### 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
  - elemMatch-eq: captures 1/2 of all nodes
  - in: captures 1/2 of all nodes
  - gt: the first query captures all nodes, the last one 0 nodes
  - lt: 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)
  - nin: captures 1/2 of all nodes
  - ne: captures 3/4 of all nodes
  - regex: captures from 1/4 to 1/3 of all nodes (simple and fast regexp)
- SORT. Available values:
  - 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:
  - 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:
  - 0: query doesn't request total count of items (default)
  - 1: adds totalCount to query request

# Example

Let's figure out time complexity of gt 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