



Ankit Gupta

Founding Member

ThriveStack

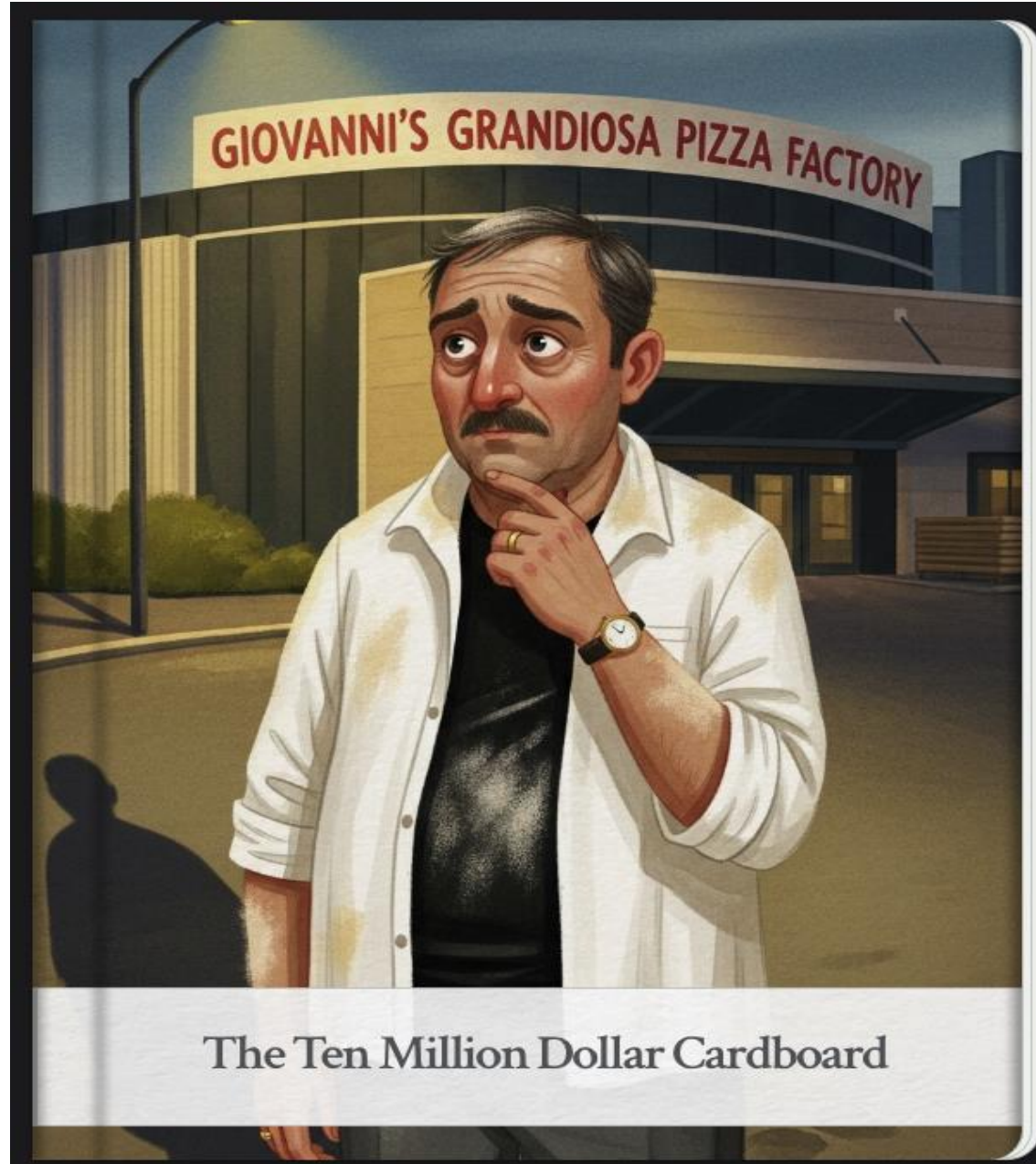
ankitg@thrivestack.in

Why We Chose at ThriveStack

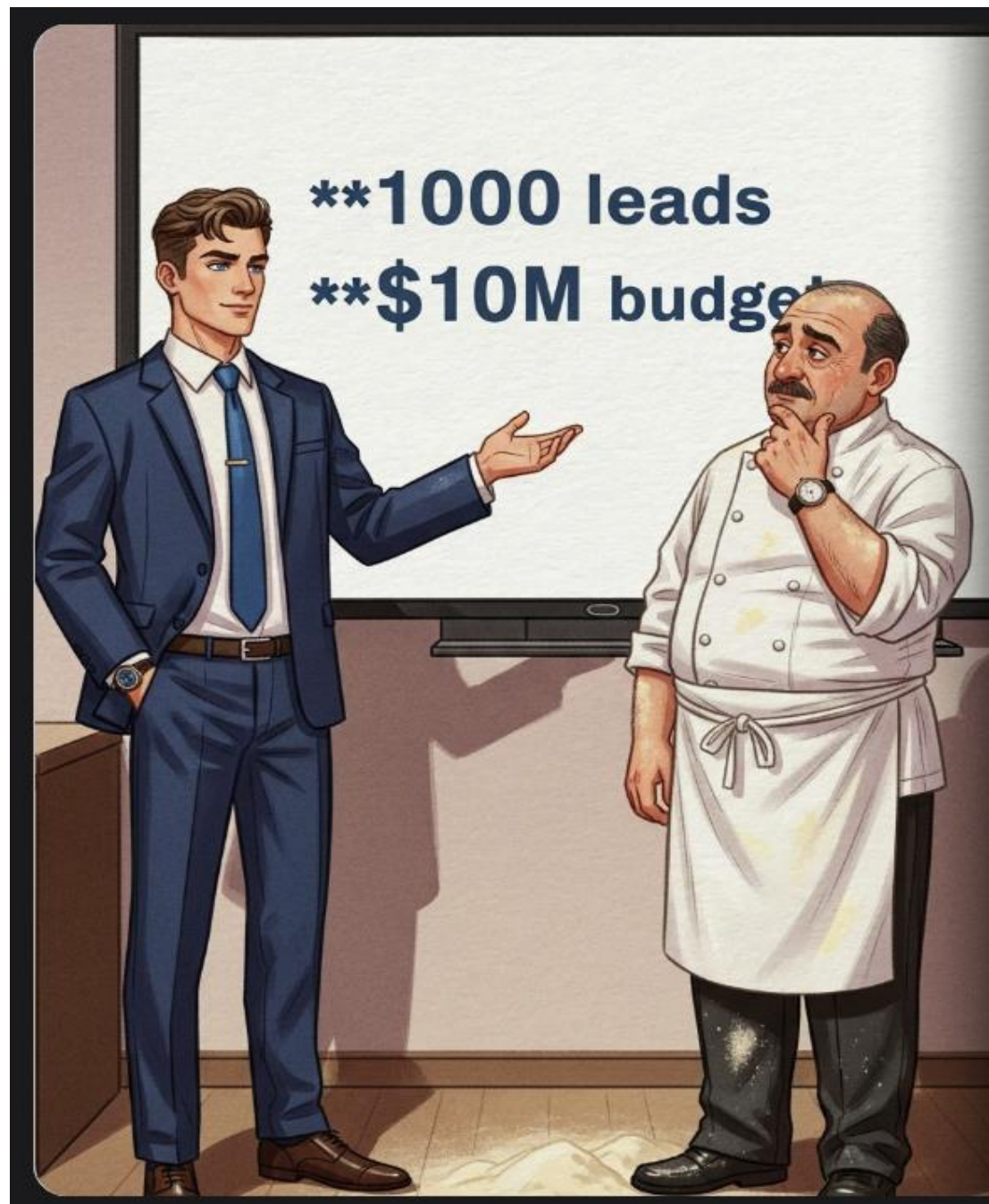
<https://www.thrivestack.ai/>

Agenda

- 1 What is ThriveStack?
- 2 How we chose Clickhouse ?
- 3 Using ClickHouse Effectively
- 4 Our Next Steps



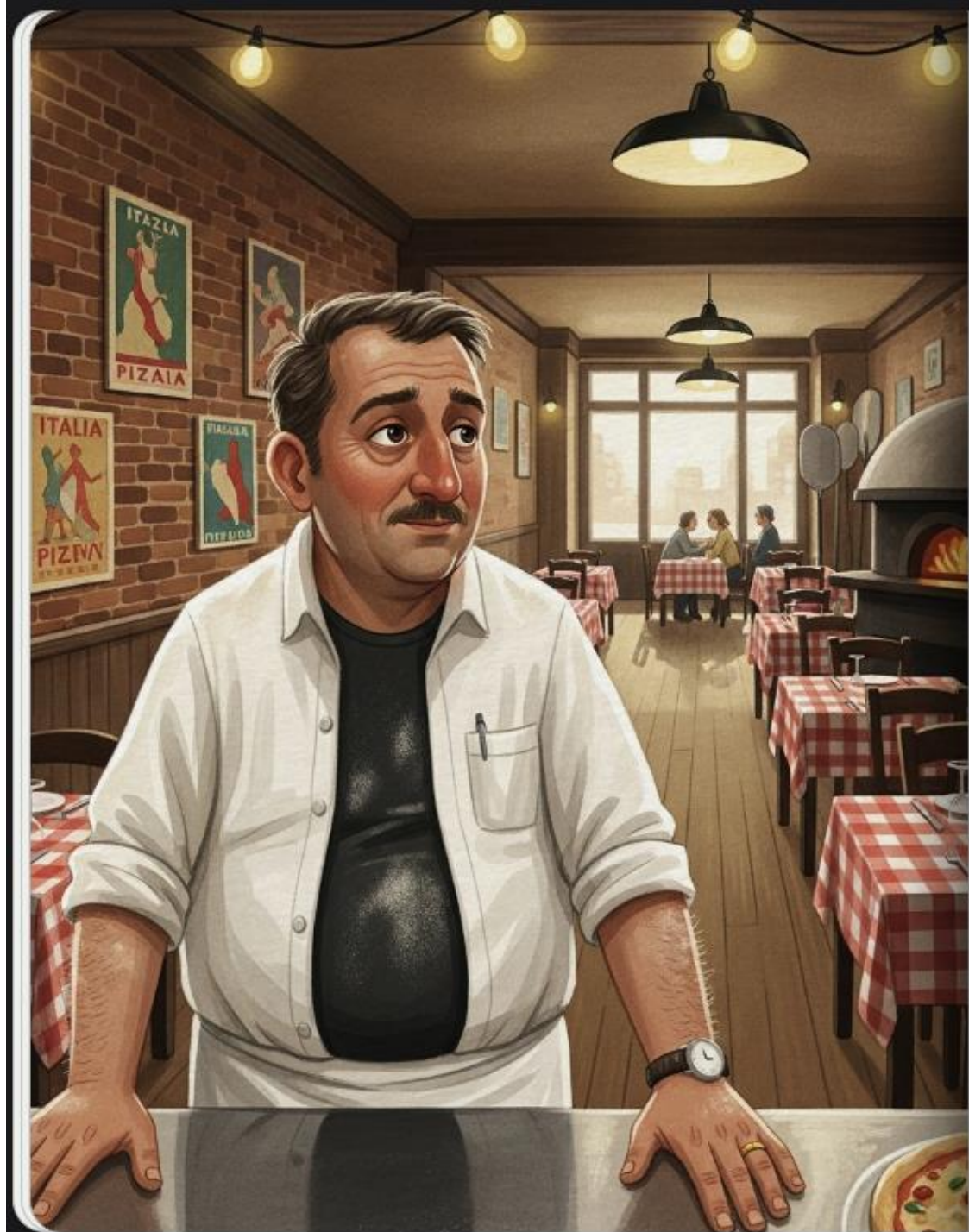
The Ten Million Dollar Cardboard



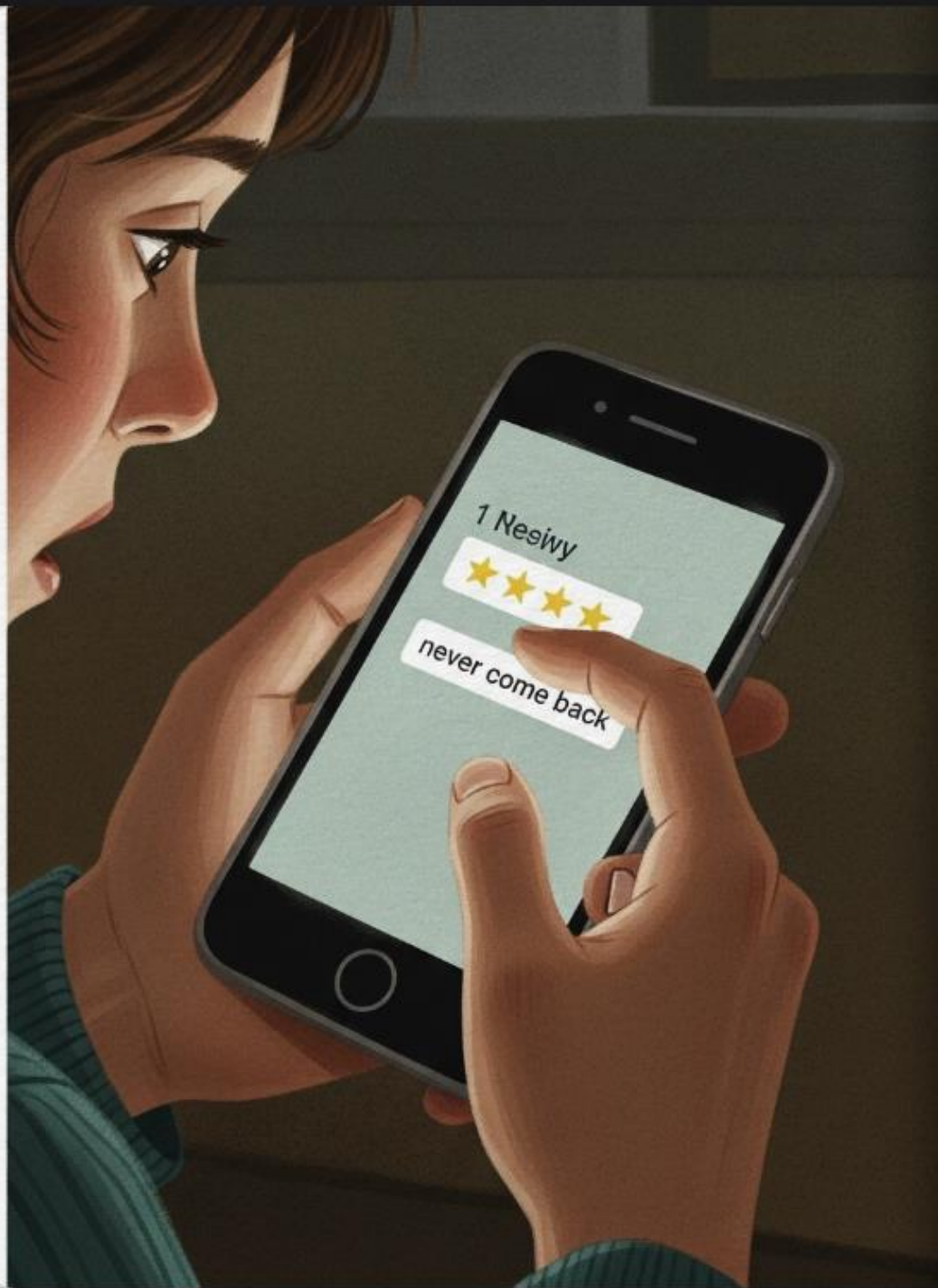
"Marketing promised you 1000 leads - you spent your \$10M budget."



"But you got 500 visitors walking in."



"Only 10 of them bought pizza."



"2 of them disliked it and vowed to never come back again."

Department Victory Laps

Marketing Team

500 website visits!

"Our campaigns are smashing it - look at this traffic surge!"

Sales Team

12 orders taken!

"CRM is performing brilliantly - pipeline's never been stronger!"

Operations Team

10 pizzas delivered!

"We're scaling delivery capacity like champions!"

Customer Service

2 complaints handled!

"Response times are excellent - customer satisfaction sorted!"



"You need to see the whole story. You need to use ThriveStack Full Journey Growth Intelligence."



"You must Measure your Growth,
Identify the Drivers, and Fix the Leaks."



The Universal Problem

This scenario plays out in countless businesses across every industry. Everyone has data, everyone has budget, but nobody has the story.

THE NEW WAY

Unified Growth Intelligence

Full Funnel

Connected

Full Journey Analytics

Seamlessly integrate marketing, product, revenue, and customer success data into a single source of truth.

Marketing 


CRM 

Product 

Revenue 

Correlated

Growth Leaks Detector

250+  powered growth signals to automatically identify growth drivers and leaks.

Consolidated

Single platform for Growth

Eliminate data and tooling silos. Align all your teams with insights, customized views and scorecards

Connected, Correlated, Consolidated



Awareness

Visitors



Acquisition

Users

Accounts



Activation

Milestones

TTV



Monetization

Revenue

Growth



Engagement

Features

Depth



Retention

Churn

At Risk



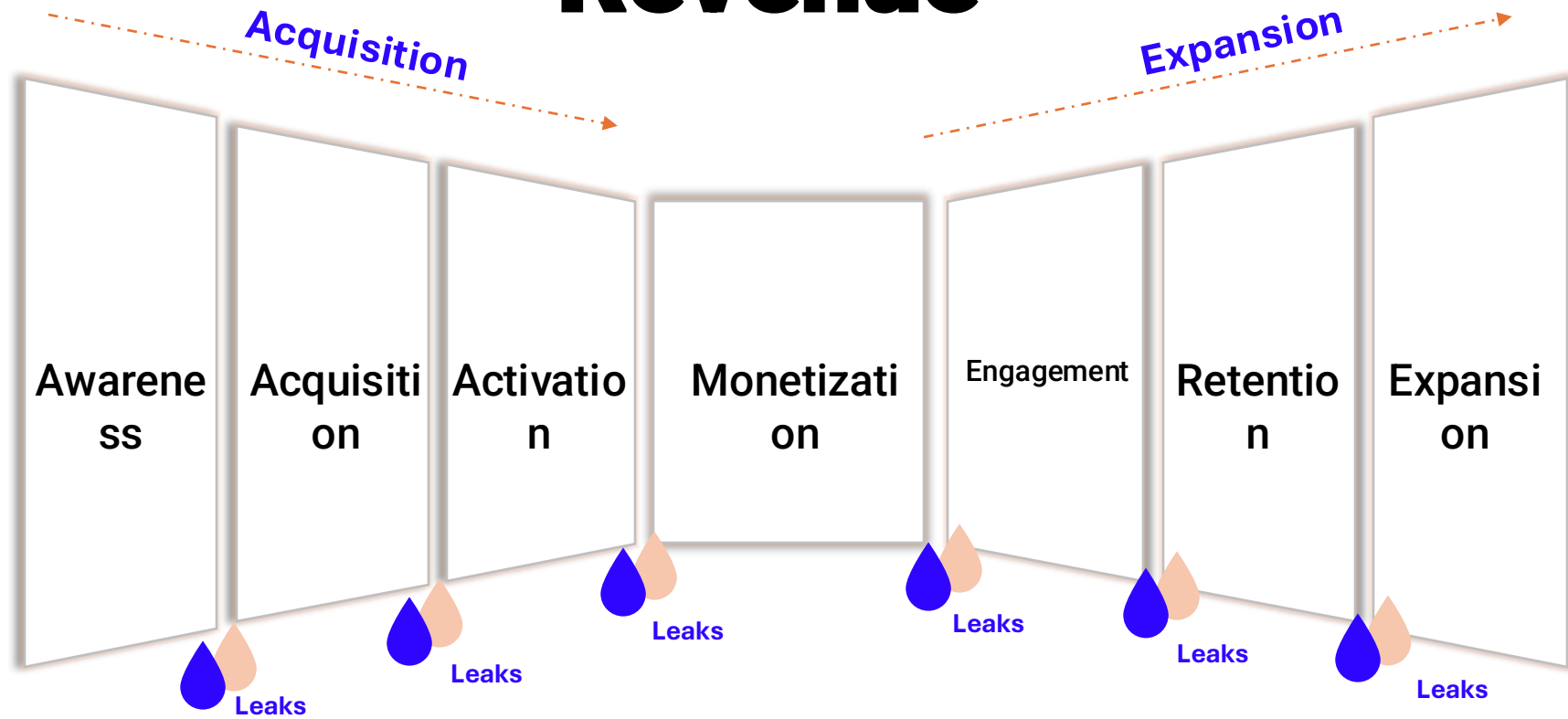
Expansion

Accounts

Revenue

Up/X Sell

Every Company leaks Customers and Revenue



The questions are...

Where?

How Much?

Why?

Can I stop them?

How ThriveStack Chose ClickHouse

Parameters for Choosing OLAP:

1 Performance Fit

Query Latency, **Throughput Metrics**, Data Volume Handling

2 Cost/Pricing Fit

Predictable Costs, Operational Costs, Infrastructure Costs, Customer Scaling

3 Technical Architecture Fit

Stack Integration, Event Streaming, CDC Support, Batch Processing, Resource Isolation, Geographic Distribution

4 Customer Analytics Use-Cases Fit

Real-Time Customer Behavior, Customer Data Models, Cohort, Behavioral Segmentation, Customer Scores

Options We Considered OLAP:

1

 ClickHouse

2

 snowflake

3

 PostgreSQL

4

 BigQuery

5

 pinot

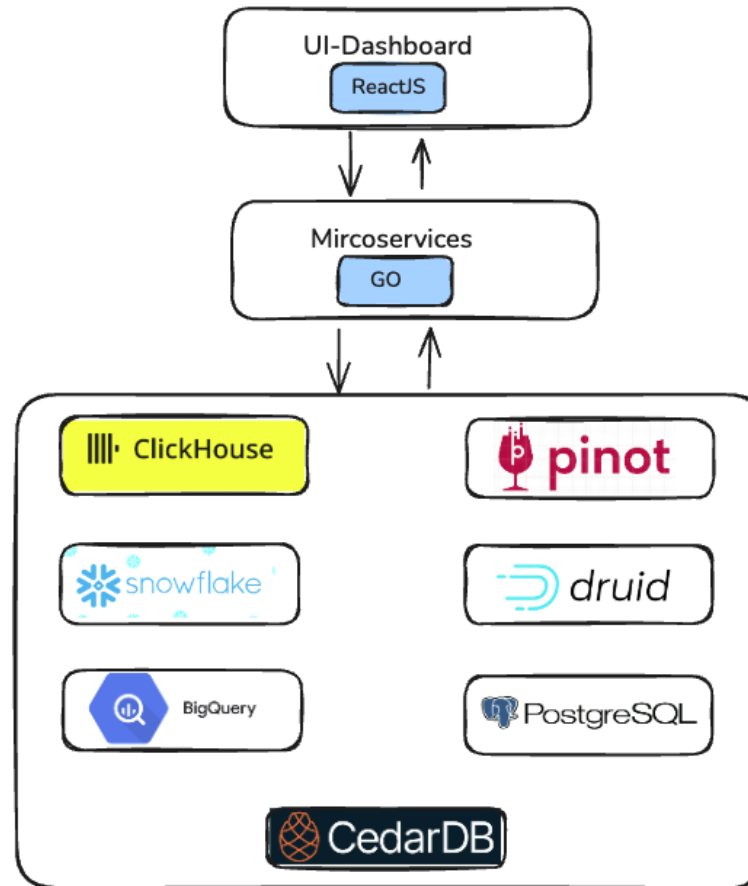
6

 druid

7

 CedarDB

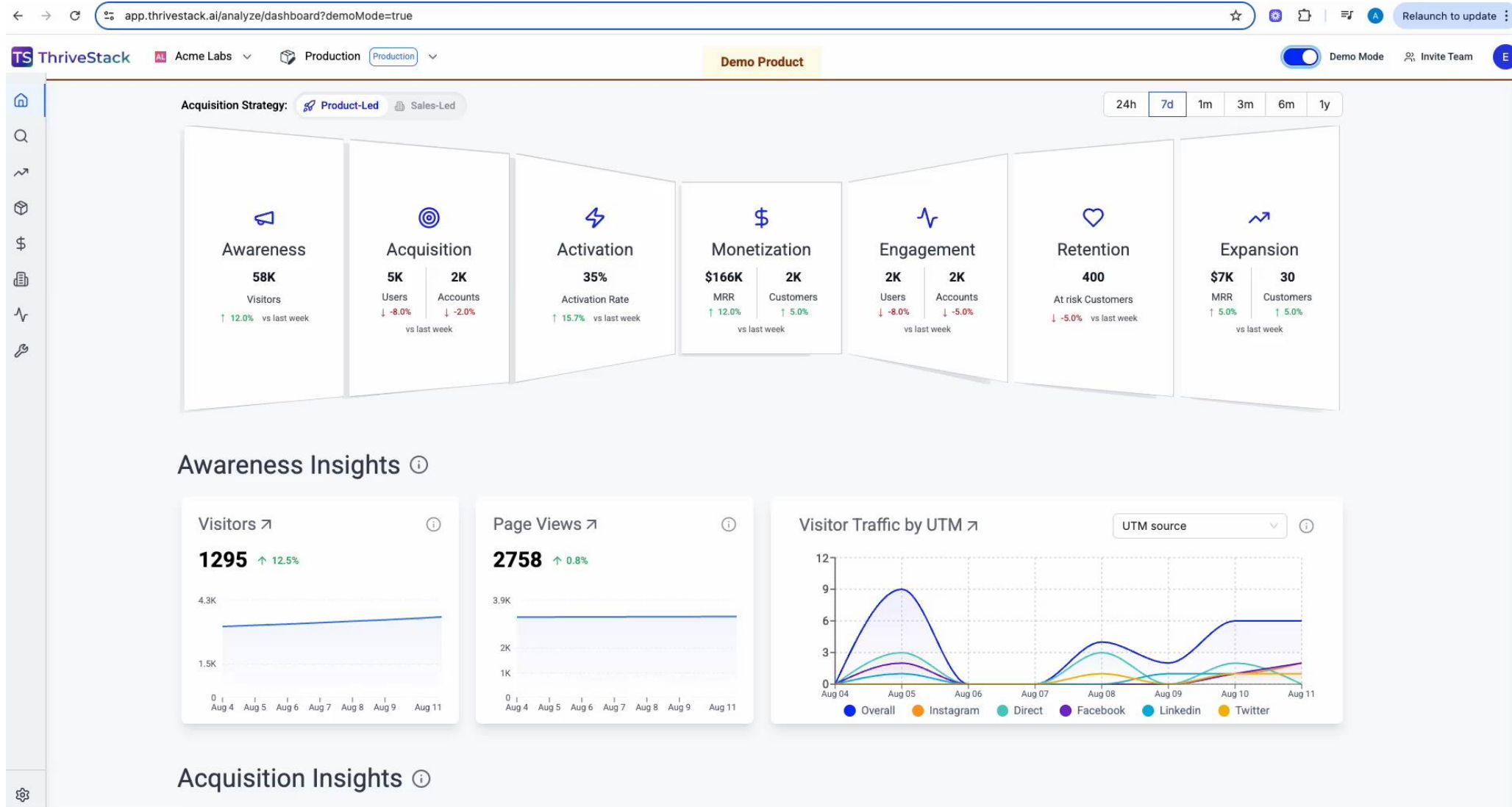
Test Setup



Total Metrics: **47** [Real Time + Score Computation + Correlation]

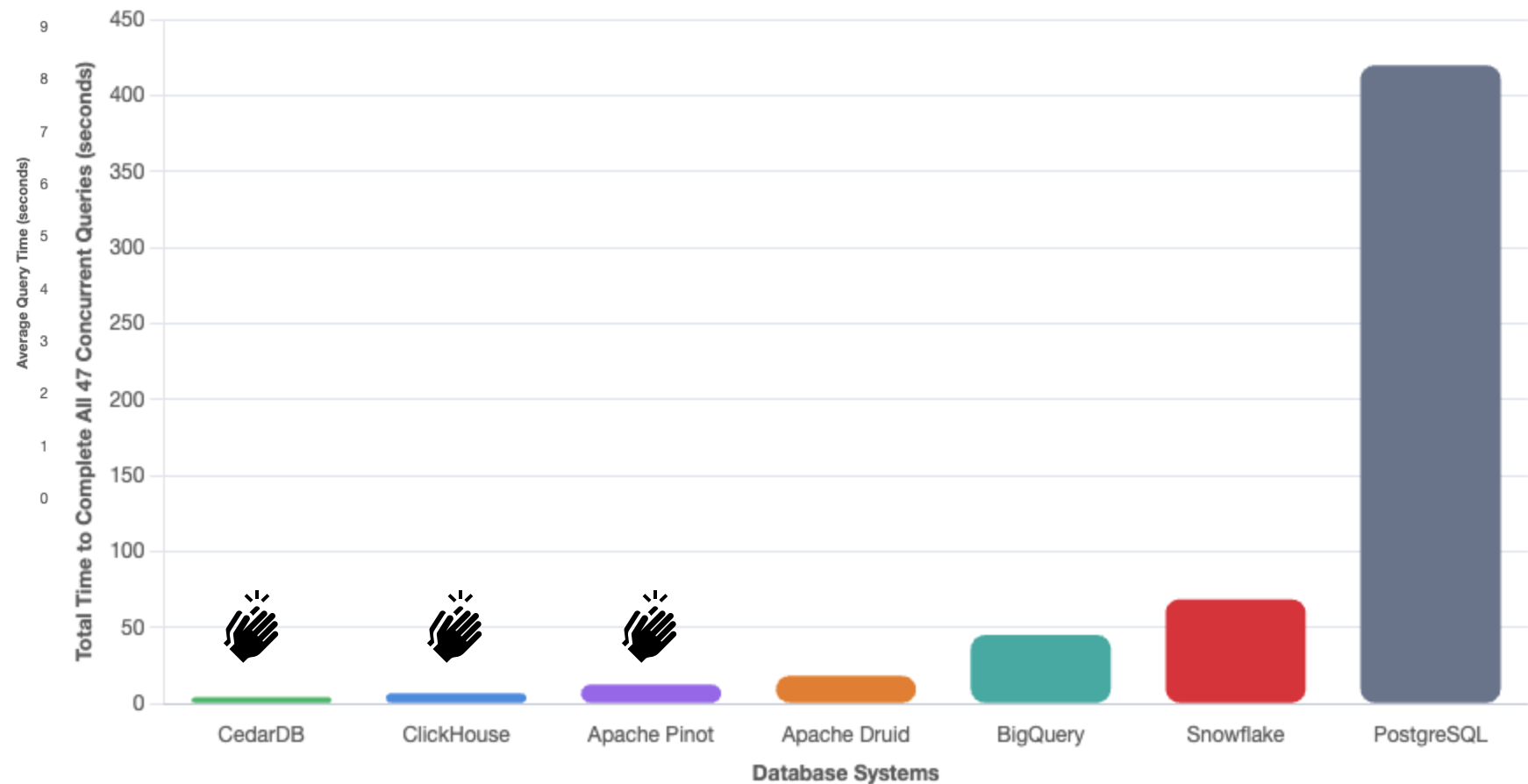
Data : **14** million rows + **12** tables + **12** GB Size

Use-Case & Metrics



Performance Results

Concurrent Query Performance: 47 Queries Running Simultaneously



Database	Total Time for 47 Concurrent Queries
CedarDB	4.2s
ClickHouse	6.8s
Apache Pinot	12.5s
Apache Druid	18.3s
BigQuery	45.2s
Snowflake	1m 8s
PostgreSQL	7m 0s

Total Metrics: **47** [Real Time + Score Computation + Correlation]
Data : **14** million rows + **12** tables + **12** GB Size

<https://benchmark.clickhouse.com>




Cost Fit Results

SYSTEM	PREDICTABLE COSTS	OPERATIONAL COSTS	INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS	CUSTOMER SCALING
<div><div>● ClickHouse</div><div></div></div>	<div>Good</div> <p>Per-minute billing with memory scaling controls. Recent 30% price increase in 2025.</p>	<div>Excellent</div> <p>Fully managed cloud service. Auto-scaling and maintenance included. Minimal ops overhead.</p>	<div>Good</div> <p>Compute: ~\$0.35–0.50/vCPU/hour. Storage: \$25.30/TiB/month. Data egress now charged.</p>	<div>Excellent</div> <p>Scales to petabytes. Auto-pause during inactivity. Linear cost scaling with usage.</p>
<div><div>● Apache Pinot</div></div>	<div>Excellent</div> <p>Open source = \$0 license. StarTree Cloud offers fixed monthly plans (\$25–299/month).</p>	<div>Poor</div> <p>Self-managed requires significant DevOps expertise. StarTree Cloud reduces this burden.</p>	<div>Variable</div> <p>Self-hosted: Your infrastructure costs. StarTree: \$0.162/vCPU-hour + storage costs.</p>	<div>Excellent</div> <p>Proven at Uber scale. Tiered storage reduces costs. Companies save \$2M+ annually vs alternatives.</p>
<div><div>● Apache Druid</div></div>	<div>Good</div> <p>Open source = \$0. AWS deployment: ~\$715–13,645/month depending on scale. Support: \$48k–96k/year.</p>	<div>Poor</div> <p>Complex to operate. Requires dedicated ops team. Imply provides managed service alternative.</p>	<div>Fair</div> <p>Higher infrastructure requirements vs competitors. Storage + compute tightly coupled.</p>	<div>Good</div> <p>Scales well but requires careful capacity planning. Non-linear cost increases at scale.</p>
<div><div>● CedarDB</div><div></div></div>	<div>Excellent</div> <p>Community Edition = Free forever. Enterprise = Usage-based pricing, costs scale with activity.</p>	<div>Good</div> <p>PostgreSQL compatible. Auto-adapts to hardware. Quick deployment, minimal configuration needed.</p>	<div>Good</div> <p>Runs on your hardware/cloud. No data transfer costs. Efficient storage utilization.</p>	<div>Good</div> <p>New system (2024). HTAP capabilities. Automatic resource adaptation to workload.</p>
<div><div>● Snowflake</div></div>	<div>Poor</div> <p>Complex credit system. Costs can escalate quickly. Difficult to estimate without monitoring.</p>	<div>Excellent</div> <p>Fully managed service. Auto-scaling, maintenance, security handled. Zero operational overhead.</p>	<div>Poor</div> <p>Storage: \$23–40/TB/month. Compute: \$2–4/credit/hour. Data transfer and feature costs extra.</p>	<div>Fair</div> <p>Excellent scalability but expensive at scale. Enterprises spend \$15k–50k/month typically.</p>
<div><div>● PostgreSQL</div></div>	<div>Excellent</div> <p>Open source = \$0 license cost. Cloud managed: \$0.04–0.05/vCPU/hour, \$5–6/GB RAM/month.</p>	<div>Variable</div> <p>Self-managed: High ops burden. Managed services: Low ops but higher costs.</p>	<div>Excellent</div> <p>Lowest infrastructure costs. Runs on minimal hardware. Efficient resource utilization.</p>	<div>Fair</div> <p>OLTP-focused. Limited analytical performance at scale. Requires read replicas for scaling.</p>
<div><div>● BigQuery</div><div></div></div>	<div>Good</div> <p>On-demand: \$5/TB processed. Flat-rate: \$8,500/month (500 slots). Storage: \$20–40/TB/month.</p>	<div>Excellent</div> <p>Serverless, fully managed. No infrastructure management. Auto-scaling included.</p>	<div>Good</div> <p>Pay per query or reserved capacity. Lower storage costs than Snowflake. Google Cloud only.</p>	<div>Excellent</div> <p>Petabyte scale. Automatic scaling. Cost-effective for large analytical workloads.</p>

Business Use-case Fit

SYSTEM	REAL-TIME CUSTOMER BEHAVIOR	CUSTOMER DATA MODELS	COHORT ANALYSIS	BEHAVIORAL SEGMENTATION	CUSTOMER SCORES
<div><div></div><div>Snowflake</div><div></div></div>	<div>Fair</div> <div>Batch processing focus. Snowpipe has latency. Not optimal for real-time dashboards.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Best-in-class data modeling. JSON support. Time travel. Data sharing.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Advanced window functions. Historical analysis via time-travel. Rich SQL analytics.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Comprehensive analytics. ML integration. Secure data sharing for segments.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Snowpark ML. Native ML functions. Statistical functions. ML platform integrations.</div>
<div><div></div><div>BigQuery</div><div></div></div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Near real-time streaming. Better for batch processing. Some latency for real-time use.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Flexible schema. Nested fields. JSON support. Table clustering.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Advanced analytical functions. Pre-built cohort templates. BigQuery ML integration.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Petabyte-scale analytics. Advanced SQL. ML integration. GCP ecosystem.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>BigQuery ML for scoring. Built-in algorithms. TensorFlow integration. AutoML.</div>
<div><div></div><div>ClickHouse</div><div></div></div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Sub-second queries on billions of events. Real-time materialized views. Stream processing.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Strong dimensional modeling. JSON support. Schema evolution. Window functions.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Native time-series functions. Retention analysis. Custom cohort calculations via SQL.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Advanced aggregations. ML functions. Real-time segment updates.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Custom scoring via SQL. Statistical functions. ML pipeline integration.</div>
<div><div></div><div>Apache Pinot</div></div>	<div>Perfect</div> <div>Built for real-time user-facing analytics. Sub-second latency. Direct Kafka ingestion.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Star-tree indexes. JSON support. Pre-aggregation. Schema evolution.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Time-based partitioning. Window functions. Requires complex SQL for cohorts.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Real-time segmentation. Bitmap indexes. High-cardinality dimensions.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Real-time scoring. Custom aggregations. ML serving integration.</div>
<div><div></div><div>Apache Druid</div></div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Real-time Kafka ingestion. Sub-second queries. Time-series analytics. Event-driven.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Dimensional model. JSON support. Roll-up capabilities. Schema flexibility.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Time-based partitioning. Retention analysis. Complex calculations need custom code.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Fast filtering. Bitmap indexes. Real-time segments. High-performance OLAP.</div>	<div>Fair</div> <div>Basic aggregations. Limited ML. Requires external tools for complex scoring.</div>
<div><div></div><div>CedarDB</div></div>	<div>Good</div> <div>HTAP capabilities. Real-time analytics on transactional data. New system (2024).</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>PostgreSQL compatible. JSON, time-series, vector support. ACID compliance.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Full SQL with window functions. Time-series analytics. PostgreSQL ecosystem.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Advanced SQL analytics. Custom functions. HTAP advantages.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Statistical functions. Vector operations. PostgreSQL ML extensions.</div>
<div><div></div><div>PostgreSQL</div></div>	<div>Limited</div> <div>OLTP-focused. Not for real-time analytics. Performance degrades at scale.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Mature relational model. JSON support. Extensive ecosystem. Custom data types.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Full SQL. Window functions. TimescaleDB extension. Performance concerns at scale.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Rich SQL. Custom aggregations. Performance issues with large segmentation.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>MADlib ML. PLPython. Statistical extensions. Rich ML ecosystem.</div>

Technical Architecture Fit

SYSTEM	STACK INTEGRATION	EVENT STREAMING	CDC SUPPORT	BATCH PROCESSING	RESOURCE ISOLATION	GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION
<div><div>● ClickHouse</div><div></div></div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>ClickHouse Cloud managed integrations. Partner ecosystem.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>ClickPipes for streaming. Native Kafka. Real-time ingestion.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>ClickPipes CDC connectors. PostgreSQL CDC support.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Cloud-native batch processing. S3/object storage integration.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Compute-compute separation. Auto-scaling. Workload isolation.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Multi-region deployment. Cross-region data sharing.</div>
<div><div>● Snowflake</div><div></div></div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Multi-cloud. 3000+ integrations. Native connectors.</div>	<div>Fair</div> <div>Snowpipe with latency. Better for micro-batch.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Streams & Tasks. Partner integrations (Fivetran, etc).</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Built for batch. Auto-scaling. Time Travel.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Virtual warehouses. Complete workload isolation.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Multi-region. Cross-cloud replication. Data sharing.</div>
<div><div>● BigQuery</div><div></div></div>	<div>Good</div> <div>GCP native. Good third-party support. Cloud-locked.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Pub/Sub integration. Dataflow streaming. Some latency.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Datastream for CDC. Third-party tools.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Petabyte batch processing. Serverless scaling.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Slot reservations. Project isolation. Fair queuing.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Multi-region datasets. Cross-region queries.</div>
<div><div>● Apache Pinot</div></div>	<div>Fair</div> <div>Kafka ecosystem. Limited BI integrations.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Built for streaming. Direct Kafka ingestion.</div>	<div>Limited</div> <div>No native CDC. Requires external CDC tools.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Hadoop/S3 batch ingestion. Offline tables.</div>	<div>Fair</div> <div>Tenant isolation. Resource management improving.</div>	<div>Fair</div> <div>Manual multi-region setup. Cross-DC replication.</div>
<div><div>● Apache Druid</div></div>	<div>Fair</div> <div>Kafka ecosystem. Limited modern integrations.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Native Kafka/Kinesis. Real-time ingestion.</div>	<div>Limited</div> <div>No native CDC. Requires external solutions.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Strong batch ingestion. Hadoop/S3 native.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Query tiers. Resource management. Multi-tenancy.</div>	<div>Fair</div> <div>Multi-region possible. Complex setup required.</div>
<div><div>● CedarDB</div></div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>PostgreSQL compatible. Existing tool ecosystem.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>HTAP capabilities. Real-time processing possible.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>PostgreSQL CDC tools compatible. Logical replication.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>HTAP batch processing. PostgreSQL tooling.</div>	<div>Fair</div> <div>Early stage. Resource management developing.</div>	<div>Limited</div> <div>New system. Geographic features under development.</div>
<div><div>● PostgreSQL</div></div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Mature ecosystem. Extensive tooling. Universal support.</div>	<div>Limited</div> <div>Not designed for streaming. Performance issues.</div>	<div>Excellent</div> <div>Native logical replication. WAL-based CDC.</div>	<div>Fair</div> <div>OLTP focused. Limited batch analytics performance.</div>	<div>Fair</div> <div>Database-level isolation. Read replicas.</div>	<div>Good</div> <div>Replication options. Multi-master with extensions.</div>

Winner



 **Overall Winner: ClickHouse** 🖐️🖐️🖐️

Winner in Cost Fit + Tech Architecture Fit + 2nd in Performance = Most claps earned across all categories!

What We Learnt About Effective Use Of ClickHouse

Effective Use Of Table engines

1

2

3

4

● MergeTree

Standard
analytical
storage

General-purpose OLAP
queries, time-series data,
event logging, raw data
storage for ad-hoc analytics

SQL

```
-- Website clickstream data CREATE TABLE clicks ( timestamp DateTime,  
user_id UInt32, page_url String, session_id String ) ENGINE =  
MergeTree() ORDER BY (timestamp, user_id);
```

● ReplacingMergeTree

Automatic
duplicate
elimination

User profiles, configuration
tables, slowly changing
dimensions where you need
the latest version of each
record

SQL

```
-- User profiles with updates CREATE TABLE users ( user_id UInt32, name  
String, email String, updated_at DateTime ) ENGINE =  
ReplacingMergeTree(updated_at) ORDER BY user_id; -- Latest record per  
user_id is kept
```

● AggregatingMergeTree

Pre-computed
metric
aggregation

Real-time dashboards, pre-
aggregated reports, KPI
tables where you need
instant aggregated results

SQL

```
-- Daily sales metrics CREATE TABLE daily_sales ( date Date, product_id  
UInt32, total_sales AggregateFunction(sum, Float64), order_count  
AggregateFunction(count, UInt32) ) ENGINE = AggregatingMergeTree()  
ORDER BY (date, product_id); -- Automatically sums sales and counts  
orders
```


Optimize Primary Key and Partitioning

1

2

3

4

✓ Best Practices

- Choose **low-cardinality** column as first part of primary key
- Use **time-based field** (e.g., event_date) for sorting advantage
- Use **ORDER BY** wisely—determines storage and query efficiency

✗ Avoid

- High-cardinality columns (e.g., UUIDs) in **ORDER BY**
- Overcomplicating primary keys with too many columns

✓ Good Example:

```
CREATE TABLE events( event_date Date, user_id UInt32, event_type String, event_value Float32 ) ENGINE = MergeTree() ORDER BY (event_date, user_id);
```

✓ Best Practices

- Partition on **date-based columns** (e.g., toYYYYMM(event_date)) for time-series data
- Keep partition sizes between **10M - 100M rows** to avoid small-file issues

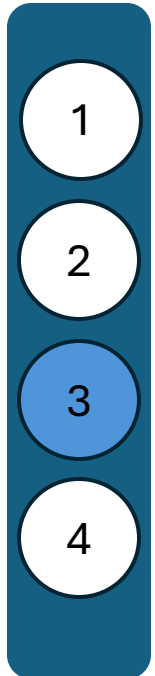
✗ Avoid

- Excessive partitioning (too many small partitions slow down queries)
- Partitioning on high-cardinality columns like user IDs

📅 Monthly Partitioning Example:

```
CREATE TABLE logs ( log_date Date, log_level String, message String ) ENGINE = MergeTree() PARTITION BY toYYYYMM(log_date) ORDER BY (log_date, log_level);
```

Precompute Aggregations using MV



Raw Data: sales_events			
date	product	amount	quantity
2024-01-15	Laptop	1200	1
2024-01-15	Laptop	1400	1
2024-01-15	Phone	800	2
2024-01-15	Laptop	1100	1

New data
→
triggers

Auto-Aggregation
GROUP BY date, product
SUM(amount) as revenue
SUM(quantity) as units
COUNT() as orders

Stores
→
results

Materialized View: daily_sales				
date	product	revenue	units	ord
2024-01-15	Laptop	3700	3	3
2024-01-15	Phone	800	2	1

Without Materialized View

- Scan all 4 raw rows every query
- Calculate SUM, COUNT on-the-fly
- Slow performance with large datasets

With Materialized View

- Query 2 pre-calculated rows
- Aggregations already computed
- Instant results regardless of data size

ClickHouse MCP Integrations

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

UsageTrendChart.tsx

clouds_desktop_config.json

```
1 {
2   "mcpServers": {
3     "mcp-clickhouse": {
4       "command": "jq",
5       "args": [
6         "-r",
7         "--with",
8         "mcp-clickhouse",
9         "--pyPath",
10        "3.13",
11        "mcp-clickhouse"
12      ],
13      "env": {
14        "CLICKHOUSE_HOST": "xxxxxxxxxx-east-1-usw.clickhouse.cloud",
15        "CLICKHOUSE_PORT": "8443",
16        "CLICKHOUSE_USER": "xxxxxxxxxx",
17        "CLICKHOUSE_PASSWORD": "xxxxxxxxxx",
18        "CLICKHOUSE_SECURE": "true",
19        "CLICKHOUSE_VERIFY": "true",
20        "CLICKHOUSE_CONNECT_TIMEOUT": "30",
21        "CLICKHOUSE_SEND_RECEIVE_TIMEOUT": "30"
22      }
23    }
24  }
25 }
```

New User Signups in Last 7 Days

I'll check all tables to find one that might contain user signup information:

1. list_tables

Now let me check what kind of events are in the 'events' table to see if there are signup events:

m. run_select_query

Great! I found that the 'events' table contains a 'signed_up' event. Now let me get the new users who signed up in the last 7 days:

m. run_select_query

Now let me get a count of unique users who signed up in the last 7 days:

m. run_select_query

Let me also check the signup counts by day:

m. run_select_query

Request

{
 "query": "
SELECT
 toDate(timestamp) AS signup_date,
 COUNT(DISTINCT user_id) AS user_count
FROM default.events
WHERE event_name = 'signed_up'
AND timestamp >= DATE_SUB(NOW(), INTERVAL 7 DAY);
"}

Let me create a visualization of the new signups over the last 7 days:

New User Signups - Last 7 Days

Interactive artifact

Reply to Claude...

Claude-3.7 Sonnet

New User Signups - Last 7 Days

Total unique signups: 64

Date	New Users
05-09	9
05-10	3
05-11	1
05-12	16
05-13	12
05-14	14
05-15	10
05-16	9

The Results...

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

20% Reduction

in Engineering Resources

PRODUCT EXPERIMENTATION

3x faster

in release velocity

Develop → Release → Feedback

COGS COSTS

40% higher

More engineering resources now use
ClickHouse as opposed to only Backend /
Data engineers

Thank you



Give it a spin

Experience it yourself, at your own pace

Signup & try

<https://www.thrivestack.ai/>

Try the demo mode

After you signup, try the demo mode at the top of the screen



Schedule a demo/Onboarding

Bring in your team for a Demo/product onboarding

- Learn how to get the best out of the product
- Customize it to the stage of the company

Schedule a call

