Postgres Plus 8.4 vs. MySQL 5.5

Feature Comparison and Commentary

For DBAs, Application Developers, and Enterprise Architects

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http://www.enterprisedb.com

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The Enterprise Postgres Company

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Introduction

This paper compares Postgres Plus Standard Server and Postgres Plus Advanced Server 8.4 against MySQL 5.5. The comparison is broken down into the following sections with a short commentary following each section:

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General Comparison Commentary

The Postgres Plus databases and accompanying software, in general, have a longer and more consistent history of providing enterprise grade mission critical features and performance based on the long-standing general purpose open source RDBMS PostgreSQL. Postgres Plus products show the benefits of what a truly open source community can provide in terms of features, quality, stability, and steady release progress without undue influence from any single commercial entity.

MySQL has focused more on delivering 'good enough and easy enough' software for application developers in a Web 2.0 centric world, while Postgres has concentrated on enterprise-class feature robustness, reliability, firm adherence to SQL standards, a very strong security model, high degrees of programming flexibility, and overall excellent OLTP performance and scalability with minimal tuning being necessary.

Because Postgres is so feature rich, there is occasionally a wrong perception that says it must be difficult to use. In fact, just the opposite is true. While Postgres is indeed a robust set of software, its features are cleanly implemented, thoroughly tested, standards compliant, and are extremely well documented. In other words, Postgres ease-of-use factor is actually quite high.

In addition, with Postgres Plus Advanced Server, those moving to Postgres from Oracle will be immediately productive due to Advanced Server's built-in Oracle compatibility. DBAs and developers can use existing Oracle code and continue to write new stored procedures and other database objects (e.g. functions, etc.) in native Oracle PL/SQL and run it against Postgres Plus Advanced Server. In addition, Postgres Plus Advanced Server offers Oracle data dictionary view compatibility, Oracle performance/wait interface objects, Oracle compatible utilities (e.g. SQL Loader), and much more. In the end, for Oracle users, it is much easier to move to Postgres than MySQL.

When it comes to getting started, MySQL is trivial to initially install and set up, however, advanced configurations can easily be overly complex to implement due to MySQL's lack of more sophisticated features and capabilities. With respect to installing and configuring Postgtres, today all Postgres Plus installations sport a straightforward graphical installer that includes an out-of-the-box tuning wizard, which smartly installs Postgres taking into account available machine resources and the usage pattern of the application. Of course, any Postgres installation can be tuned after the fact as well via a number of fine grained configuration parameters that give DBAs and Developers complete control over database performance and behavior. All of these configuration options are well documented in Postgres Plus' excellent documentation.

From an application perspective, MySQL is good for heavy website querying and the light to medium transaction loads experienced by many web companies and startups. Postgres Plus is best suited for applications that place a high premium on meeting high-speed/heavy traffic OLTP work. Such systems include Point Of Sale, Billing, and Operational Data Stores in various market segments such as Social Networking Websites, Enterprise 2.0 companies, and Financial based applications that experience heavy read AND write loads.

Core Database Features

Core Database Features	Postgres Plus Std. Server	Postgres Plus Adv. Server	MySQL 5.5 Enterprise	Comments
Multi-Platform Support	Lin32/64 Win Mac	Lin32/64 Win Mac Solaris	Linux32/64 Win Mac Solaris Unix (HP, AIX)	
Pluggable Storage Engine	N	N	Y	
Packaged Tuning	Install Time Tuning	DynaTune	Y	MySQL Enterprise ships with the Enterprise Monitor and its performance advisors
Fully ACID Compliant	Y	Y	Y	
ANSI Constraints	Y	Y	Y	
Unicode support	Y	Y	Y	
Schemas support	Y	Y	N	
Data Types	Numeric types: smallint integer bigint decimal numeric real double precision serial (autoincrement) bigserial (autoincrement) Monetary types: money Character types: varchar char text Binary Data types: bytea Data/Time types: timestamp (no timezone) timestamp (w/ timezone) date time (no timezone)	Numeric types: smallint integer bigint decimal numeric real double precision serial (autoincrement) bigserial (autoincrement) Monetary types: money Character types: varchar char text Binary Data types: bytea Data/Time types: timestamp (no timezone) timestamp (w/ timezone) date time (no timezone)	Numeric types: bit tinyint bool (tinyint) smallint mediumint int bigint serial float double float decimal Date types: date datetime timestamp time year String types: char varchar binary	For MySQL, auto-increment is an attribute of integer or float types. Note: InnoDB permits storage of values that exceed the data range for a type.

	time (w/ timezone) interval Boolean Type: boolean (t / f / unknown) Enumerated types Geometric types: point line lseg box path polygon circle Network Address types: cidr inet macaddr Bit String types: bit bit varying Text Search types: tsvector tsquery UUID type XML type Array types for all above Composite types	time (w/ timezone) interval Boolean Type: boolean (t / f / unknown) Enumerated types Geometric types: point line lseg box path polygon circle Network Address types: cidr inet macaddr Bit String types: bit bit varying Text Search types: tsvector tsquery UUID type XML type Array types for all above Composite types	varbinary tinyblob tinytext blob text mediumblob mediumtext longblob longtext enum set	
Domain Constraints	Y	Y	N	
Sequences	Y	Y	N	
Object Type support	Y	Y	N	
Inheritance	Y	Y	N	
User Defined Data Types	Y	Y	N	
LOB support	Y	Y	Y	
General Index Types	b-tree (w/reverse) hash expression partial bitmap (in-memory only) GiST (replaces rtree) GIN Custom	b-tree (w/reverse) hash expression partial bitmap (in-memory only) GiST (replaces rtree) GIN Custom	b-tree hash rtree	
Clustered Indexes	Y	Y	Y	

Function-based Indexes	Y	Y	N	
Spatial Index support	Y	Y	Y	Spatial support only offered in MySQL's not-transactional MyISAM engine
Index Organized Tables	N	Y	Y	InnoDB is index-organized in MySQL
Primary Keys	Y	Y	Y	
Foreign Keys	Y	Y	Y	Foreign keys only available in InnoDB and PBXT engines for MySQL
Cascaded Delete	Restrict Delete Set Null	Restrict Delete Set Null	Y	
Read Only Views	Y	Y	Y	
Updateable Views	Y*	Y*	Y	* using Rules engine
Max. Tables in Views	No Limit	No Limit	61	
Temporary Tables	Y	Y	Y	
Data Partitioning	Range List Composite *	Range List Composite	Range List Hash Key Composite	* Constraint Exclusions
Index Partitioning	Y	Y	Y	
Online Alter Table	Y with Read only	Y with Read only	Only add column supported	
Drop Column support	Y	Y	Y	
Tablespaces	Y	Y	Y	Tablespaces only used for MySQL InnoDB and Cluster engines

Core Database Features Commentary:

In general Postgres Plus has a larger, more robust and mature set of database features evidenced by the extensive data type and indexing support. In addition, users can create their own data types for special needs. Postgres Plus also lends itself more readily to object oriented application programming techniques with features that include object type support and inheritance, which save time and provide additional integrity to the data and application.

MySQL database features are more limited and narrow in scope primarily because of a focus on its application sweet spot of large web applications that don't require the type of data integrity best addressed by features embedded in the core database.

Database Capacities

Database Capacities	Postgres Plus Std. Server	Postgres Plus Adv. Server	MySQL 5.5 Enterprise	Comments
CPU Cores Utilization	Performant up to 32	Performant up to 32	4-?	The InnoDB and Cluster storage engines can address more than 4 CPU's/cores in MySQL, but all other engines cannot scale past 4.
Max Table Size	32 TB	32 TB	64 TB	
Max Row Size	1.6 TB	1.6 TB	8000 bytes (excluding VARBINARY, VARCHAR, BLOB, or TEXT columns)	
Max Columns / row	250-1600 depending on type	250-1600 depending on type	InnoDB is limited to 1000 columns	
Max Blob/Clob size	1 GB (text, bytea) - stored inline or 2 GB (stored in pg_largeobject)	1 GB (text, bytea) - stored inline or 2 GB (stored in pg_largeobject)	4 GB (longtext, longblob)	
Max CHAR size	1 GB	1 GB	64 KB	
Max NUMBER size	Unlimited	Unlimited	64 bits	
Min DATE value	-4713	-4713	1000	
Max DATE value	5874897	5874897	9999	
Max column name size	63	63	64	

Database Capacities Commentary:

Except for the Maximum Table Size and the size limit for Blob/Clobs, Postgres Plus capacities are larger than MySQL.

Transaction Programming and Control

Transaction Prog./Control	Postgres Plus Std. Server	Postgres Plus Adv. Server	MySQL 5.5 Enterprise	Comments
Crash recovery	Y	Y	Y	MySQL offers crash recovery in the InnoDB and Cluster storage engines, however overall server crash recovery can be a problem with MyISAM tables and the underlying MySQL data dictionary, which is MyISAM-based
ACID transaction support	Y	Y	Y	InnoDB and Cluster offer ACID support
Triggers	Table based Column based*	Table based Column based*	Table based	* in v9.0 beta
Stored Functions/Procs	Y	Y	Y	
Rules engine	Y	Y	N	
Nested Transactions	Y	Y	N	
Check Constraints	Y	Y	N	
MVCC	Y	Y	Y	MVCC is only available in the InnoDB and PBXT storage engines in MySQL
Row-level locking	Y	Y	Y	Row locks are found in InnoDB; page locking is used in most other MySQL engines
Transactional DDL	Y	Y	N	
Cursors	Y	Y	Y	
Concurrent Transaction Limit	Unlimited	Unlimited	1023	
XA support	Y	Y	Y	
Group commit	Y	Y	Y	
Savepoint support	Y	Y	Y	
Configurable checkpoints	Y	Y	Y	

Transaction Programming Control Commentary:

Postgres Plus has an edge over MySQL in various areas of transaction management and control. Postgres Plus has column based triggers, a rules engine, and nested transactions which give application developers and DBA's a wealth of options for attacking

complex OLTP issues in the database. DDL in Postgres Plus is also transactional, meaning you can roll back schema changes while the database is online; such capabilities do not exist in MySQL.

Query Capabilities

Query Capabilities	Postgres Plus Std. Server	Postgres Plus Adv. Server	MySQL 5.5 Enterprise	Comments
Full Text Search	Y	Y	Y	MyISAM supports full text
Recursive Queries	Y	Y	N	
Query Optimization Hints	N	Y	Y	
Query Analyzer/monitor	N	Y	Y	
Join Limit per Query	Unlimited	Unlimited	61	
Plan Join types	Nested-Loop Merge-Join Hash-Join	Nested-Loop Merge-Join Hash-Join	Nested-Loop Merge-Join	
Indexes usable per query	Unlimited	Unlimited	61	
Cost based optimizer	Y	Y	Y	
Rules engine	Y	Y	N	
Graphical Query Designer	Y	Y	Y	
Case insensitivity supported	Y	Y	Y	
Correlated Sub-queries	Y	Y	Y	

Query Capabilities Commentary:

In general, the Postgres Plus query capabilities have some advantages over MySQL. They include a recursive query option (which can be extremely effective), and a wide variety of join types available to the Postgres Query Planner. This last point is worth noting, as it is not evident from the table why Postgres Plus Standard Server does not support explicit query hints or supply a query analyzer. The reason those features are absent (they are in Postgres Plus Advanced Server but this is a consequence of the Oracle compatibility) is that the PostgreSQL Query Planner is extremely efficient, has many join types at its disposal, and even includes features to remove unnecessary joins before execution. Finally, the PostgreSQL Rules system (or more precisely speaking, the query rewrite rule system) provides a powerful and flexible tool for DBAs and application developers.

Business Intelligence and Data Warehousing

BI/Data Warehousing	Postgres Plus Std. Server	Postgres Plus Adv. Server	MySQL 5.5 Enterprise	Comments
Bitmap Indices	Y	Y	N	
Summary Tables	Y	Y	N	
Aggregate functions	Y	Y	Y	
Windowing functions	Y	Y	N	
Common Table Expressions	Y	Y	N	
Direct path load API	Y	Y	Y	
Expression-based Indexes	Y	Y	N	
Materialized views	Emulated with Stored Procedures/Triggers	Emulated with Stored Procedures	N	
External tables	N	N	Y	
Union	Y	Y	Y	
Intersect	Y	Y	N	
Except	Y	Y	N	
Inner Joins	Y	Y	Y	
Outer Joins	Y	Y	Y	
Inner Selects	Y	Y	Y	
Merge Joins	Y	Y	Y	
Parallel Query	Y*	Y*	Y*	* with GridSQL for Postgres and third-party storage engine vendors for MySQL
Optimizer statistics mgmt	Y	Y	Y	
Set returning functions	Y	Y	Y	Use SETOF function
Sample Query scan	Y	Y	Y	EXPLAIN

Business Intelligence and Data Warehousing Commentary:

Postgres Plus contains many critical database features that are used in data warehousing applications including GridSQL for creating a shared nothing distributed data set capable of parallel queries for the fastest performance. MySQL generally uses the MyISAM storage engine which is well suited for small data warehousing applications but requires third-party storage vendors to tackle any large data volumes.

Network/Distributed Services

Network/Distributed Services	Postgres Plus Std. Server	Postgres Plus Adv. Server	MySQL 5.5 Enterprise	Comments
Connection Management	pg_pool II for multi-node, PgBouncer for single node	pg_pool II for multi-node, PgBouncer for single node	Built-in	
Connection Pooling	Y	Y	Y	
Distributed Federated Queries	N	Y	N	The Federated storage engine for MySQL was discontinued as a production-ready engine in 5.1 and above
Parallel Query	With GridSQL	With GridSQL	With 3rd party vendors	
Distributed Memory Caching	Y (memcached)	Y (InfiniteCache)	Y (memcached)	
Distributed Transactions using 2 Phase Commit	Y	Y	Y	
Native Database Links	Y	Y	N	
Heterogeneous DB Links	N	Y	N	

Network/Distributed Services Commentary:

MySQL introduced the Federated storage engine in MySQL 5.0, which was designed to handle federated SQL statements between different physical MySQL Servers. The Federated storage engine was relegated back to beta quality in MySQL 5.1 and above, is not enabled by default, and is not being actively worked at the time of this writing.

Bulk Data Management/Protection

Bulk Data Mgt/Protection	Postgres Plus Std. Server	Postgres Plus Adv. Server	MySQL 5.5 Enterprise	Comments
Array-INSERT based Loader	Y	Y	Y	
High Speed Bulk Data Loader	N	Y	N	
Migration Tools	MySQL Oracle SQL Server Sybase	MySQL Oracle SQL Server Sybase	Obsoleted/EOL'd	
Online Reorganization	Y	Y	N	
Standby Database	Y	Y	Y	
Online Backup	Y	Y	Y	Some restrictions apply with MySQL such as no DML/DLL activity, etc.
Online Recovery	Y	Y	N	
Parallel Recovery	Y	Y	N	
Point-In-Time Recovery	Y	Y	Y	
Roll Forward Recovery	Y	Y	Y	
Incremental Backup via backup command	N	N	N	
Incremental Backup via Logging	Y	Y	Y	
Compressed Backups	Y	Y	Y	MySQL/InnoDB Hot backup required

Bulk Data Mgt/Protection Commentary:

Both MySQL and Postgres Plus possess the requisite backup and restore options expected in an RDBMS. However, in the move to MySQL Workbench, the MySQL Migration Toolkit has been dropped by Oracle so MySQL currently lacks the migration tools offered by EnterpriseDB for Postgres.

Security Features

Security Features	Postgres Plus Std. Server	Postgres Plus Adv. Server	MySQL 5.5 Enterprise	Comments
Integration with OS Security	Y	Y	N	MySQL Cluster 7.0 can interact with LDAP directories
Password Management	Y	Y	Y	
Role based security	Y	Y	N	
Groups support	Y	Y	N	
Grant Privileges	Y	Y	Y	
Deny Privileges	Y	Y	N	
Encryption Options	Password-MD5 Column Encryption Partition Encryption Network Passwords-Double MD5 Encrypted Network Data – SSL Client Encryption	Password-MD5 Column Encryption Partition Encryption Network Passwords-Double MD5 Encrypted Network Data – SSL Client Encryption	Password – Hash Data Encryption Network Data – SSL	
Pluggable Authentication Methods	Trust Password GSSAPI SSPI Kerberos Identity based LDAP SSL PAM	Trust Password GSSAPI SSPI Kerberos Identity based LDAP SSL PAM	Password	
Column Level Permissions	Y	Y	Y	
Built-in SQL Injection prevention	N	Y	N	
Obfuscation for Server side code objects (e.g. stored procedures, etc.)	Y	Y	N	
Built-in Auditing	N	Y	N	

Security Features Commentary:

Security is one of the area areas offering the clearest differences between Postgres Plus and MySQL. Security has always been a major focus of Postgres, which possesses an arsenal of tools and options for securing data and accesses to the database. The

security distinction is an especially important one as databases become more pervasive in cloud deployments and virtualized environments where hardware infrastructure is being shared, often times with people external to your organization.

DBA Tools

DBA Tools	Postgres Plus Std. Server	Postgres Plus Adv. Server	MySQL 5.5 Enterprise	Comments
Automatic Update Service	Y	Y	Y	
Technical Alerts	Y	Y	Y	
Integrated Admin Console	Y Administration Schema Object Browser SQL Syntax Highlighting Connection/Instance Mgt Log Viewer SQL Development N Database Modeling* Replication Management Forward / Reverse Engineer Wizards/Dialogs Custom Plug-in support	Y Administration Schema Object Browser SQL Syntax Highlighting Connection/Instance Mgt Log Viewer SQL Development N Database Modeling* Replication Management Forward / Reverse Engineer Wizards/Dialogs Custom Plug-in support	Y Administration Schema Object Browser SQL Syntax Highlighting Connection/Instance Mgt Log Viewer SQL Development SSH Connection Tunnel Database Modeling Replication Management Forward / Reverse Engineer Wizards/Dialogs Custom Plug-in support	* 3rd Party tools
Diagnostics Functions	Y	Y	Y	
Wait-based interface	N	Y	N	MySQL's 5.5 includes a performance interface that only tracks waits for mutexes, which are not helpful for DBAs
Diagnostics GUI Tools	N	N	Y	
Metering, Monitoring, Alerts	Y	Y	Y	
Heterogeneous Replication Console	N	Y	N	
Migration Console	N	Y	N	

DBA Tools Commentary:

Both Postgres Plus and MySQL offer automatic software maintenance and technical alerts for DBAs to keep their systems up to date. Both offer robust and mature administration consoles for managing the database, sophisticated monitoring tools for keeping tabs on the database's health, and both contain various tools for diagnostic with the exception of a graphical diagnostic tool for

Postgres Plus. For those organizations though in need of sophisticated auditing and reporting, the fine grained audit logging offered in Postgres Plus Advanced Server meets those needs more adequately than MySQL.

Developer Functionality

Developer Functionality	Postgres Plus Std. Server	Postgres Plus Adv. Server	MySQL 5.5 Enterprise	Comments
Integrated Devel. Console	Y Object Management Visual Query	Y Object Management Visual Query	Y Color syntax highlighting Visual Query	
Client Connectors	ODBC JDBC .NET C++ ECPG (C)	ODBC JDBC .NET C++ ECPG (C) OCI	ODBC JDBC .NET C C++ Open Office	
Built-in Procedural Languages	Java Perl Python Ruby Tcl C/C++ PL/pgSQL	Java Perl Python Ruby Tcl C/C++ PL/pgSQL PL/SQL	SQL/PSM	
Procedural Language Debugger	Y	Y	N	
Procedural Language obfuscation	Y	Y	N	
Library Interfaces	Java ODBC Perl Python Ruby C, C++ PHP Lisp Scheme Qt	Java ODBC Perl Python Ruby C, C++ PHP Lisp Scheme Qt	Java MySQL embedded Perl Python Ruby C, C++ PHP Tcl	
Built In Packages	N	Y	N	

User Defined Packages	N	Y	N	
Create Function support	Y	Y	Y	
Custom aggregate functions	Yes, in any language	Yes, in any language	Yes, C only	
Server Side programming	Stable and Mature	Stable and Mature	Recently added	
Graphical Explain tool	Y	Y	Y	
Embedded Database Library	N	N	Y	

Developer Tools Commentary:

Both Postgres Plus and MySQL have extensive connector and library interface support for developers including an integrated development console for creating and writing code. However, Postgres Plus offers developers multiple language choices for their procedural language as well for Stored Procedures and Triggers, while MySQL offers only their own SQL/PSM, which has not been updated in over 5 years. In addition, Postgres Plus Advanced Server Oracle compatibility offers many features that are extensively used today but don't require the use of Oracle or an Oracle skill set. For instance, there are many features like built-in packages of functions and the ability to create custom packages that support object oriented programming efforts. This provides a positive growth path and increased capabilities for developers as their applications grow and require more sophisticated features. For ISV's however, MySQL does offer an embedded database option while Postgres does not offer a slimmed down embedded database option applicable for multiple devices and specialized application needs.

Scalability Solutions

Scalability Solutions	Postgres Plus Std. Server	Postgres Plus Adv. Server	MySQL 5.5 Enterprise	Comments
Horizontal Scalability	GridSQL	GridSQL	Replication only	
Vertical Scalability	Excellent Core Use (32-64)	Excellent Core Use (32-64)	Depends on engine	InnoDB and Cluster can use more than 4 CPU's/cores; all other engines cannot scale past 4

Scalability Solutions Commentary:

MySQL scales out horizontally via replication and also makes use of memcached, a caching utility long used in the Postgres community. GridSQL with Postgres Plus provides near linear scalability for partitioned data across commodity hardware and provides parallel query capability for extremely fast response times in data warehousing type applications. Infinite Cache in Postgres Plus Advanced Server has proven to be multiple times faster than community PostgreSQL in read-mostly and read-write applications and can store entire multi-gigabyte databases in memory utilizing compression for lightning fast database-in-memory performance.

High Availability Solutions

High Availability Solutions	Postgres Plus Std. Server	Postgres Plus Adv. Server	MySQL 5.5 Enterprise	Comments
Replication	Y* Slony SteelEye Bucardo Londiste	Y* Slony SteelEye Bucardo Londiste	Y	* 3rd party for v8.x, integrated streaming replication for v9.0
Oracle Replication	Y	Y	N	
Multi-Master Replication	Bucardo	Bucardo	Y	
Logical and physical standby database	Y*	Y*	Y	* PPAS has physical standby. Logical Standby in 9.0 release
Fast start fault recovery	Y*	Y*	N	* can adjust checkpoint_interval for flushing buffers to disk
Backup and recovery	Y*	Y*	Y (requires InnoDB Hot Backup)	* Online/hot backups supported as well as PITR
Clustering	RedHat Cluster Veritas Cluster LinuxHA	RedHat Cluster Veritas Cluster LinuxHA	MySQL Cluster	

High Availability Solutions Commentary:

One important feature that has perennially been missing from Postgres Plus is integrated replication. This has finally been addressed in version 9.0, which includes streaming replication and hot-standby capabilities. Otherwise, Postgres Plus has traditionally leaned on a variety of excellent 3rd party replication and High Availability products. MySQL Cluster is an excellent solution for telecommunication-style applications.

Open Source Community

Open Source Community	Postgres Plus Std. Server	Postgres Plus Adv. Server	MySQL 5.5 Enterprise	Comments

License Type	PostgreSQL License (similar to BSD)	Proprietary	GPLv2	
Community Type	True open source	Open Source Based	Controlled by Oracle, but does accept patches from the community	
Community Size	Core Team 7 Major Contributors 25 Contributors 39 Committers 19 Hackers List 1800+ General Mail List 3,800+ Announce List 31,000+	Same as Standard Server plus additional developers employed by EnterpriseDB.	Unknown	PostgreSQL numbers based on v9.0
Leadership	Long Term Stability	Long Term Stability	Various forks	
Development History	21 years	5 (21)	15 years	

Open Source Community Commentary:

PostgreSQL always has been and still remains a true open source database. It is not controlled by any single commercial entity. Community members can suggest, create, submit, and have features accepted without interference or delay from a commercial entity. The active community is large and vibrant and under consistently stable leadership since the beginning of the project producing high quality releases in terms of features and stability. EnterpriseDB has a very positive relationship with the community on many fronts including technical and marketing relationships. It is also important to note that Postgres Plus Standard Server is PostgreSQL with additional enterprise modules added (including integration testing) and so enjoys all the same benefits as PostgreSQL.

MySQL's community leadership has fractured and splintered into other open source projects.

Conclusion

At EnterpriseDB we understand that adopting a new open source database is not a trivial task. You have lots of questions needing answers, schedules to keep, and processes to follow. EnterpriseDB has helped thousands of organizations like yours investigate, evaluate, prove, develop, and deploy their open source solutions. To make your work easier and faster we have special self-service sections of our website dedicated to assisting you each step of the way.

Just getting started? Visit: http://www.enterprisedb.com/solutions/stages/overview.do

Conducting an evaluation? Visit: http://www.enterprisedb.com/solutions/stages/evaluation.do
Already developing with Postgre? Visit: http://www.enterprisedb.com/solutions/stages/development.do
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Or for an in depth discussion targeted specifically to your organization's requirements and questions send an email to sales@enterprisedb.com or call 1-877-377-4352 to schedule an appointment with an EnterpriseDB domain expert.

About EnterpriseDB

EnterpriseDB is the leading provider of enterprise class products and services based on PostgreSQL, the world's most advanced open source database. The company's Postgres Plus products are ideally suited for transaction-intensive applications requiring superior performance, massive scalability, and compatibility with proprietary database products. Postgres Plus products provide an economical open source alternative or complement to proprietary databases without sacrificing features or quality.

EnterpriseDB has offices in North America, Europe, and Asia. The company was founded in 2004 and is headquartered in Westford, MA. For more information, please call +1-732-331-1300 or visit http://www.enterprisedb.com .