Filters and sort benchmark

Stress tests various query filters (with optional sorting and counting).

Usage

```
NUM NODES=1000 NUM PAGES=1000 FILTER=eq SORT=1 TEXT=1 COUNT=1 yarn bench
```

Description

All queries have limit=100 (although some of them may return just several items or 0).

Env vars:

- NUM NODES: The number of nodes created (1000 by default)
- NUM PAGES: The number of pages created (1000 by default, must be <= NUM NODES)
- FILTER . Available values:
 - eq : captures 1/4 of all nodes (default)
 - eq-id: captures a single node by id
 - eq-uniq: captures a single node by unique value (e.g. slug)
 - eq-two-fields : applies eq filter to two fields and captures 1/4 of all nodes
 - o elemMatch-eq : captures 1/2 of all nodes
 - o in : captures 1/2 of all nodes
 - o gt: the first query captures all nodes, the last one 0 nodes
 - It: the first query captures 0 nodes, the last all nodes
 - gt-lt: any query captures 1000 items; last 1000 pages will capture from 999 to 0 (gt: currentPage, lt: currentPage + 1000)
 - o nin : captures 1/2 of all nodes
 - o ne : captures 3/4 of all nodes
 - \circ regex : captures from 1/4 to 1/3 of all nodes (simple and fast regexp)
- SORT . Available values:
 - o 0 : no sort (default)
 - 1 : sorts by random number
 - comma-separate list of fields (e.g. SORT=fooBar, random sorts by fields [foo, bar])
- TEXT . Available values:
 - o 0 : small nodes without big text content (default)
 - 1 : adds 4kb of random text to each node. Note: text is returned by graphql queries, so it affects page-data.json file size.
- COUNT . Available values:
 - o 0 : query doesn't request total count of items (default)
 - 1 : adds totalCount to query request

Example

Let's figure out time complexity of <code>gt</code> filter. To make this happen - let's run the benchmark 3 times with the same number of pages but growing number of nodes:

run 1:

NUM_NODES=1000 FILTER=gt yarn bench

run 2:

NUM_NODES=10000 FILTER=gt yarn bench

run 3:

NUM_NODES=100000 FILTER=gt yarn bench