Bases de données Temporalité

Éléments de programmation temporelle avec ISO:2011 et PostgreSQL

BD201c v200b

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PLAN

- La temporalité et SQL
 - SQL:2011 et PostgreSQL
 - Types temporels
 - Opérateurs temporels
 - Exemples de requêtes



TYPES TEMPORELS

- Types points temporels
- Type intervalle temporel

TYPES TEMPORELS Types points temporels

- Pour ISO 2011 et PostgreSQL
 - TIMESTAMP (WITH TIME ZONE)
 - o ex. 2018-09-25 17:31:28.849346+00
 - TIME (WITH TIME ZONE)
 - o ex. 17:31:28.849346+00
 - DATE
 - o ex. 2018-09-25

TYPES TEMPORELS CONSTRUCTEUR D'INTERVALLE TEMPOREL (SQL 2011)

- SQL:2011 (Teradata, DB2)
 - PERIOD notation fermé-ouvert
 - Impossible de créer des intervalle unitaire

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

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

TYPES TEMPORELS Types intervalle temporels (PostgreSQL)

- Pour PostgreSQL (9.3+)
 - Constructeur d'intervalle : RANGE
 - Types d'intervalles prédéfinis :
 - o int4range: intervalle d'entiers
 - daterange : intervalle de dates
 - tsrange : intervalle d'estampilles (timestamps)
 - Notation fermée-ouvert

OPÉRATEURS TEMPORELS

- o SQL:2011
- PostgreSQL 9.3+

OPÉRATEURS TEMPORELS SQL:2011

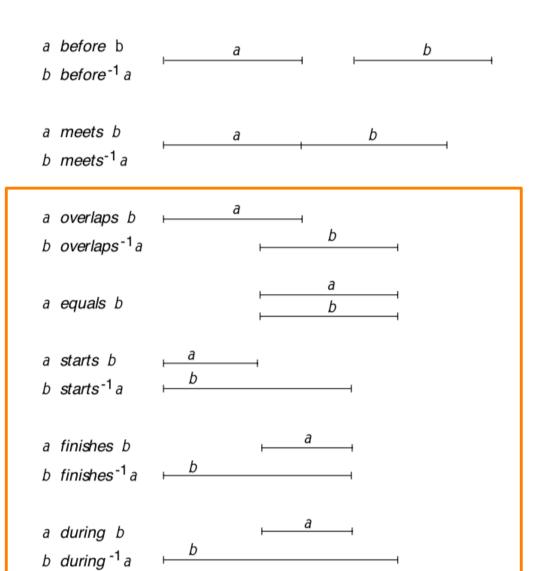
OVERLAPS

```
(L^{start}, L^{end}) \  \, \begin{array}{c} \textbf{OVERLAPS} \  \, (R^{start}, R^{end}) \\ \\ \textbf{evaluates to true iff} \\ \\ (L^{start} > R^{start} \  \, AND \  \, (L^{start} < R^{end} \  \, OR \  \, L^{end} < R^{end})) \\ \\ \textbf{OR} \\ \\ (R^{start} > L^{start} \  \, AND \  \, (R^{start} < L^{end} \  \, OR \  \, R^{end} < L^{end})) \\ \\ \textbf{OR} \\ \\ (L^{start} = R^{start} \  \, AND \  \, L^{end} \, IS \, NOT \, NULL \, AND \, \, R^{end} \, IS \, NOT \, NULL)) \end{array}
```

• ATTENTION :

- un intervalle en SQL est interprété selon la notation fermé-ouvert
- OVERLAP SQL ≠ OVERLAPS ALLEN

OPÉRATEURS TEMPORELS SQL:2011



OPÉRATEURS TEMPORELS POSTGRESQL 9.3+

Function	Return Type	Description	Example	Result
lower(anyrange)	range's element type	lower bound of range	lower(numrange(1.1,2.2))	1.1
upper(anyrange)	range's element type	upper bound of range	upper(numrange(1.1,2.2))	2.2
isempty(anyrange)	boolean	is the range empty?	<pre>isempty(numrange(1.1,2.2))</pre>	false
lower_inc(anyrange)	boolean	is the lower bound inclusive?	<pre>lower_inc(numrange(1.1,2.2))</pre>	true
upper_inc(anyrange)	boolean	is the upper bound inclusive?	upper_inc(numrange(1.1,2.2))	false
lower_inf(anyrange)	boolean	is the lower bound infinite?	<pre>lower_inf('(,)'::daterange)</pre>	true
upper_inf(anyrange)	boolean	is the upper bound infinite?	upper_inf('(,)'::daterange)	true
range_merge(anyrange, anyrange)	anyrange	the smallest range which includes both of the given ranges	range_merge('[1,2)'::int4range, '[3,4)'::int4range)	[1,4)

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/10/static/functions-range.htmlhttps://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.3/static/btree-gist.html

OPÉRATEURS TEMPORELS POSTGRESQL 9.3+

Operator	Description	Example	Result
=	equal	int4range(1,5) = '[1,4]'::int4range	t
<>	not equal	numrange(1.1,2.2) <> numrange(1.1,2.3)	t
<	less than	int4range(1,10) < int4range(2,3)	t
>	greater than	int4range(1,10) > int4range(1,5)	t
<=	less than or equal	numrange(1.1,2.2) <= numrange(1.1,2.2)	t
>=	greater than or equal	numrange(1.1,2.2) >= numrange(1.1,2.0)	t
@>	contains range	int4range(2,4) @> int4range(2,3)	t
6>	contains element	'[2011-01-01,2011-03-01)'::tsrange @> '2011-01-10'::timestamp	t
<@	range is contained by	int4range(2,4) <@ int4range(1,7)	t
<@	element is contained by	42 <@ int4range(1,7)	f
&&	overlap (have points in common)	int8range(3,7) && int8range(4,12)	t
<<	strictly left of	int8range(1,10) << int8range(100,110)	t
>>	strictly right of	int8range(50,60) >> int8range(20,30)	t
&<	does not extend to the right of	int8range(1,20) &< int8range(18,20)	t
&>	does not extend to the left of	int8range(7,20) &> int8range(5,10)	t
- -	is adjacent to	numrange(1.1,2.2) numrange(2.2,3.3)	t
+	union	numrange(5,15) + numrange(10,20)	[5,20)
*	intersection	int8range(5,15) * int8range(10,20)	[10,15
-	difference	int8range(5,15) - int8range(10,20)	[5,10)

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/10/static/functions-range.html

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.3/static/btree-gist.html

EXEMPLES REQUÊTES

- Quelles sont les activités auxquelles l'étudiant « 15113150 » est inscrit ?
- Quelles sont les activités auxquelles l'étudiant « 15113150 » est inscrit le 2013-09-12 ?
- 0 ..

EXEMPLES REQUÊTES

 Quelles sont les activités auxquelles l'étudiant « 15113150 » est inscrit ?

matricule	activité	trimestre	debut	fin
15113150	IFT187	20133	2013-08-10	9999-12-31
15112354	IFT187	20123	2012-08-10	9999-12-31
15113150	IFT159	20133	2013-08-10	2013-09-10
15112354	GMQ103	20123	2012-08-10	9999-12-31
15110132	IMN117	20123	2012-08-10	9999-12-31
15110132	IFT187	20133	2013-08-10	9999-12-31
15112354	IFT159	20123	2012-08-10	9999-12-31

```
SELECT activite
FROM Resultat
WHERE matricule = '15113150'
   AND (CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_DATE + INTERVAL '1' DAY)
   OVERLAPS (debut, fin);
```

- ATTENTION la requête est valide ssi :
 - « Fin » n'est pas nul

EXEMPLES REQUÊTES

Quelles sont les activités auxquelles l'étudiant « 15113150 » est inscrit le 2013-09-12 ?

matricule	activité	trimestre	debut	fin
15113150	IFT187	20133	2013-08-10	9999-12-31
15112354	IFT187	20123	2012-08-10	9999-12-31
15113150	IFT159	20133	2013-08-10	2013-09-10
15112354	GMQ103	20123	2012-08-10	9999-12-31
15110132	IMN117	20123	2012-08-10	9999-12-31
15110132	IFT187	20133	2013-08-10	9999-12-31
15112354	IFT159	20123	2012-08-10	9999-12-31

```
SELECT activite
FROM Resultat
WHERE matricule = '15113150'
AND (DATE '2013-09-12', DATE '2013-09-13')
    OVERLAPS (debut, fin);
```