SQL: 2011 时态数据库相关

- 1. 时间不采用创建新的period类型的方式,而是和普通列一样的存在;定义一个period definitions,作为元数据,记录start和end列
- 2. 时间区间为左闭右开, [start, end)
- 3. application-time period 和 system-time period **NOT NULL**
- 4. 有效时间区域*application-time period*,名字由用户任意指定,每张表最多有一个有限时间区间举例:
 - 1. 建表

```
CREATE TABLE Emp(
    ENO INTEGER,
    EStart DATE,
    EEnd DATE,
    EDept INTEGER,
    PERIOD FOR EPeriod (EStart, EEnd)
)
```

有效时间列名字可以任意指定,但类型必须是 DATE 或 timestamp ,有效时间这两列的类型必须一致

ENo	EStart	EEnd	EDept
22217	2010-01-01	2011-02-03	3
22217	2011-02-03	2011-09-10	4
22217	2011-09-10	2011-11-12	3

2. INSERT

```
INSERT INTO Emp

VALUES (22217,

DATE '2010-01-01',

DATE '2011-11-12', 3)
```

传统SQL标准即支持

- 3. UPDATE, DELETE
 - 1. 传统SQL标准的UPDATE、DELETE依然有效,并且可以UPDATE、DELETE application-time period
 - 2. 扩展SQL语法指定 application-time period [start, end) 范围内数据的UPDATE和DELETE

```
UPDATE Emp

FOR PORTION OF EPeriod

FROM DATE '2011-02-03'

TO DATE '2011-09-10'

SET EDept = 4

WHERE ENO = 22217
```

```
DELETE Emp

FOR PORTION OF EPeriod

FROM DATE '2011-02-03'

TO DATE '2011-09-10'

WHERE ENO = 22217
```

关键字 PORTION OF EPeriod

4. 主键约束

- 1. 历史数据库表的主键,除用户定义主键外,必须包含 application-time period EStart和EEnd
- 2. 大多数情况下,主键还不充分,如

ENo	EStart	EEnd	EDept
22217	2010-01-01	2011-09-10	3
22217	2010-02-03	2011-11-12	4

虽然满足主键的唯一性,但是 application-time period 存在交集,不满足有效时间的唯一性约束 3. 可以扩展语法,用于是否进行有效时间的唯一性约束

```
ALTER TABLE Emp

ADD PRIMARY KEY (ENo,

EPeriod WITHOUT OVERLAPS)
```

5. 外键约束

1. 假设有另外一张Dept表:

```
CREATE TABLE Dept(

DNo INTEGER,

DStart DATE,

DEnd DATE,

DName VARCHAR(30),

PERIOD FOR DPeriod (DStart, DEnd),

PRIMARY KEY (DNo,

DPeriod WITHOUT OVERLAPS)

)
```

假设Emp数据为:

ENo	EStart	EEnd	EDept
22218	2010-01-01	2011-02-03	3
22218	2010-02-03	2011-11-12	4

Dept数据为:

DNo	DStart	DEnd	DName
3	2009-01-01	2011-12-31	Test
4	2011-06-01	2011-12-31	QA

我们在Emp.EDept和Dept.DNo上建立外键约束,对于普通的数据库模型,是符合外键约束的;但对于时态数据库不符合,在有效时间上存在逻辑矛盾:Emp表显示22218号员工在2010-02-03-2011-11-12住在4号公寓,但DEpt表显示4号公寓有效时间为2011-06-01-2011-12-31。

2. 扩展语法,提供外键的有效时间一致性检测

```
ALTER TABLE Emp

ADD FOREIGN KEY

(Edept, PERIOD EPeriod)

REFERENCES Dept

(DNo, PERIOD DPeriod)
```

- 6. 查询 application-time period 表
 - 1. 当然,可以用WHERE条件,如

```
查询22217号员工在2011年1月2日工作的department:

SELECT Name, Edept

FROM Emp

WHERE ENo = 22217

AND EStart <= DATE '2011-01-02'

AND EEnd > DATE '2011-01-02'
```

```
查询22217号员工在2010-1-1至2011-1-1期间就职的department:

SELECT Ename, Edept

FROM Emp

WHERE ENo = 22217

AND EStart < DATE '2011-01-01'

AND EEnd > DATE '2010-01-01'
```

2. SQL: 2011规定了包含period的描述, CONTAINS, OVERLAPS, EQUALS, PRECEDES, SUCCEEDS, IMMEDIATELY PRECEDES, IMMEDIATELY SUCCEEDS, 对应于6.1的例子的描述:

```
SELECT Ename, Edept
FROM Emp
WHERE ENO = 22217 AND
EPeriod CONTAINS DATE '2011-01-02'
```

```
SELECT Ename, Edept
FROM Emp
WHERE ENO = 22217 AND
EPeriod OVERLAPS
PERIOD (DATE '2010-01-01',
DATE '2011-01-01')
```

7. 事务时间区域叫做system-time period, SYSTEM_TIME, 每张表最多有一个事务时间区间,区间的首、尾可由用户定义列名,如

```
CREATE TABLE Emp

ENO INTEGER,

Sys_start TIMESTAMP(12) GENERATED

ALWAYS AS ROW START,

Sys_end TIMESTAMP(12) GENERATED

ALWAYS AS ROW END,

EName VARCHAR(30),

PERIOD FOR SYSTEM_TIME (Sys_start,

Sys_end)

) WITH SYSTEM VERSIONING
```

Sys_start 和 Sys_end (可由用户定义这两个名字)类型要保持一致DATE或者timestamp,大多数实现为timestamp类型;同样为左闭右开的时间区间[Sys_start, Sys_end)

- 1. Sys_start和Sys_end用户不可修改,只能被DBMS赋值,这也是定义这两列时声明 GENERATED ALWAYS 的原因
- 2. 对回滚表的INSERT将自动地把Sys_start列赋值为*transaction timestamp* , Sys_end赋值为该列类型最大值;如

```
INSERT INTO Emp (ENo, EName) VALUES (22217, 'Joe')
```

ENo	Sys_start	Sys_end	EName
22217	2012-01-01 09:00:00	9999-12-31 23:59:59	Joe

3. 对回滚表, UPDATE, DELETE只能操作当前行,不能操作历史行; UPDATE, DELETE会导致自动产生一条INSERTION到回滚表中

```
UPDATE Emp

SET EName = 'Tom'

WHERE ENO = 22217
```

ENo	Sys_start	Sys_end	EName
22217	2012-01-01 09:00:00	2012-02-03 10:00:00	Joe
22217	2012-02-03 10:00:00	9999-12-31 23:59:59	Tom

DELETE FROM Emp
WHERE ENO = 22217

ENo	Sys_start	Sys_end	EName
22217	2012-01-01 09:00:00	2012-02-03 10:00:00	Joe
22217	2012-02-03 10:00:00	2012-06-01 00:00:00	Tom

4. 回滚表的主键约束、外键约束

回滚表的主键无需引入事务时间列

如:

```
ALTER TABLE Emp
ADD PRIMARY KEY (ENo);

ALTER TABLE Emp
ADD FOREIGN KEY (Edept)
REFERENCES Dept (DNo)
```

SQL标准给出的解释是

Any constraints that were in effect when a historical system row was created would have already been checked when that row was a current system row, so there is never any need to enforce constraints on historical system rows.

但是, WITH SYSTEM VERSIONING 关键字会隐式地添加Sys_time_start列作为主键的一部分

5. 回滚表的查询

SQL标准规定了三种语法扩展

1. FOR SYSTEM_TIME AS OF

查询事务时间点

```
SELECT ENo, EName, Sys_Start, Sys_End
FROM Emp FOR SYSTEM_TIME AS OF
TIMESTAMP '2011-01-02 00:00:00'
```

上述查询的含义:Sys_start_time<= 2011-01-02 00:00:00 && Sys_end_time>2011-01-02 00:00:00

2. FOR SYSTEM TIME FROM ... TO

查询一段事务时间, 左闭右开

```
SELECT ENo,EName,Sys_Start,Sys_End
FROM Emp FOR SYSTEM_TIME FROM
TIMESTAMP '2011-01-02 00:00:00'
TIMESTAMP '2011-12-31 00:00:00'
```

上述查询的含义:Sys_start_time>=2011-01-02 00:00:00 && Sys_end_time<2011-12-31 00:00:00

3. FOR SYSTEM_TIME BETWEEN ... AND

查询一段事务时间,闭区间

```
SELECT ENO,EName,Sys_Start,Sys_End
FROM Emp FOR SYSTEM_TIME BETWEEN
TIMESTAMP '2011-01-02 00:00:00'AND
TIMESTAMP '2011-12-31 00:00:00'
```

上述查询的含义:Sys_start_time>=2011-01-02 00:00:00 && Sys_end_time<=2011-12-31 00:00:00

4. 如果对一个回滚表的查询,没有指定上述三种语法,那么查询当前记录,而非历史记录

```
SELECT ENo, EName, Sys_Start, Sys_End FROM Emp
```

5. 查询所有记录,包括历史和当前

```
SELECT ENo,EName,Sys_Start,Sys_End
FROM Emp FOR SYSTEM_TIME FROM
TIMESTAMP '0001-01-01 00:00:00' TO
TIMESTAMP '9999-12-31 23:59:59'
```

8. 双时态表

1. 创建双时态表

```
CREATE TABLE Emp(
ENO INTEGER,
EStart DATE,
EEnd DATE,
EDept INTEGER,
PERIOD FOR EPeriod (EStart, EEnd),
Sys_start TIMESTAMP(12) GENERATED
ALWAYS AS ROW START,
Sys_end TIMESTAMP(12) GENERATED
ALWAYS AS ROW END,
EName VARCHAR(30),
PERIOD FOR SYSTEM_TIME
(Sys_start, Sys_end),
PRIMARY KEY (ENo,
```

```
EPeriod WITHOUT OVERLAPS),

FOREIGN KEY

(Edept, PERIOD EPeriod)

REFERENCES Dept

(DNo, PERIOD DPeriod)
) WITH SYSTEM VERSIONING
```

2. INSERT时, system-time period Sys_start_time为当前事务时间, Sys_end_time为时间类型支持的最大值;

UPDATE、DELETE,支持传统的UPDATE、DELETE,和valid time的更新和删除; UPDATE、DELETE只适用于当前时间的行,并且UPDATE、DELETE记录一条历史记录

3. 双时态表的查询

结合回滚表和历史表的语法

```
SELECT ENO, EDept

FROM Emp FOR SYSTEM_TIME AS OF

TIMESTAMP '2011-07-01 00:00:00'

WHERE ENO = 22217 AND

EPeriod CONTAINS DATE '2010-12-01'
```

9. 未来方向

- 1. Support for period joins
- 2. Support for period aggregates and period grouped queries
- 3. Support for period UNION, INTERSECT and EXCEPT operators
- 4. Support for period normalization
- 5. Support for multiple application-time periods per table
- 6. Support for non-temporal periods

10. 和以前的提案的比较

- 1. 以前:时态表中的时间区间列都是无名、隐藏的,比如SELECT*是看不到的,如果用户想获取这些列,不得不去调用特别内建的函数
- 2. SQL: 2011提供清晰定义的语法最小集
- 3. 以前:不指定period (valid time、transaction time),默认为修改当前行,transaction time和valid time都按照当前时间来;对于回滚表,是没问题的;对历史表,valid_start_time只能是当前时间(因为 period列隐藏,不能指定值),失去了valid time指代过去、未来的意义
- 4. 以前:必须通过 AS TRNSACTION TIME/ASVALIDTIME 来表明是回滚表/历史表,想增加新的period类型(比如unvalid time...),就得再扩展语法;SQL:2011无需新的语法扩展