TEMPORAL DATABAS: THEORY AND POSTGRES

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TEMPORAL IS DISTINCT FROM TIME-SERIES

time-series	temporal
single timestamp	two timestamps
records events	records things
loT sensors, finance	auditing, history
challenge is scale	challenge is complexity
Partitioning	ranges, exclusion constraints
Citus, TimescaleDB	temporal_tables,Tardis

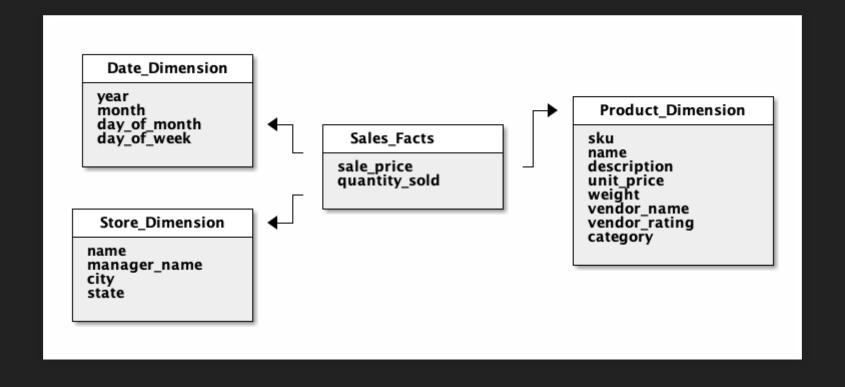
• e-commerce: product price

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- real estate: house renovations

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- employees: position, salary, employment period

- e-commerce: product price
- real estate: house renovations
- employees: position, salary, employment period
- questionnaires: changing questions, options

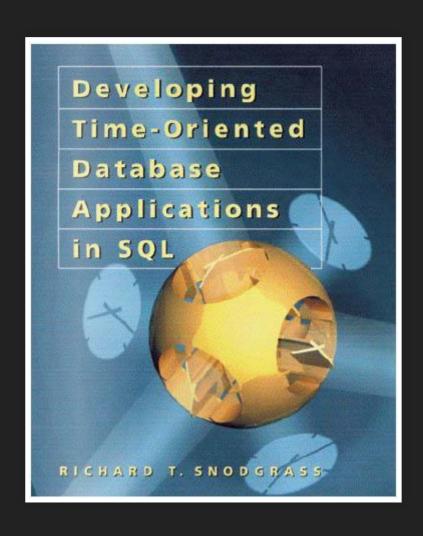
OLAP PROBLEMS TOO



"SLOWLY-CHANGING DIMENSIONS"

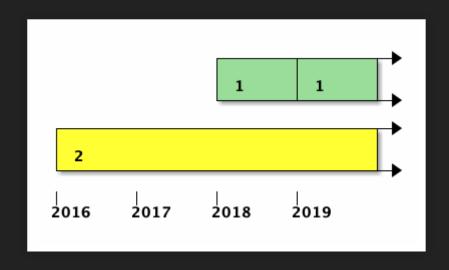
- Type I: Overwrite it
- Type II: Add a Row
- Type III: Add a Column

RESEARCH



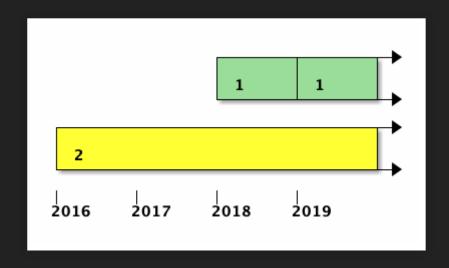
TEMPORAL EXAMPLE

	products			
id	name	price	valid_from	valid_til
1	shoe shoe	\$5 \$7	Jan 2018 Jan 2019	Jan 2019
2	snow	\$2	Jan 2016	



TEMPORAL EXAMPLE

products			
id	name	price	valid_at
1	shoe shoe	\$5 \$7	[Jan 2018, Jan 2019) [Jan 2019,)
2	snow	\$2	[Jan 2016,)



RANGE OPERATORS

Operator	Description	Example	
=	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

MORE OPERATORS

@>	contains range	int4range(2,4) @> int4range(2,3)	t
@>	contains element	'[2011-01-01,2011-03-01)'::tsrange @> '2011-01- 10'::timestamp	t
<u>-<@</u>	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

AND MORE

& <	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)

LOTS EASIER

```
WHERE employed_during @@ [2018-01-01,2019-01-01)
```

VS

```
WHERE employed_from < '2019-01-01'
AND '2018-01-01' < employed_til
```

TWO DIMENSIONS

Valid Time	Transaction Time
history of the thing	history of the database
application features	auditing, compliance
user can edit	immutable
maintained by your app	maintained by triggers
constraints matter	look Ma, no hands!
nothing	pg:temporal_tables,"A Tardis for Your ORM", pg_audit_log
nothing	Rails: papertrail, audited, chronomodel

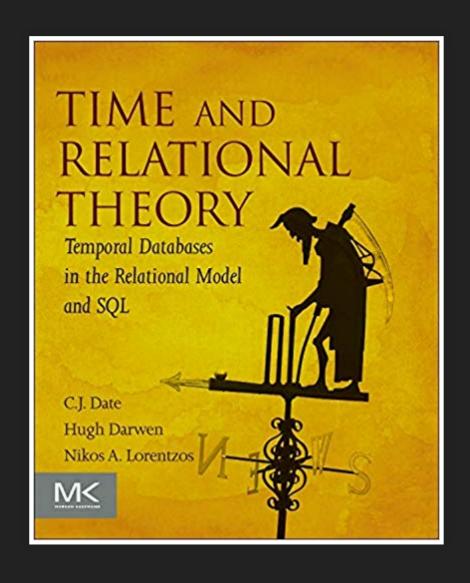
TERMINOLOGY

Snodgrass	valid time	transaction time
Fowler	actual time	record time
Date/Darwen/Lorentzos	stated time	logged time
Johnston	effective time/ state time	assertion time
SQL:2011	application time	system time

NON-UNIQUE PKS

products			
id	name	price	valid_at
1 1	shoe shoe	\$5 \$7	[Jan 2018, Jan 2019) [Jan 2019,)
2	snow	\$2	[Jan 2016,)
w w	sail sail	\$8 \$9	[Jan 2016,) [Jan 2017, Jan 2018)

ANOTHER BOOK



ALTER TABLE products

ADD CONSTRAINT pk_products

EXCLUDE USING gist

(id WITH =, valid_at WITH &&);

ALTER TABLE products
ADD CONSTRAINT pk_products
EXCLUDE
(id WITH =);

ALTER TABLE products

ADD CONSTRAINT pk_products

EXCLUDE USING gist

(id WITH =, valid_at WITH &&);

```
CHECK (
NOT EXISTS (
SELECT 1
FROM products t1
WHERE 1 < (
SELECT COUNT(id)
FROM products t2
WHERE t1.id = t2.id
AND t1.valid_at && t2.valid_at))
AND NOT EXISTS (
SELECT 1
FROM products t3
WHERE p3.id IS NULL)
)
```

FOREIGN KEYS

	products		
id	name	price	
1	shoe	\$5	
2	snow	\$2	

variants		
id	product_id	size
1 2	1 1	5 8
3	2	5
4	3	1

	products				
id	name	price	valid_at		
1	shoe shoe	\$5 \$7	[Jan 2018, Jan 2019) [Jan 2019,)		
2	snow	\$2	[Jan 2016,)		

variants			
id	product_id	size	valid_at
1 2	1 1	5 8	[Jan 2018, Mar 2018) [Jan 2018, Jan 2020)
3	2	5	[Jan 2014, Jan 2015)

```
-- ...

-- There was a p when v ended:

OR NOT EXISTS (

SELECT 1

FROM products AS p

WHERE v.product_id = p.id

AND coalesce(lower(p.valid_at), '-infinity')

< coalesce(upper(v.valid_at), 'infinity')

AND coalesce(upper(v.valid_at), 'infinity')

<= coalesce(upper(p.valid_at), 'infinity'))

-- ...
```

```
AND NOT EXISTS (

SELECT 1

FROM products AS p2

WHERE p2.id = p.id

AND coalesce(lower(p2.valid_at), '-infinity')

<= coalesce(upper(p.valid_at), 'infinity')

AND coalesce(upper(p.valid_at), 'infinity')

< coalesce(upper(p2.valid_at), 'infinity'))))
```

QUERIES

snapshot ("current")	at a given moment	returns a traditional table (removes valid_at)	WHERE valid_at @> t
sequenced	across time	returns a temporal table (preserves valid_at)	nothing,or WHERE valid_at && r
non- sequenced	time is just another column	returns ???	

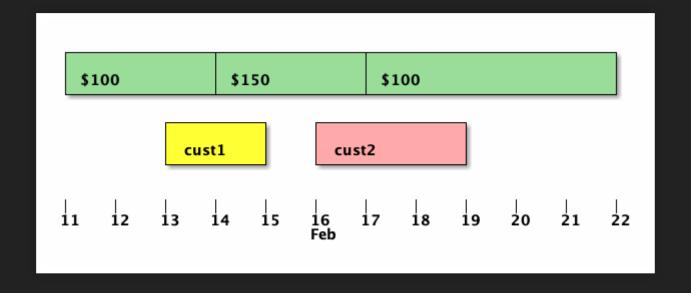
offers		
house_id	price	valid_at
1 1 1	\$100 \$150 \$100	[Feb 11, Feb 14) [Feb 14, Feb 17) [Feb 17, Feb 22)

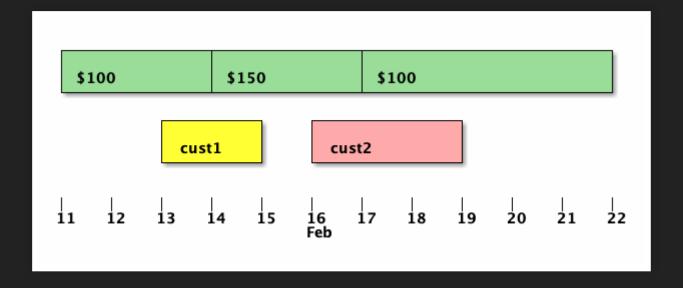
reservations		
house_id	customer_id	valid_at
1	1	[Feb 13, Feb 15)
1	2	[Feb 16, Feb 19)

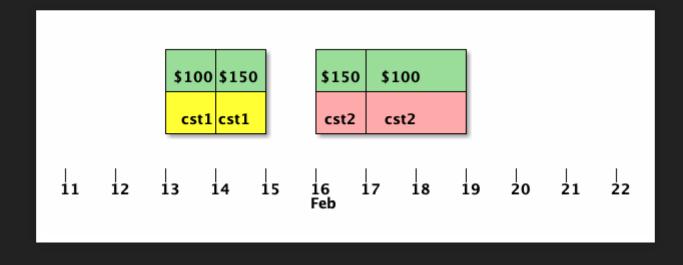
offers		
house_id	price	valid_at
1 1 1	\$100 \$150 \$100	[Feb 11, Feb 14) [Feb 14, Feb 17) [Feb 17, Feb 22)

reservations			
house_id	customer_id	valid_at	
1	1	[Feb 13, Feb 15)	
1	2	[Feb 16, Feb 19)	

customer_id	price	valid_at
1 1	\$100 \$150	[Feb 13, Feb 14) [Feb 14, Feb 15)
2 2	\$150 \$100	[Feb 16, Feb 17) [Feb 17, Feb 19)



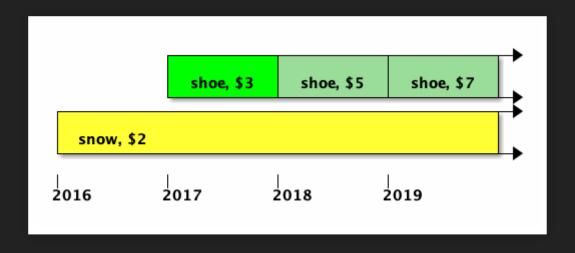




TEMPORAL INSERT



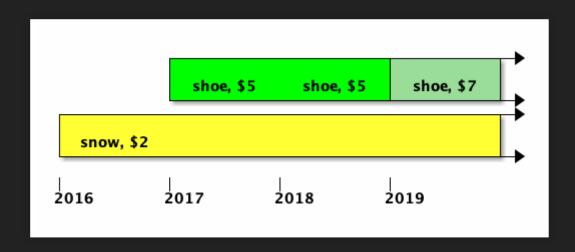
TEMPORAL INSERT

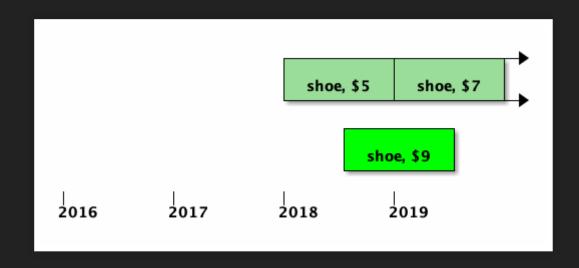


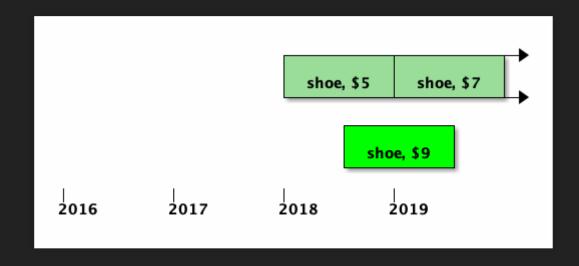
TEMPORAL INSERT

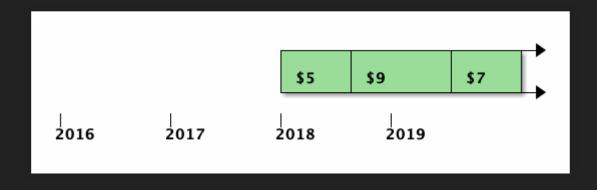


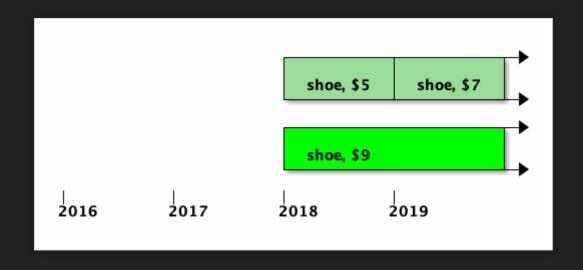
TEMPORAL INSERT

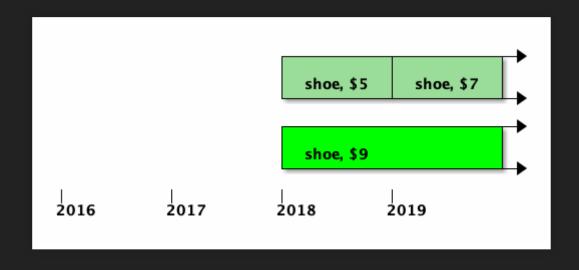






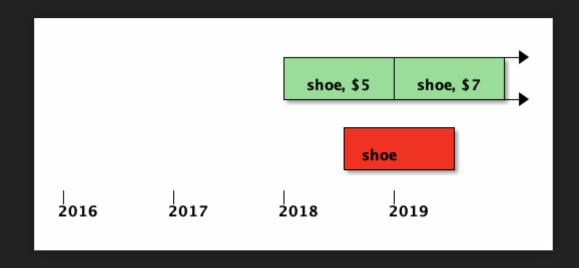




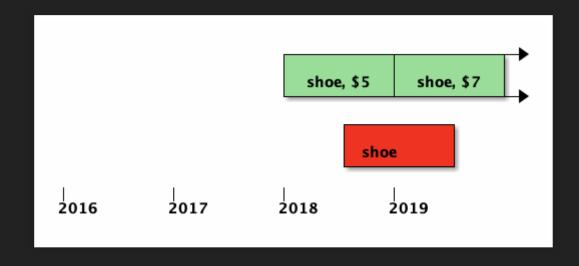


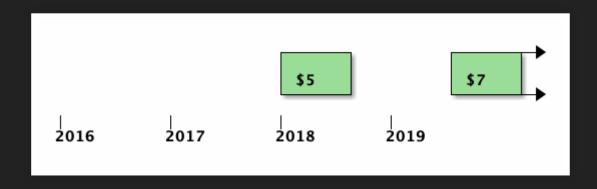


TEMPORAL DELETE

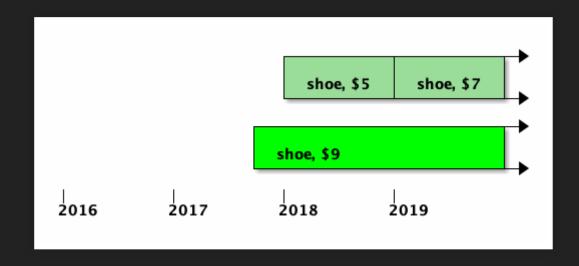


TEMPORAL DELETE

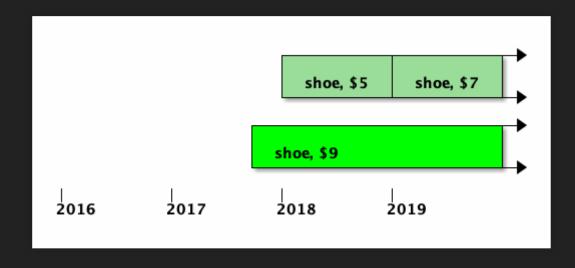




TEMPORAL UPSERT



TEMPORAL UPSERT





SQL:2011

RANGE

```
CREATE TABLE products (
  id     integer,
  valid_at tstzrange,

name    text,
  price    decimal(10,2),

CONSTRAINT pk_products
    EXCLUDE
    (id WITH =, valid_at WITH &&)
);
```

PERIOD

PERIODS

SELECT * FROM t;

RANGES

```
CREATE TABLE products (
  id     integer,
  valid_at tstzrange,

name    text,
  price    decimal(10,2),

CONSTRAINT pk_products
    PRIMARY KEY
    (id, valid_at WITHOUT OVERLAPS)
);
```

DML

```
INSERT INTO products (id, price, valid_at)
VALUES (1, 5, tstzrange(....);

UPDATE products
FOR PORTION OF valid_at FROM t1 TO t2
SET price = 4
WHERE id = 1;

DELETE FROM products
FOR PORTION OF valid_at FROM t1 TO t2
WHERE id = 1;
```

SYSTEM TIME

```
CREATE TABLE products (
  id integer,
  sys_from timestamp GENERATED ALWAYS AS ROW START,
  sys_til timestamp GENERATED ALWAYS AS ROW END,

name text,
  price decimal(10,2),

PERIOD FOR SYSTEM_TIME
  (sys_from, sys_til)
) WITH SYSTEM VERSIONING;
```

SYSTEM TIME

```
SELECT *
FROM products
FOR SYSTEM_TIME AS OF t;

SELECT *
FROM products
FOR SYSTEM_TIME FROM t1 TO t2;
```

MARIADB

```
CREATE TABLE products (
   id integer,
   name text,
   price decimal(10,2)
) WITH SYSTEM VERSIONING;

SELECT *, row_start, row_end FROM products;
```

ORACLE

ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA;

SELECT * FROM t AS OF TIMESTAMP t;

ORACLE

MS SQL SERVER

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Products (
   Id     integer PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,
   SysFrom datetime2(2) GENERATED ALWAYS AS ROW START,
   SysTil datetime2(2) GENERATED ALWAYS AS ROW END,
   Name    text,
   Price decimal(10, 2),
   PERIOD FOR SYSTEM_TIME (SysFrom, SysTil)
) WITH (
   SYSTEM VERSIONING = ON
     (HISTORY TABLE = dbo.ProductsHistory)
);
```

IBM DB2

```
CREATE TABLE products (
  id     int,
  sys_from timestamp(12) GENERATED ALWAYS AS ROW BEGIN,
  sys_til timestamp(12) GENERATED ALWAYS AS ROW END,
  tx_id timestamp(12) GENERATED ALWAYS AS TRANSACTION START
  name text,
  price decimal(10,2),

PERIOD SYSTEM_TIME (sys_from, sys_til)
);
```

IBM DB2

```
CREATE TABLE products (
  id         int,
  valid_from timestamp(12) NOT NULL,
  valid_til timestamp(12) NOT NULL,

  name text,
  price decimal(10,2),

PERIOD BUSINESS_TIME (valid_from, valid_til)
);
```

POSTGRES?

```
CREATE TABLE products (
   id      integer,
   claimed_at tstzrange GENERATED ALWAYS AS ROW RANGE,
   name         text,
   price      decimal(10,2)
) WITH SYSTEM VERSIONING (claimed_at);
```

THANKS!

ΜE

- https://github.com/pjungwir/temporal-databases-postgres-talk
- https://illuminatedcomputing.com/posts/2017/12/temporal-databases-bibliography/

RESEARCH

- https://www2.cs.arizona.edu/~rts/publications.html
- http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download;jsessionid=F78723B857463955C76E540DCAB8FDF5?doi=10.1.1.116.7598&rep=rep1&type=pdf
- https://files.ifi.uzh.ch/boehlen/Papers/modf174-dignoes.pdf
- http://www.zora.uzh.ch/id/eprint/130374/1/Extending_the_kernel.pdf

SQL:2011

- https://www.wiscorp.com/SQLStandards.html
- https://sigmodrecord.org/publications/sigmodRecord/1209/pdfs/07.industry.kulkarni.pdf

OTHER VENDORS

- https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/system-versioned-tables/
- https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADFNS/adfns_flashback.htm#ADFNS610
- https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADFNS/adfns_design.htm#ADFNS967
- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/tables/temporal-tables?view=sql-server-2017
- https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSEPGG_10.1.0/com.ibm.db2.luw.admin.dbobj.doc/doc/t0058926.html

PATCHES

- https://www.postgresql-archive.org/PROPOSAL-Temporal-query-processing-with-range-types-tt5913058.html
- https://www.postgresql-archive.org/SQL-2011-PERIODS-vs-Postgres-Ranges-tt6055264.html

TOOLS

- https://github.com/arkhipov/temporal_tables
- https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=TRgni5g0YM8
- https://github.com/ifad/chronomodel

THANKS!

https://github.com/pjungwir/temporal-databasespostgres-talk