```
i j

(i before j) or (j after i)

(i meets j) or (j metBy i)

(i overlaps j) or (j overlappedBy i)

(i finishedBy j) or (j finishes i)

(i contains j) or (j during i)

(i startedBy j) or (j starts i)

(i equals j)
```

All the 13 binary relations between two intervals (i and j) are displayed above. Exactly one of the relations holds given a pair of excluding point-intervals. The interval of an event is determined by a pair of time instants, i.e. the timepoint it starts (startsAt) and ends (endsAt). Therefore, we can infer the temporal relation between two events given two pairs of time instants.