

Changing Storage Type (Optimization)

What is this chapter about?

In this chapter I'll help you optimize Dynmap. The default configuration is not the best, it can be improved and that's what we are doing.

Changing Storage Provider

By default the storage type is set to `filetree` (As shown by the following image).

The configuration is located at `plugins/dynmap/configuration.txt`.

/ home / container / plugins / dynmap / configuration.txt

Set the file type to
YAML to have better
highlighting

YAML

SAVE CONTENT

```
21
22 # Map storage scheme: only uncomment one 'type' value
23 # filetree: classic and default scheme: tree of files, with all map data under the directory indicated by 'tilespath' setting
24 # sqlite: single SQLite database file (this can get VERY BIG), located at 'dbfile' setting (default is file dynmap.db in data directory)
25 # mysql: MySQL database, at hostname:port in database, accessed via userid with password
26 # postgres: PostgreSQL database, at hostname:port in database, accessed via userid with password
27 # sqlite: SQLite database, at hostname:port in database, accessed via userid with password
28 storage:
29   # Filetree storage (standard tree of image files for maps)
30   type: filetree
31   # SQLite db for map storage (uses dbfile as storage location)
32   #type: sqlite
33   #dbfile: dynmap.db
34   # MySQL DB for map storage (at 'hostname':'port' with flags "flags" in database 'database' using user 'userid' password 'password' and table prefix 'prefix')
35   #type: mysql
36   #hostname: localhost
37   #port: 3306
38   #database: dynmap
39   #userid: dynmap
40   #password: dynmap
41   #prefix: ""
42   #flags: "?allowReconnect=true&autoReconnect=true"
43   #
44   # AWS S3 bucket web site
45   #type: aws_s3
46   #bucketname: "dynmap-bucket-name"
47   #region: us-east-1
48   #aws_access_key_id: "<aws-access-key-id>"
49   #aws_secret_access_key: "<aws-secret-access-key>"
50
51 * components:
52   - class: org.dynmap.ClientConfigurationComponent
```

This is how the
default
configuration
should look like

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SQLite

We would suggest you to switch over to SQLite if you were using the default `filetree` storage.

/ home / container / plugins / dynmap / configuration.txt

YAML



SAVE CONTENT

```
21
22 # Map storage scheme: only uncomment one 'type' value
23 # filetree: classic and default scheme: tree of files, with all map data under the directory indicated by 'tilespath' setting
24 # sqlite: single SQLite database file (this can get VERY BIG), located at 'dbfile' setting (default is file dynmap.db in data directory)
25 # mysql: MySQL database, at hostname:port in database, accessed via userid with password
26 # mariadb: MariaDB database, at hostname:port in database, accessed via userid with password
27 # postgres: PostgreSQL database, at hostname:port in database, accessed via userid with password
28 * storage:
29 # Filetree storage (standard tree of image files for maps)
30 #type: filetree &lt;- DONT FORGET TO COMMENT THIS OUT
31 # SQLite db for map storage (uses dbfile as storage location)
32 type: sqlite
33 dbfile: dynmap.db
34 # MySQL DB for map storage (at 'hostname': 'port' with flags "flags" in database 'database' using user 'userid' password 'password' and table prefix 'prefix')
35 #type: mysql
36 #hostname: localhost
37 #port: 3306
38 #database: dynmap
39 #userid: dynmap
40 #password: dynmap
41 #prefix: ""
42 #flags: "?allowReconnect=true&autoReconnect=true"
43 #
```

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- Change `type` to `sqlite` (case non-sensitive)
- Make sure `type` and `dbfile` are the only enabled settings (to comment lines out, put a `#` in front of the line.
- `dbfile` allows you to customize the database's name. Doesn't have any performance impact. **The file's extension must be `.db`.**
- When using **Fabric/Forge** you'll need to make use of [Kosmolot's SQLite mod](#).

MySQL

Another option is `MySQL` we don't really suggest you to use this for DynMap due to network latency and other external factors

```
21
22 # Map storage scheme: only uncomment one 'type' value
23 # filetree: classic and default scheme: tree of files, with all map data under the directory indicated by 'tilespath' setting
24 # sqlite: single SQLite database file (this can get VERY BIG), located at 'dbfile' setting (default is file dynmap.db in data directory)
25 # mysql: MySQL database, at hostname:port in database, accessed via userid with password
26 # mariadb: MariaDB database, at hostname:port in database, accessed via userid with password
27 # postgres: PostgreSQL database, at hostname:port in database, accessed via userid with password
28 + storage:
29 # Filetree storage (standard tree of image files for maps)
30 #type: filetree <- DONT FORGET TO COMMENT THIS OUT
31 # SQLite db for map storage (uses dbfile as storage location)
32 #type: sqlite
33 #dbfile: dynmap.db
34 # MySQL DB for map storage (at 'hostname':'port' with flags "Flags" in database 'database' using user 'userid' password 'password' and table prefix 'prefix')
35 type: mysql
36 hostname: localhost
37 port: 3306
38 database: dynmap
39 userid: dynmap
40 password: dynmap Modify "prefix" if you want to use the
41 prefix: "" MySQL database for multiple plugins
42 flags: "allowReconnect=true&autoReconnect=true"
43 #
44 # AWS S3 bucket web site
45 #type: aws_s3
46 Do not modify the "flags" if you don't know
47 what you are doing
48 #bucketname: "dynmap-bucket-name"
49 #region: us-east-1
50 #aws_access_key_id: "<aws-access-key-id>"
51 #aws_secret_access_key: "<aws-secret-access-key>"
52
53 + components:
54 - class: org.dynmap.ClientConfigurationComponent
```

- Change `type` to `mysql` (case non-sensitive)
- Change the other highlighted values to the ones generated. [Refer to this guide.](#)
- Now save the file and restart the server to have the new storage type applied.

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