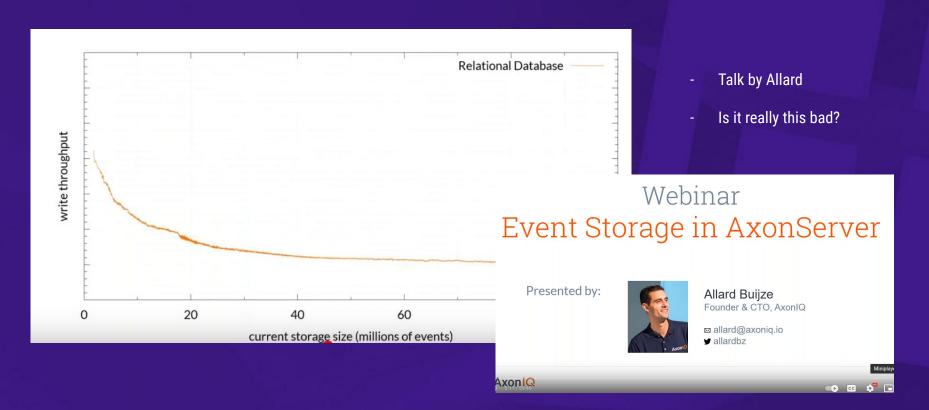


Axon Server Benchmarks

Marco Amann | digital frontiers



Motivation





Metrics



Throughput

Single Producer Multiple Producers Stability over time

Storage space

(Latency)



Contestants







Axon Server

Mongodb



Machines

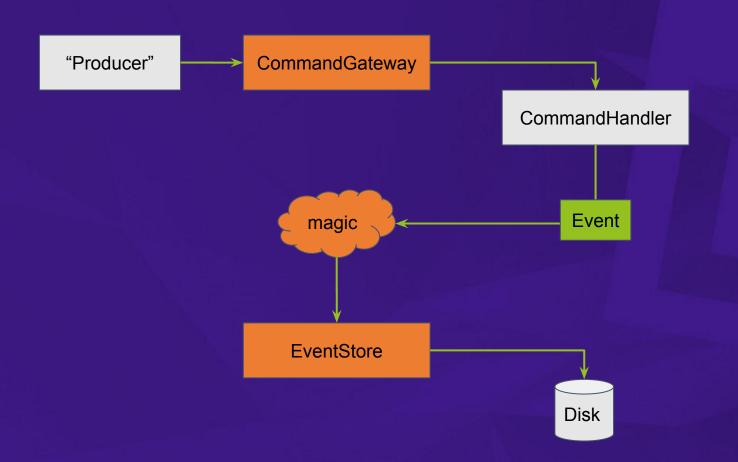
Small Virtual Server Beefy Virtual Server Bare Metal Server Dev Machine 14€/month 59€/month > 1300€/month N.A. Shared Shared **Dedicated Dedicated** 4 Cores 16 Cores 80 Cores 24 Cores 8 GB RAM 32 GB RAM **256 GB RAM** 160 GB SSD **300 GB SSD** 2x 3.4 TB NVME

32 GB RAM 1x 256 GB M2 SSD

Completely different system



Application





One or more producers?

Can we produce another command without knowing if the current one failed?

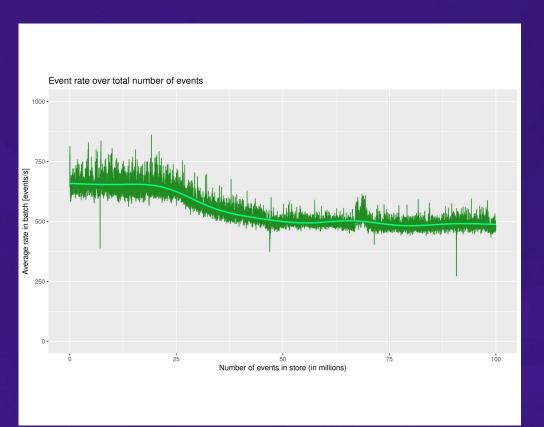


Stability

All these benchmarks ran on the small virtual server



Postgres

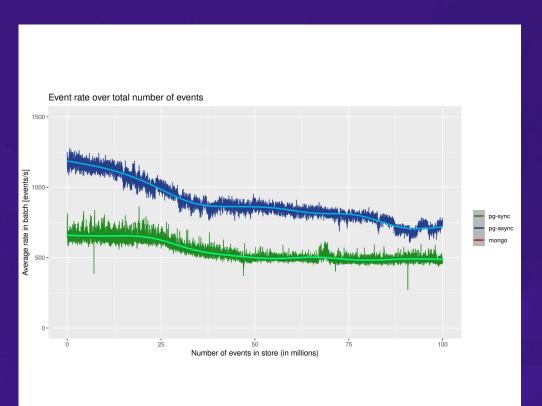


100 Million Events (about 2 days)

Averages of batches (1000 events each)



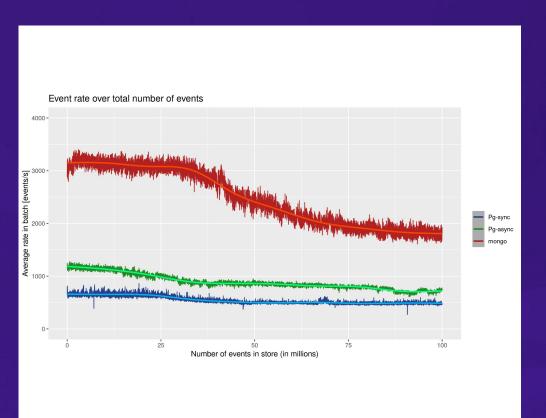
Postgres: Sync vs Async



Async: disabled fsync



Postgres vs Mongo

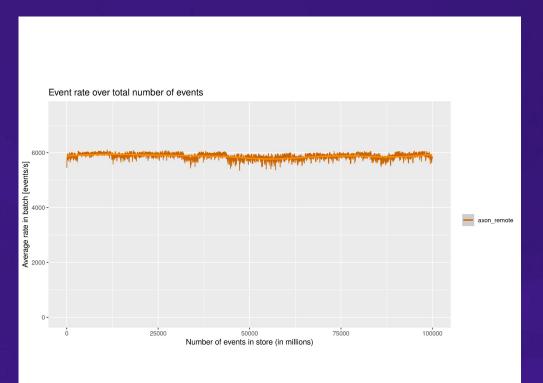


Mongo was much faster on remote machine.

On the dev machine, async-pg and mongo were equally fast.



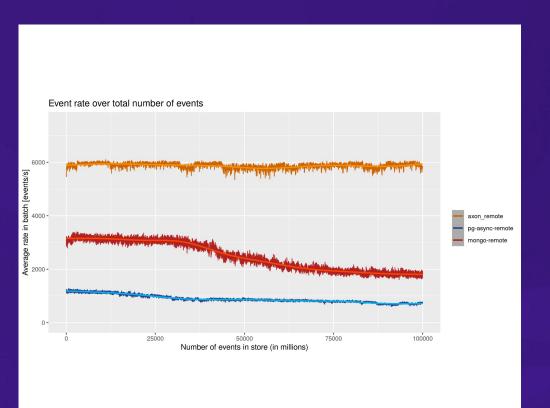
Axon



Nearly no decrease!



Axon vs Mongo vs Postgres



Axon shows nearly no decrease over time.

Axon is much faster than postgres with a **single** producer (see slide 23).

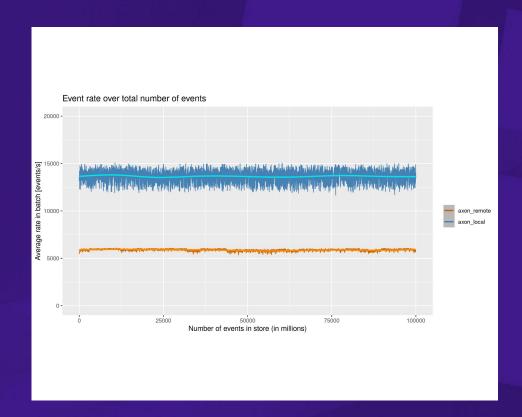


Axon on better Hardware

Axon can make use of faster hardware.

Let's see how the others keep up!

But first: storage



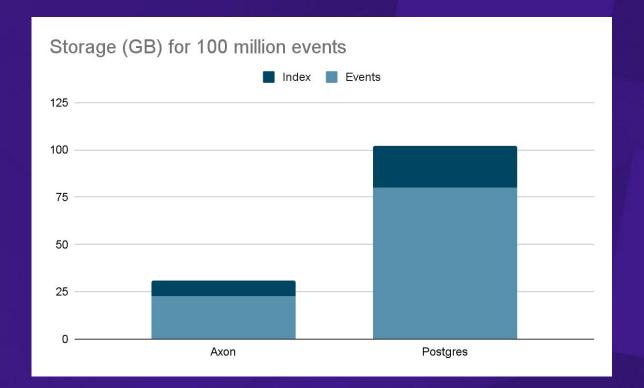


Storage size

Note:

- Small Events
- No tuning for space

Postgres storage cleanup (VACUUM FULL) did never complete





Latency and Throughput

For EventStores, storage throughput is no concern in most cases.

Latency:

- Read
- Write
- Sync

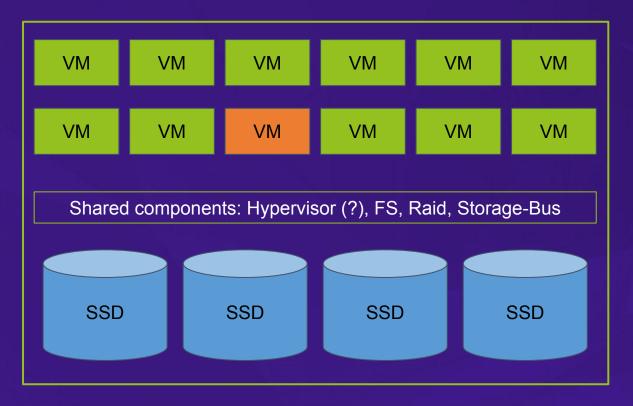




Dedicated Server

- Fast
- Stable performance
- Prohibitively expensive
 - Often better conditions with 1y-5y contracts

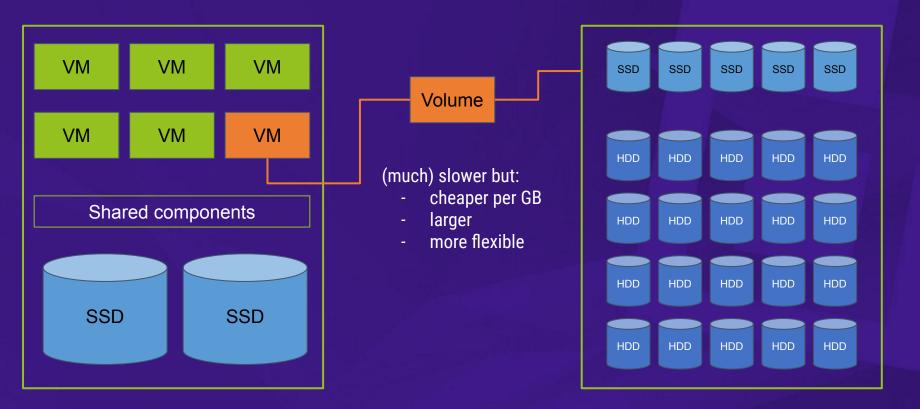




Shared Server

- Fast most of the time
- Possibly fluctuating performance
- Cheap
- Limited configurations







Fsync performance

Example: fsync performance

Dedicated: 47473.648 ops/sec 21 usecs/op Volume: 368.807 ops/sec 2711 usecs/op

Factor: 129



Faster Hardware

All of the following benchmarks ran with 500K events

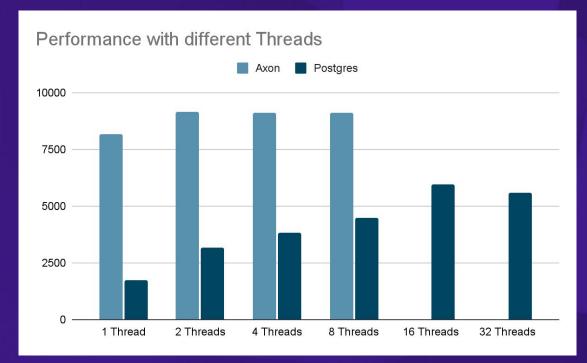


Multiple Threads

Increasing threads did not boost axon performance that much, since the CommandBus already allows for async processing.

Multiple threads with PG in Axon Framework has to be done by hand!

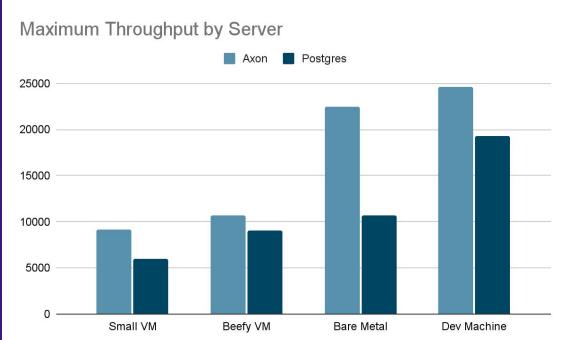
Can we allow for parallel/async processing?





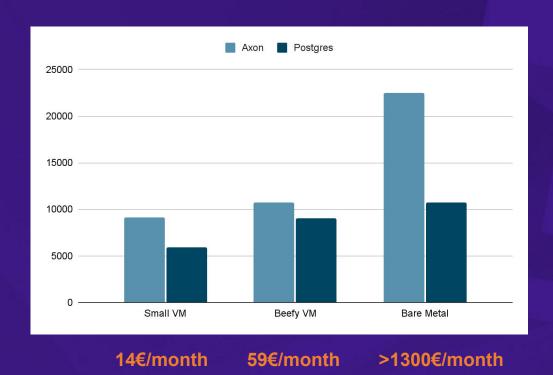
Axon can make use of more/faster RAM and CPU







Maximum throughput of different servers

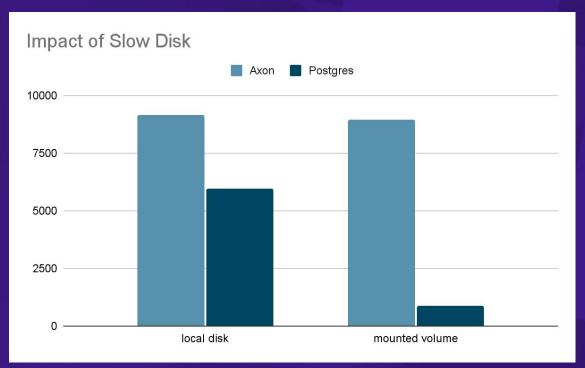


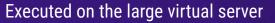


Impact of slow disks

Axon showed nearly no effect when running on remote storage

Postgres performance was abysmal







Available Storage

With parallel workloads, Axon Server can run on cheap remote storage volumes

VMs (at Hetzner): Max 960GB local storage Volumes for 0.0476€ per GB/month, up to 10TB without contract

If you need low-latency (local) storage, you need to buy larger VMs

VM with 10TB storage at AWS is at least 2100€/month



Summary

Axon

- Steady performance
- Less impacted by slow storage
- Can make use of more CPU
 - also: requires more CPU and RAM

Postgres

- Axon Framework connector requires many concurrent transactions
- With lots of tuning and on certain hardware, 75% of Axon performance is possible
- Less compact (default) storage representation:
 roughly x4





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What's the main driver of your server costs?

