POSETTE:
An Event for Postgres 2026

PostgreSQL queues done right with PgQ

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Agenda

- Why in-database queue?
- Naive implementation (`SELECT ... FOR UPDATE SKIP LOCKED`)
- Rediscovering PgQ
- PgQ on managed services

In-database queue

- No need to learn a new technology
- No additional maintenance costs
- Produce events in the same transaction
- Database is a single source of truth

Naive implementation

```
-- create queue table
CREATE TABLE my_queue (
    id BIGINT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY GENERATED ALWAYS AS IDENTITY,
    time TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE NOT NULL DEFAULT now(),
    message TEXT
);

-- insert events
INSERT INTO my_queue (message) VALUES ('msg1');
INSERT INTO my_queue (message) VALUES ('msg2');
INSERT INTO my_queue (message) VALUES ('msg3');
```

Naive implementation - consume events

```
postgres=# BEGIN;

postgres=*# SELECT * FROM my_queue ORDER BY id
postgres-*# LIMIT 1 FOR UPDATE SKIP LOCKED;
 id |             time              | message
----+-------------------------------+---------
  1 | 2026-01-06 11:19:25.685023+01 | msg1
(1 row)

/* process events */

postgres=*# DELETE FROM my_queue WHERE id = 1;

postgres=*# COMMIT;
```

Naive implementation

Pros

- Extremely simple
- Parallel consumption out of the box

Cons

- Need to keep transaction while processing events
- Additional writes (`SELECT ... FOR UPDATE` + `DELETE`)
  - Requires aggressive vacuuming
- Slow consumers -> queue table growth
  - Expensive index scans -> slow consumers
  - Table/index bloat
  - Amplified by long running transactions

Reality

```
postgres=# \d my_queue
                                  Table "public.my_queue"
 Column  |           Type           | Collation | Nullable |               Default
---------+--------------------------+-----------+----------+--------------------------------------
 id      | bigint                   |           | not null | nextval('my_queue_id_seq'::regclass)
 time    | timestamp with time zone |           | not null | now()
 message | text                     |           |          |
 vt      | timestamp with time zone |           | not null | clock_timestamp()
 read_ct | integer                  |           | not null | 0
Indexes:
    "my_queue_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (id)
    "my_queue_vt_idx" btree (vt)
```

Reality

```
WITH cte AS (
    SELECT id FROM my_queue WHERE vt <= clock_timestamp()
    ORDER BY id LIMIT 1 FOR UPDATE SKIP LOCKED
)
UPDATE my_queue
SET vt = clock_timestamp() + '5 seconds', read_ct = read_ct + 1
FROM cte WHERE m.id = cte.id
RETURNING m.id, m.time, m.message, m.vt, m.read_ct;

/* process events */

DELETE FROM my_queue WHERE id = 1;
```

Consequences

- 4x writes
  - `INSERT`
  - `SELECT ... FOR UPDATE`
  - `UPDATE`
  - `DELETE`
- New index (**my_queue_vt_idx)** on **vt** column
  - no HOT updates
  - confuses planner (filter on **vt** versus ordering by **id**)

How to make it better

- Partition queue table and rotate partitions
  - Truncate partition when fully consumed
- Avoid `SELECT ... FOR UPDATE` -> `UPDATE` -> `DELETE`
  - Just do filter/order by **id** and keep pointer (last **id**) separately
    - ➢ Only one consumer per queue
  - Retries by re-inserting events

Or, just use PgQ

- PgQ - PostgreSQL extension, exists (publicly) since 2007 (as part of **SkyTools**)
  - Available in PGDG (https://apt.postgresql.org, https://yum.postgresql.org)
- Snapshot based event handling
  - Transactional
  - Batch processing
- SQL interface
- Multiple producers per queue
- Multiple consumers per queue (each consumer sees all events)

Installing pgq

1. apt-get/yum/tdnf install postgresql-18-pgq3 pgqd
2. Make sure **pgqd** - PgQ maintenance daemon is running
    a. systemctl status pgqd
3. `CREATE EXTENSION pgq;`

Basic usage

- `SELECT pgq.create_queue('my_queue');`
- `SELECT pgq.register_consumer('my_queue', 'consumer1');`
- `SELECT pgq.insert_event('my_queue', '', 'msg1');`
- `SELECT pgq.next_batch('my_queue', 'consumer1'); --> 1 -- batch_id`
- `SELECT * FROM pgq.get_batch_events(1); -- batch_id`
- `SELECT pgq.finish_batch(1); -- batch_id`
- `SELECT pgq.unregister_consumer('my_queue', 'consumer1');`
- `SELECT pgq.drop_queue('my_queue');`

Zoom in

```
postgres=# \dt pgq.*
             List of relations
 Schema |      Name       | Type  |  Owner
--------+-----------------+-------+----------
 pgq    | consumer        | table | postgres
 pgq    | event_1         | table | postgres
 pgq    | event_1_0       | table | postgres
 pgq    | event_1_1       | table | postgres
 pgq    | event_1_2       | table | postgres
 pgq    | event_template  | table | postgres
 pgq    | queue           | table | postgres
 pgq    | retry_queue     | table | postgres
 pgq    | subscription    | table | postgres
 pgq    | tick            | table | postgres
(10 rows)
```

```
postgres=# select * from pgq.queue;
-[ RECORD 1 ]-----------+----------------------------
queue_id                | 1
queue_name              | my_queue
queue_ntables           | 3
queue_cur_table         | 0
queue_rotation_period   | 02:00:00
queue_switch_step1      | 959
queue_switch_step2      | 959
queue_switch_time       | 2026-01-09 14:17:00.143994+01
queue_external_ticker   | f
queue_disable_insert    | f
queue_ticker_paused     | f
queue_ticker_max_count  | 500
queue_ticker_max_lag    | 00:00:03
queue_ticker_idle_period | 00:01:00
queue_per_tx_limit      |
queue_data_pfx          | pgq.event_1
queue_event_seq         | pgq.event_1_id_seq
queue_tick_seq          | pgq.event_1_tick_seq
queue_extra_maint       |
```

Zoom in

```
postgres=# \d pgq.event_1_0
                                  Table "pgq.event_1_0"
  Column   |           Type           | Collation | Nullable |                 Default
-----------+--------------------------+-----------+----------+----------------------------------------
 ev_id     | bigint                   |           | not null | nextval('pgq.event_1_id_seq'::regclass)
 ev_time   | timestamp with time zone |           | not null |
 ev_txid   | bigint                   |           | not null | txid_current()
 ev_owner  | integer                  |           |          |
 ev_retry  | integer                  |           |          |
 ev_type   | text                     |           |          |
 ev_data   | text                     |           |          |
 ev_extra1 | text                     |           |          |
 ev_extra2 | text                     |           |          |
 ev_extra3 | text                     |           |          |
 ev_extra4 | text                     |           |          |
Indexes:
    "event_1_0_txid_idx" btree (ev_txid)
Inherits: pgq.event_1
Access method: heap
Options: fillfactor=100, autovacuum_enabled=off, toast.autovacuum_enabled=off
```

Ticker and batches

```
postgres=# SELECT * FROM pgq.consumer;
 co_id |  co_name
-------+-----------
     1 | consumer1
(1 row)
postgres=# SELECT pgq.next_batch('my_queue', 'consumer1');
 next_batch
------------
          1
(1 row)
postgres=# SELECT * FROM pgq.subscription;
-[ RECORD 1 ]-+----------------------------
sub_id        | 1
sub_queue     | 1
sub_consumer  | 1
sub_last_tick | 1
sub_active    | 2026-01-09 14:21:16.051994+01
sub_batch     | 1
sub_next_tick | 2
```

```
postgres=# select * from pgq.tick;

-[ RECORD 1 ]--+----------------------------
tick_queue     | 1
tick_id        | 1
tick_time      | 2026-01-09 14:17:00.143994+01
tick_snapshot  | 959:959:
tick_event_seq | 1

-[ RECORD 2 ]--+----------------------------
tick_queue     | 1
tick_id        | 2
tick_time      | 2026-01-09 14:17:17.602038+01
tick_snapshot  | 963:963:
tick_event_seq | 1
```

Reading batch events

```
postgres=# SELECT ev_id, ev_time, ev_txid, ev_retry, ev_type, ev_data
           FROM pgq.get_batch_events(1);
 ev_id |            ev_time             | ev_txid | ev_retry | ev_type | ev_data
-------+--------------------------------+---------+----------+---------+---------
     1 | 2026-01-09 14:17:12.605038+01 |     960 |          |         | msg1
(1 row)
```

Reading batch events - under hood

```
SELECT
    ev_id, ev_time, ev_txid, ev_retry, ev_type, ev_data, ev_extra1, ev_extra2, ev_extra3, ev_extra4
FROM
    pgq.tick cur, pgq.tick last, pgq.event_1_0 ev
WHERE
    cur.tick_id = 2
    AND cur.tick_queue = 1
    AND last.tick_id = 1
    AND last.tick_queue = 1
    AND ev.ev_txid >= 959
    AND ev.ev_txid <= 963
    AND txid_visible_in_snapshot(ev.ev_txid, cur.tick_snapshot)
    AND NOT txid_visible_in_snapshot(ev.ev_txid, last.tick_snapshot)
    AND (ev_owner IS NULL OR ev_owner = 1)
UNION ALL  /* only when it is known that there are events in other tables */
...
ORDER BY ev_id;
```

SELECT pgq.finish_batch(1);

```
postgres=# SELECT * FROM pgq.subscription;
-[ RECORD 1 ]-+------------------------------
sub_id        | 1
sub_queue     | 1
sub_consumer  | 1
sub_last_tick | 1
sub_active    | 2026-01-09 14:21:16.051994+01
sub_batch     | 1
sub_next_tick | 2
```

```
postgres=# SELECT * FROM pgq.subscription;
-[ RECORD 1 ]-+------------------------------
sub_id        | 1
sub_queue     | 1
sub_consumer  | 1
sub_last_tick | 2
sub_active    | 2026-01-09 14:49:28.648226+01
sub_batch     |
sub_next_tick |
```

PgQ for managed services

- Managed services (AWS/Azure/GCP) don’t support PgQ
- Game over?
- No! PgQ is mostly plpgsql extension!

language = C

```
postgres=# select proname from pg_proc
where pronamespace = 'pgq'::regnamespace::oid and prolang = 13;
     proname
------------------
 insert_event_raw
 jsontriga
 logutriga
 sqltriga
```

PgQ - C functions

- Trigger functions
  - pgq.jsontriga(), pgq.logutriga(), pgq.sqltriga()
- **pgq.insert_event_raw**(...)

- C functions exist for performance reasons
- However, there are plpgsql alternatives
  - https://github.com/pgq/pgq/commit/370b06f

pl-only PgQ

```
Usage:

        $ make plonly

creates 2 files:

* pgq_pl_only.sql - fresh installation
* pgq_pl_only.upgrade.sql - contains only fu
```

Commit `370b06f`

markokr committed on Jul 14, 2016

Alternative pl-only implementation of insert_event and triggers

There have been requests for way to use PgQ in restricted/hosted environment where installing custom C extensions is not allowed. (eg. RDS/Heroku).

pl-only PgQ

```
~/git$ git clone git@github.com:pgq/pgq.git
Cloning into 'pgq'...
[...]
~/git$ cd pgq/
~/git/pgq$ make plonly
python3 mk/grantfu.py -r -d structure/grants.ini > structure/newgrants_pgq.sql
python3 mk/catsql.py structure/install_pl.sql structure/newgrants_pgq.sql > pgq_pl_only.sql
python3 mk/catsql.py structure/upgrade_pl.sql structure/newgrants_pgq.sql > pgq_pl_only.upgrade.sql

~/git/pgq$ psql [...]
postgres=> \i pgq_pl_only.sql -- install pgq
SET
SET
CREATE SCHEMA
[...]
GRANT
GRANT
postgres=>
```

pgqd for managed services

- PgQ requires **pgqd** daemon, how/where to run it?
- Two options
  - Simple - run it elsewhere
  - Hack your own solution

    on top of **pg_cron**

Managed services

The following table keeps track of which of the major managed Postgres services support pg_cron.

Service	Supported
Aiven	✔
Alibaba Cloud	✔
Amazon RDS	✔
Azure	✔
Crunchy Bridge	✔
DigitalOcean	✔
Google Cloud	✔
Heroku	×

What pgqd does

1. Generates ticks - every 1 second
2. Handles retires - every 30 seconds
    a. Moves events from **pgq.retry_queue** to queues
3. Maintenance - every 120 seconds
    a. **Queue tables rotation/truncation**
    b. Vacuuming extension tables (only when **autovacuum** is off)
    c. A few more things related to **pgq_node** & **londiste**

Implementing own “pgqd” for cloud

1. Ticker
   - ➢ `SELECT cron.schedule('pgqd-ticker', '1 seconds', 'SELECT pgq.ticker()');`
2. Retries
   - ➢ `SELECT cron.schedule('pgqd-retry', '30 seconds', 'CALL pgqd.retry()');`
3. Maintenance
   - ➢ `SELECT cron.schedule('pgqd-maint', '*/2 * * * *', 'CALL pgqd.maintenance()');`

pgqd.retry()

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE pgqd.retry()
LANGUAGE plpgsql AS $$
DECLARE
    cnt integer;
BEGIN
    LOOP
        cnt := pgq.maint_retry_events();
        EXIT WHEN cnt = 0;
        COMMIT;
    END LOOP;
END$$;
```

pgqd.maintenance()

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE pgqd.maintenance() LANGUAGE plpgsql AS $$
DECLARE
    r record;
    sql text;
BEGIN
    FOR r IN SELECT func_name, func_arg FROM pgq.maint_operations()
    LOOP
        IF r.func_arg IS NOT NULL THEN
            sql := format('SELECT %s($1)', r.func_name);
            EXECUTE sql USING r.func_arg;
        ELSE
            sql := format('SELECT %s()', r.func_name);
            EXECUTE sql;
        END IF;
        COMMIT;
    END LOOP;
END$$;
```

pgqd via pg_cron

- Provided example doesn’t handle vacuuming of **pgq**.* config tables
  - Never turn **autovacuum** off!
- **cron.job_run_details** table growth
  - Setup another **pg_cron** job to `DELETE FROM cron.job_run_details`

Conclusion

- PgQ is a great queue for PostgreSQL designed and implemented by real engineers
  - No SKIP LOCKED, zero dead tuples, no write overhead
- “old” doesn’t always mean deprecated or unmaintained
  - PgQ is stable like a rock, and most likely bug-free
- Documentation isn’t great (or better say absent)
  - Plpgsql is a relatively simple, learn a lot from reading PgQ source code
- One can find Java/Python/PHP libraries on the internet
  - SQL only API, easy to implement for your language


Thank you!
Questions?