

# How fast can PostgreSQL go?

Figures, Numbers, Benchmarks about how fast can PostgreSQL go!

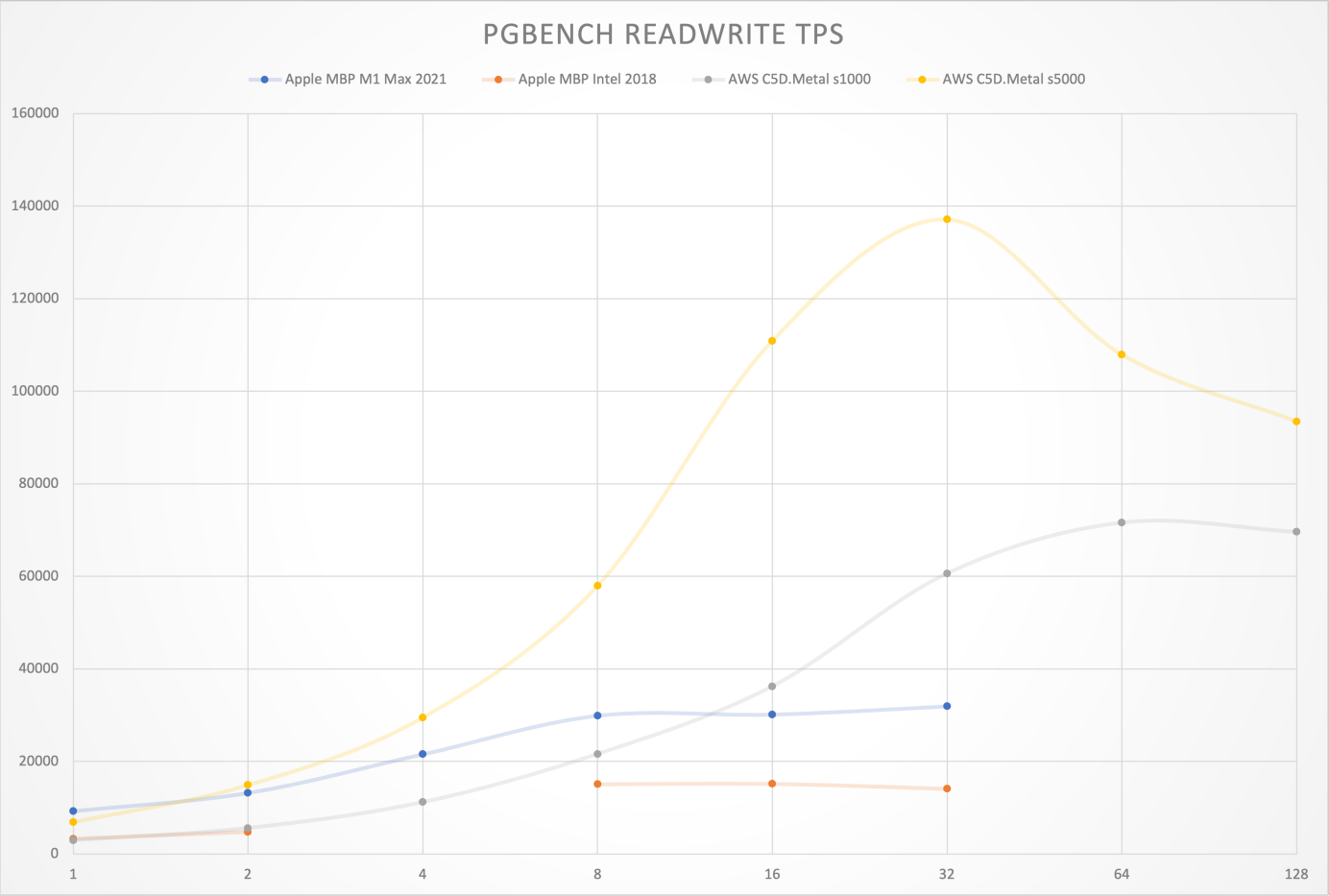
- <https://github.com/Vonng/pgtpc>
- [pgbench](#): Meaure PostgreSQL performance on different hardwares.
- [sysbench](#): Compare PostgreSQL performance with MySQL & other databases
- [tpc-h](#): Measure PostgreSQL Analysis performance and compare to other AP systems
- Author: [Vonng](#)

## PGBENCH

PostgreSQL have marvelous OTLP performance measured with pgbench (TPC-B Like).

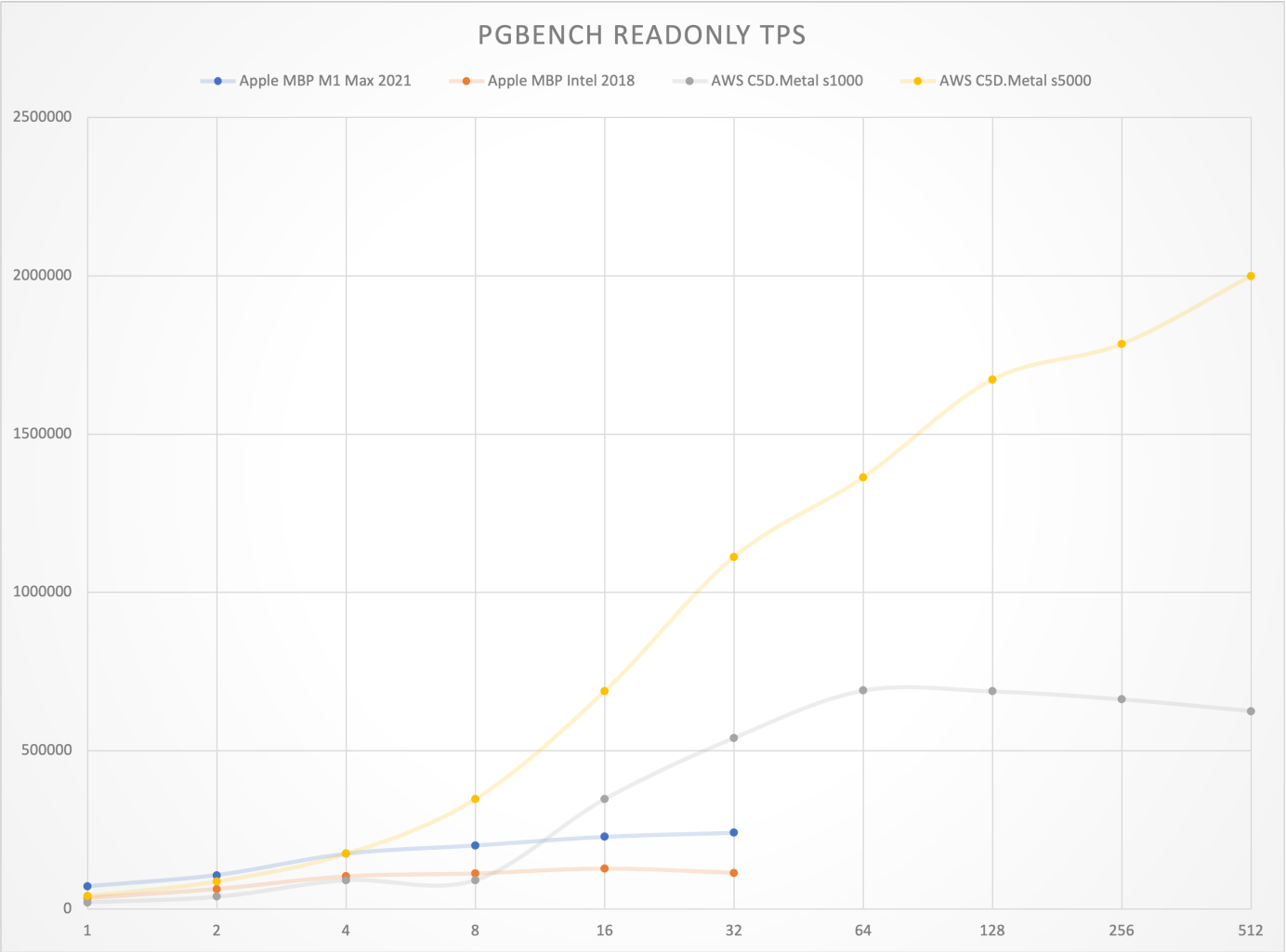
Record: 2M point select QPS, 137K write TPS (1 Xact = 5 Queries / USUUI )

### PGBENCH READ WRITE TPS



RW TPS	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128
Apple MBP M1 Max 2021	9254	13201	21549	29882	30130	31903		
Apple MBP Intel 2018	3301	4757		15067	15141	14075		
AWS C5D.Metal s1000	2947	5602	11199	21607	36237	60636	71624	69629
AWS C5D.Metal s5000	6864	14904	29481	57959	110893	137127	107960	93477

PGBENCH READ-ONLY TPS



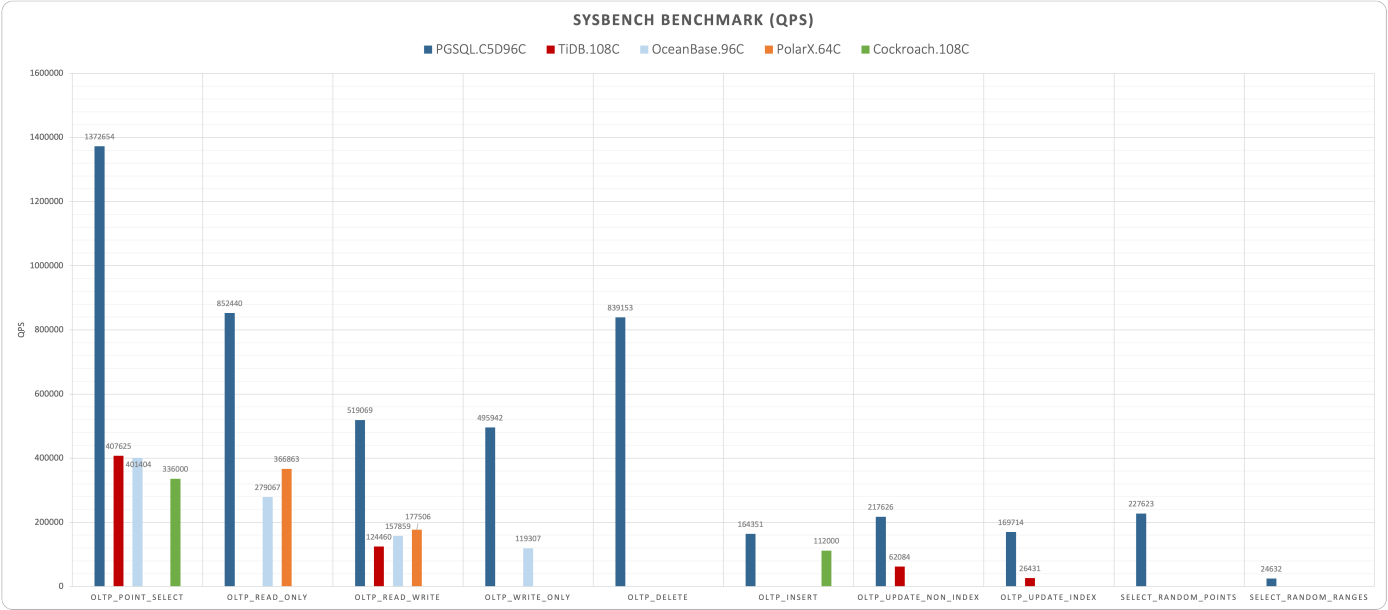
RO TPS	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512
Apple MBP M1 Max 2021	71748	107309	174629	200917	228209	240841				
Apple MBP Intel 2018	34715	63141	102741	112033	127438	113870				
AWS C5D.Metal s1000	21583	39309	91535	91535	347259	540355	689821	687448	662552	625849
AWS C5D.Metal s5000	40284	87247	174382	346922	687244	1111431	1362714	1671769	1784125	1998580

# SYSBENCH

PGSQL has a similar write performance and significantly better read performance to MySQL.

PGSQL & MYSQL both overwhelm several "Distributed Databases".

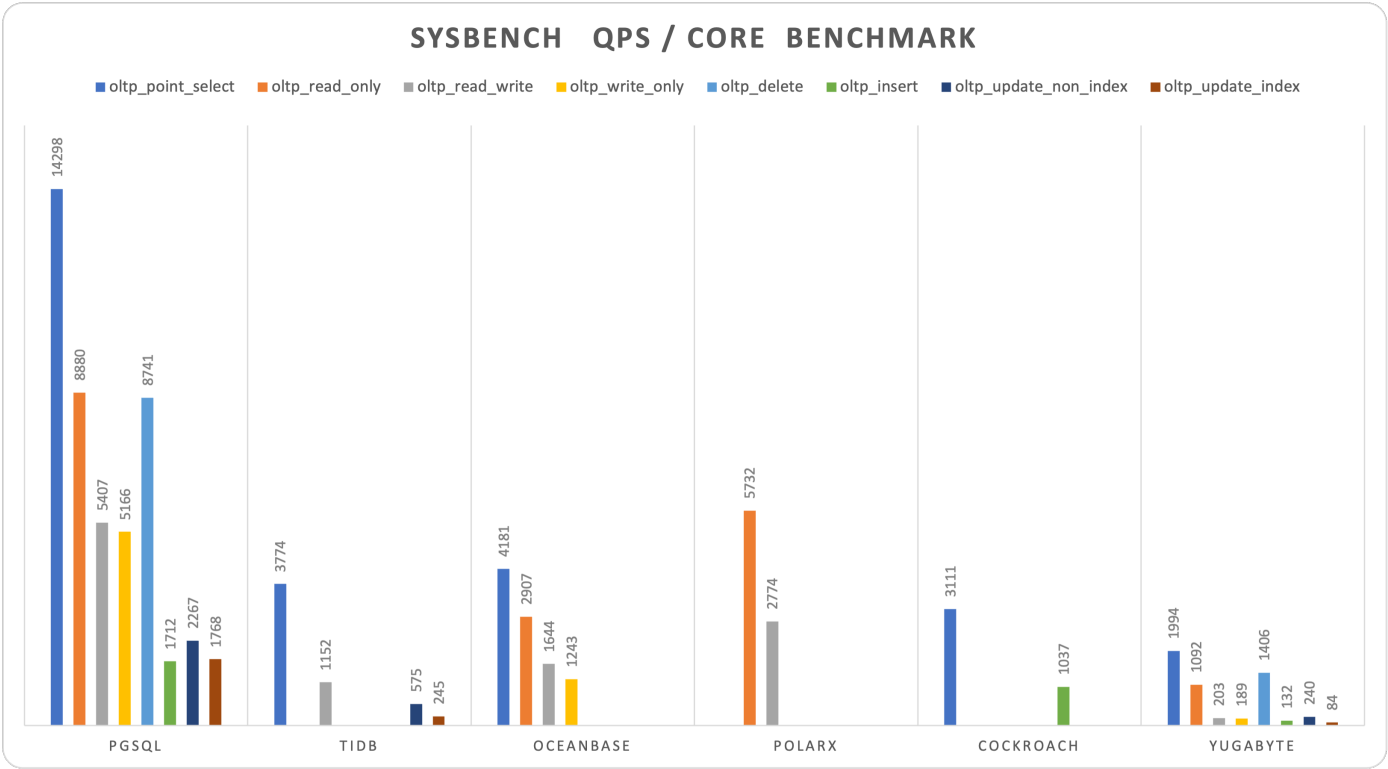
Database	PGSQL.C5D96C	TiDB.108C	OceanBase.96C	PolarX.64C	Cockroach	Yugabyte
oltp_point_select	1372654	407625	401404		336000	95695
oltp_read_only	852440		279067	366863		52416
oltp_read_write	519069	124460	157859	177506		9740
oltp_write_only	495942		119307			9090
oltp_delete	839153					67499
oltp_insert	164351				112000	6348
oltp_update_non_index	217626	62084				11496
oltp_update_index	169714	26431				4052
select_random_points	227623					
select_random_ranges	24632					
Machine	c5d.metal	m5.xlarge x3 i3.4xlarge x3 c5.4xlarge x3	ecs.hfg7.8xlarge x3 ecs.hfg7.8xlarge x1	Enterprise	c5d.9xlarge x3	c5.4xlarge x3
Spec	96C 192G	108C 510G	96C 384G	64C 256G	108C 216G	48C 96G
Table	16 x 10M	16 x 10M	30 x 10M	1 x 160M	N/A	10 x 0.1M
CPU	96	108	96	64	108	48
Source	<a href="#">Vonng</a>	<a href="#">TiDB</a>	<a href="#">OceanBase</a>	<a href="#">PolarDB</a>	<a href="#">Cockroach</a>	<a href="#">YugaByte</a>



# Sysbench: Fair Play

If we normalize QPS performance with CPU cores used, it will be like:

Testcase	PGSQL	TiDB	OceanBase	PolarX	Cockroach	Yugabyte
oltp_point_select	14298	3774	4181		3111	1994
oltp_read_only	8880		2907	5732		1092
oltp_read_write	5407	1152	1644	2774		203
oltp_write_only	5166		1243			189
oltp_delete	8741					1406
oltp_insert	1712				1037	132
oltp_update_non_index	2267	575				240
oltp_update_index	1768	245				84



## References

- [AWS c5d.metal \(NORMAL\)](#)
- [Reference: TiDB 6.1](#)
- [Reference: OceanBase 3.1](#)
- [Reference: PolarDB-X](#)

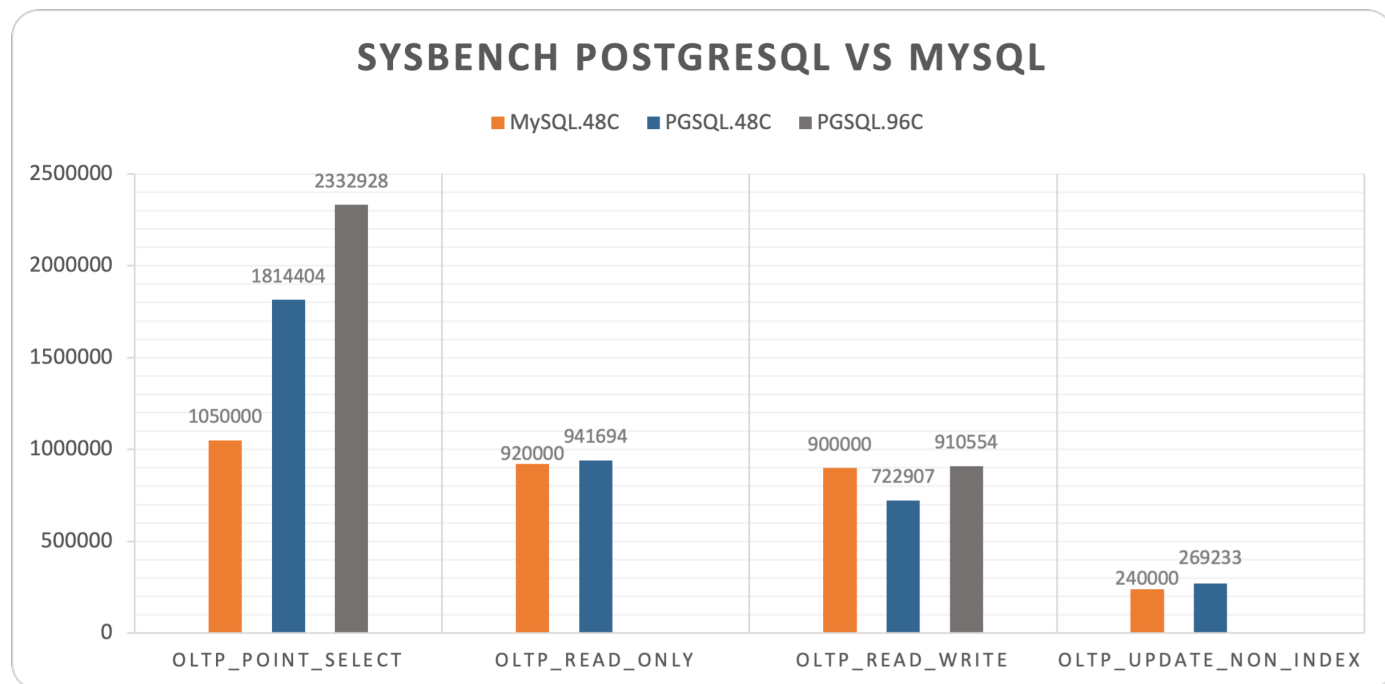
# SYSBENCH: Dirty Hack

## PGSQL vs MySQL: OLTP Performance

MySQL Official Site - Why MySQL - Benchmarks - [MySQL 8.0](#) Have a blantant bench result.

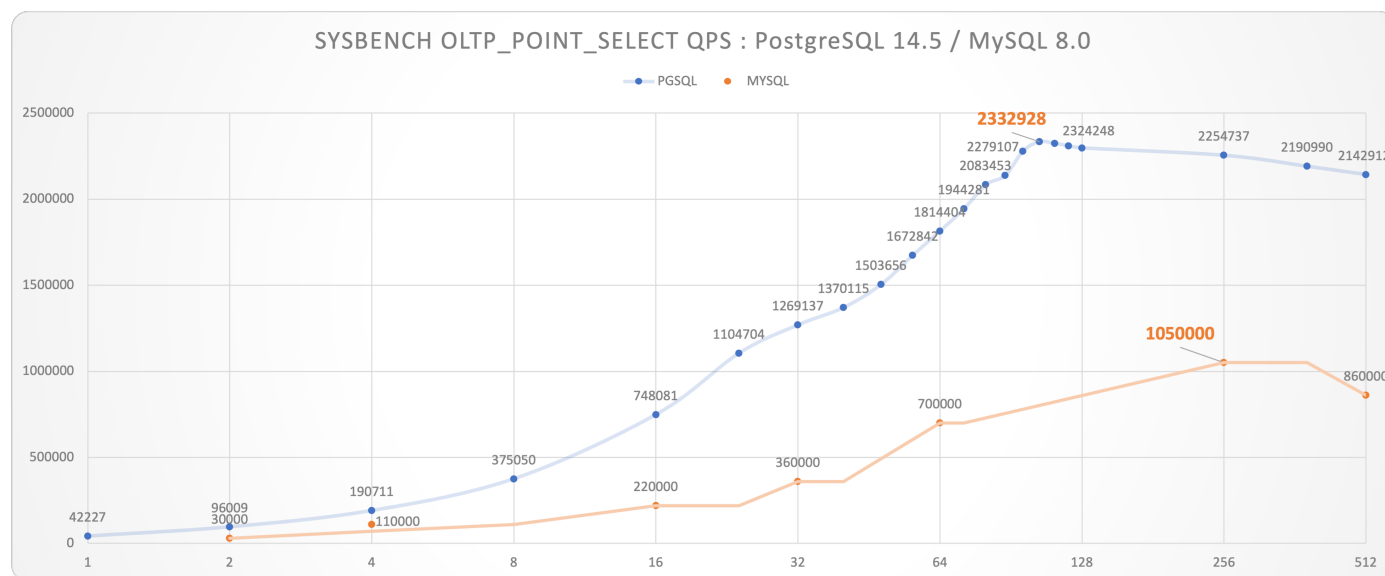
Which turns off checksum, double write, binlog, PFS, and fsync and use latin-1 charset. Which makes it a toy and impossible to use in real-world production environment.

However we can using the same dirty hack in PostgreSQL and see how far it goes.



- [Reference: MySQL](#)
- [AWS c5d.metal \(EXTREME\)](#)

## PGSQL vs MySQL: OLTP Point Select



# TPC-H

PostgreSQL has pretty good OLAP performance / effect comparing to other Ad-hoc AP systems.

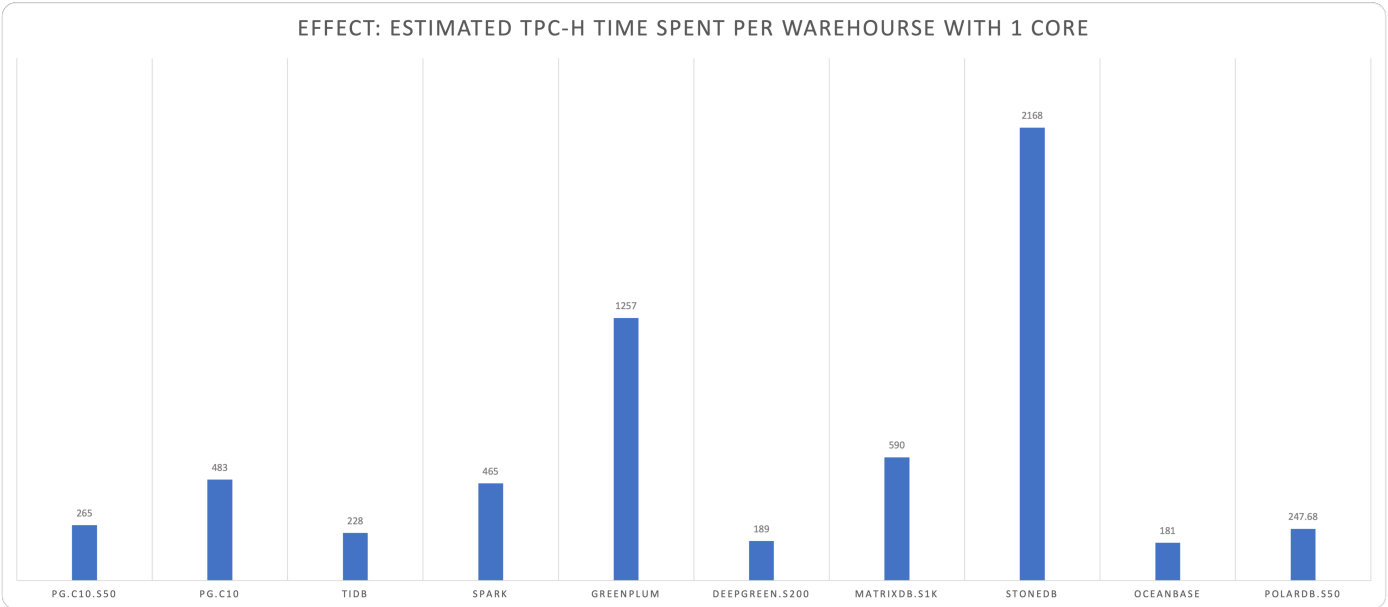
PostgreSQL can finish tpc-h50 in 22min, and tpc-h100 in 80min on a 10C laptop.

Scale Factor	Time (s)	CPU	Environment	Comment
1	8	10	10C / 64G	apple m1 max
10	56	10	10C / 64G	apple m1 max
50	1327	10	10C / 64G	apple m1 max
100	4835	10	10C / 64G	apple m1 max
1	13.51	8	8C / 64G	z1d.2xlarge
10	133.35	8	8C / 64G	z1d.2xlarge

## Comparison

We can measure relative AP effectiveness by normalize CPU core numbers, Scale Factors. Just for a rough references: Effect = Estimated TPC-H Time spent completing 1 Warehouse using 1 Core.

Effect = Time / Scale Factor \* CPU



Database	SF	Time (s)	CPU	Environment	Comment	Source	Effect
PostgreSQL	1	8	10	10C / 64G	apple m1 max	<a href="#">Vonng</a>	80
PostgreSQL	10	56	10	10C / 64G	apple m1 max	<a href="#">Vonng</a>	56
PostgreSQL	50	1327	10	10C / 64G	apple m1 max	<a href="#">Vonng</a>	265
PostgreSQL	100	4835	10	10C / 64G	apple m1 max	<a href="#">Vonng</a>	484
PostgreSQL	1	13.51	8	8C / 64G	z1d.2xlarge	<a href="#">Vonng</a>	108
PostgreSQL	10	133.35	8	8C / 64G	z1d.2xlarge	<a href="#">Vonng</a>	107
TiDB	100	190	120	120C / 570G		<a href="#">TiDB</a>	228
Spark	100	388	120	120C / 570G		<a href="#">TiDB</a>	466
Greenplum	100	436	288	120C / 570G		<a href="#">TiDB</a>	1256
DeepGreen	200	148	256	288C / 1152G		<a href="#">Digoal</a>	189
MatrixDB	1000	2306	256	256C / 1024G		<a href="#">MXDB</a>	590
Hive	1000	59599	256	256C / 1024G		<a href="#">MXDB</a>	15257
StoneDB	100	3388	64	64C / 128G		<a href="#">StoneDB</a>	2168
ClickHouse	100	11537	64	64C / 128G		<a href="#">StoneDB</a>	7384
OceanBase	100	189	96	96C / 384G		<a href="#">OceanBase</a>	181
PolarDB	50	387	32	32C / 128G		<a href="#">Aliyun</a>	248
PolarDB	50	755	16	16C / 64G		<a href="#">Aliyun</a>	242