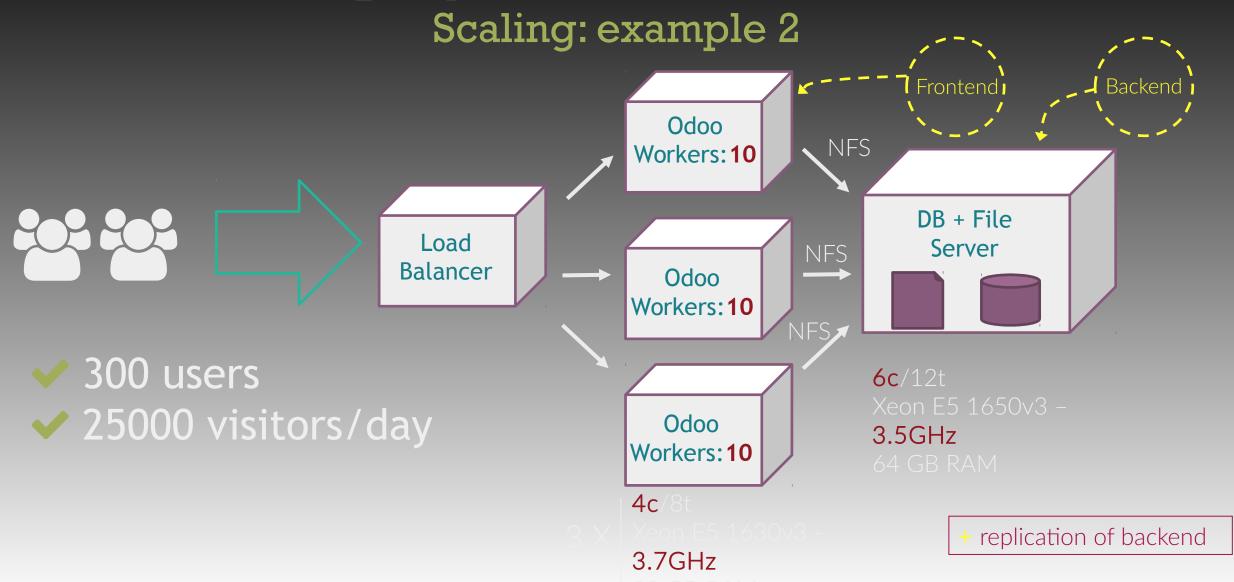


Odoo Server Workers: 20

Backend

Frontend

16c/32t Xeon E5 2640v3 – 2.6GHz 64 GB RAM



#### Recommendations

Setup a **reverse proxy** in front of Odoo

- + SSL Termination
- + Gzip
- + Serve static assets
- + Load balancing
- + Block access to DB manager

Backend (DB): max I/O, RAM and Speed 64GB + SSD + 3.5GHz Base CPU speed

Frontend (HTTP): max Speed and # Cores 6c/12t 3.5GHz Base CPU speed

# Measuring & Monitoring

Validate the deployment ...

# Watch your deployment's performance

PostgreSQL: transactions / minute

Odoo: requests / minute, avg duration

Disk: response time, IOPS

System: load, I/O wait, memory

Network: connections, bandwidth

Establish your performance baseline



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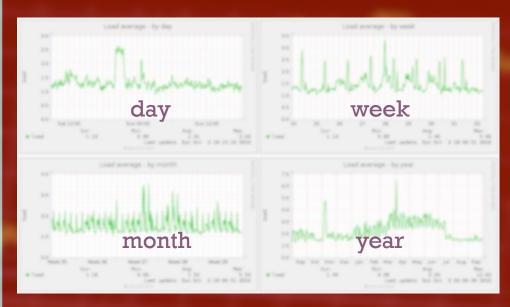
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Establish your performance baseline

#### Suggested tool: Munin



- ✓ Built-in plugins for most key metrics
- ✓ Writing plugins is trivial
- Constant storage footprint (rrdtool)
- Configurable limits/warnings

#### Example plugins

- ▶ Nginx times: https://git.io/vP3Sj
- ▶ Odoo times: https://git.io/vP3h9

# Optimizing

Now that you can measure...



# Optimizing your Deployment

### PostgreSQL

Verify the usual server settings: effective\_cache\_size, work\_mem, shared\_buffers

▶ See also documentation: <a href="https://wiki.postgresql.org/wiki/Performance Optimization">https://wiki.postgresql.org/wiki/Performance Optimization</a>

Log slow queries: log\_min\_statement\_duration = 500

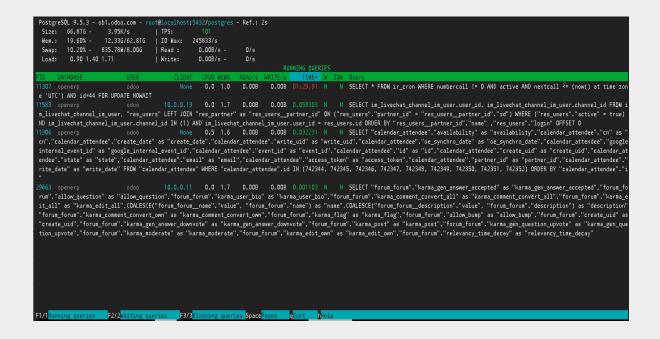
- ▶ Then watch slow queries in PostgreSQL log file
- ▶ Use EXPLAIN ANALYZE <query> to verify the plan See also <a href="https://explain.depesz.com">https://explain.depesz.com</a>
- ▶ Verify statistics and vacuuming (autovacuum!)
- Create missing indexes carefully (composite, order, etc.)
  - ▶ Create missing FK indexes to fix slow deletion

# Sample the system while running

### PostgreSQL

#### Install pg\_activity to watch the database

- + htop-like for PostgreSQL
- + Running/Waiting/Blocking queries
- + Read/Write per second
- + Pause, kill queries, etc.
- + CPU/Memory/Load



# Sample the system while running

#### **Odoo Workers**

Send SIGQUIT to dump worker stacks: kill -3 <odoo\_worker\_pid>

- + Easy to send from htop
- + Repeat to analyze long running transactions

# Summary

- 1 Plan and deploy properly, scale as needed
- 2 Setup precise monitoring
- 3 Update, Sample, Optimize

This is the basic checklist for performance investigation!

▶ Tech support @ www.odoo.com/help