

MySQL HeatWave

MySQL HeatWave is a fully managed database service, powered by the integrated HeatWave in-memory query accelerator. It's the only cloud database service that combines transactions, analytics, and machine learning services into one MySQL Database, delivering real-time, secure analytics without the complexity, latency, and cost of ETL duplication. It is available on OCI, AWS, and Azure.

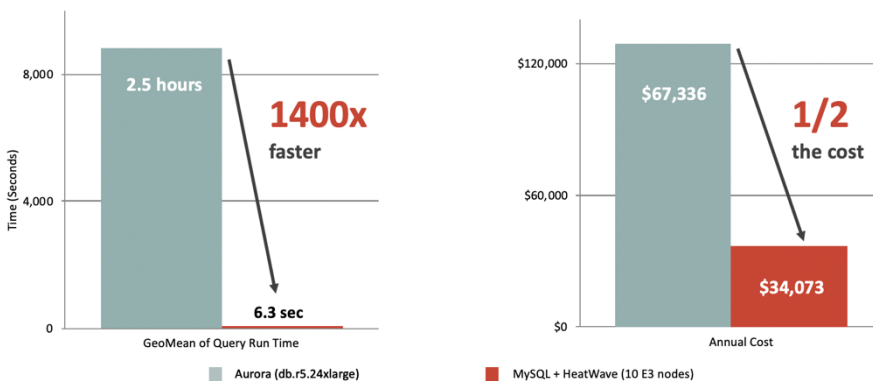
MySQL HeatWave is 6.5X faster than Amazon Redshift at half the cost, 7X faster than Snowflake at one-fifth the cost, and 1,400X faster than Amazon Aurora at half the cost.

One MySQL Database Service for OLTP, OLAP, and ML

MySQL HeatWave is the only MySQL cloud service with a built-in, high-performance, in-memory query accelerator—HeatWave. It increases MySQL performance by orders of magnitude for analytics and mixed workloads, without any changes to current applications. With HeatWave AutoML, developers and data analysts can build, train, deploy, and explain machine learning models in MySQL HeatWave, without moving data to a separate machine learning service.

1400X Faster and half the Cost of Amazon Aurora

With its built-in HeatWave in-memory query accelerator, MySQL HeatWave is faster and less expensive, as demonstrated by [multiple standard industry benchmarks](#). It is 1400x faster than Amazon Aurora at half the cost.



MySQL HeatWave is 1400x faster and 1/2 the cost of Amazon Aurora.



ORACLE CLOUD
Infrastructure



“MySQL HeatWave dramatically reduced our AWS Aurora and Redshift cost by more than 50%. We are no longer moving data around so now we have blazing fast, real-time insights with no effort. More importantly, scalability has made our expansion plan possible, allowing us to onboard more data and new clients without impact to costs. It's a dream come true.”

Pablo Lemos
Cofounder and CTO
Tetris.co

MySQL HeatWave for Online Transaction Processing (OLTP)

MySQL powers the most demanding Web, E-commerce, SaaS, and Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) applications. MySQL HeatWave delivers the same robust MySQL transactional capabilities as a fully managed database service, available in OCI, AWS, and Azure.

Real-time Analytics – without ETL

HeatWave is designed to enable customers to run analytics on data stored in MySQL databases, without the need for ETL. Analytics queries always access the most up-to-date data as updates from transactions automatically replicate in real-time to the HeatWave analytics cluster.

In-database Machine Learning with MySQL HeatWave AutoML

HeatWave AutoML includes everything users need to build, train, deploy, and explain machine learning models within MySQL HeatWave, at no additional cost. Customers don't need to move data to a separate machine learning service. They can easily and securely apply machine learning training, inference, and explanation to data stored inside MySQL HeatWave.

As a result, they can accelerate ML initiatives, increase security, and reduce costs. Benchmarks demonstrate that, on average, HeatWave AutoML produces more accurate results than Amazon Redshift ML, trains models up to 25X faster at 1% of the cost, and scales as more nodes are added.

Machine learning-powered Automation with MySQL Autopilot

MySQL Autopilot provides workload-aware, machine learning-powered automation of various aspects of the application lifecycle, including provisioning, data loading, query execution, and failure handling. MySQL Autopilot also helps deliver high OLTP throughput and recommends the right compute shape at any given time to obtain the best price-performance.

[Request a free MySQL HeatWave workshop](#)

[Try MySQL HeatWave for free](#)

“We found MySQL HeatWave improved performance by 90X, which solved the challenges and concerns we had in moving data to realize real-time analysis. It was a big surprise for us.”

Masayuki Kawamoto
Director, CTO
Genius Sonority

Connect with us

Call +1.800.ORACLE1 or visit [oracle.com](https://www.oracle.com). Outside North America, find your local office at: [oracle.com/contact](https://www.oracle.com/contact).

 blogs.oracle.com/mysql

 facebook.com/mysql

 twitter.com/mysql

Copyright © 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved. This document is provided for information purposes only, and the contents hereof are subject to change without notice. This document is not warranted to be error-free, nor subject to any other warranties or conditions, whether expressed orally or implied in law, including implied warranties and conditions of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. We specifically disclaim any liability with respect to this document, and no contractual obligations are formed either directly or indirectly by this document. This document may not be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose, without our prior written permission.

Oracle, Java, and MySQL are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Benchmark queries are derived from the TPC-H benchmark, but results are not comparable to published TPC-H benchmark results since they do not comply with the TPC-H specification.