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Lots of Reasons to use PostgreSQL for time-series

- Reliability
- Ease of use
- Broad ecosystem

- Flexible datatypes
- Geospatial support
- Power of JOINs



measurements		metadata	
temp	container_id	cargo	
56	ghi789	furniture	
64	def456	food	
72	abc123	electronics	
56	ghi789	food	
64	def456	books	
72	abc123	toys	
	temp 56 64 56 64	temp container_id	

neasurements	metadata

timestamp	temperature	9	iree_mem		type	location_id
2017-01-01 01:03:42	56	100	100MB	ghi789	big	77
2017-01-01 01:03:35	64	95	350MB	def456	small	335
2017-01-01 01:03:12	72	80	500MB	abc123	medium	335
2017-01-01 01:02:30	56	120	0MB	ghi789	big	77
2017-01-01 01:02:23	64	90	400MB	def456	medium	335
2017-01-01 01:02:00	72	80	500MB	abc123	small	335

Common scenario: Measurements + Metadata

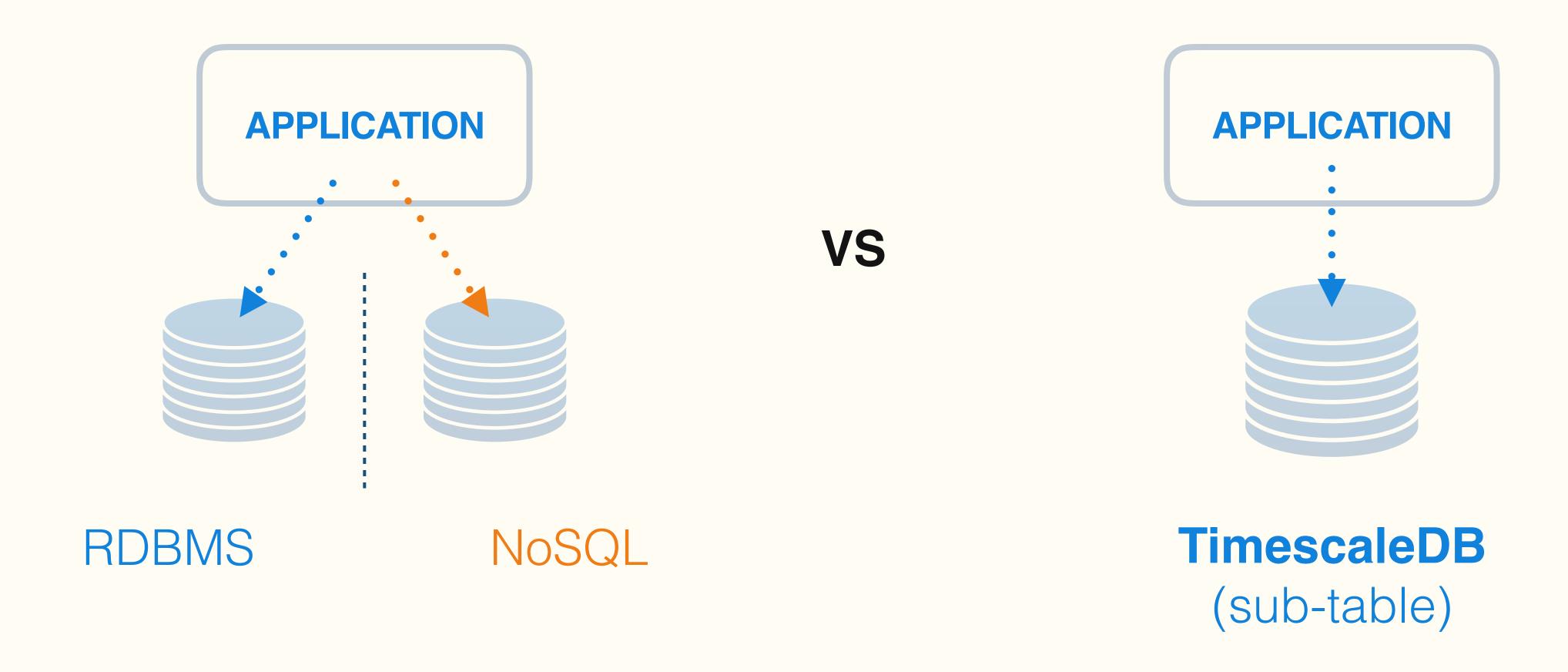
measurements				
time	temp	container_id		
2017-01-01 01:03:42	56	ghi789		
2017-01-01 01:03:35	64	def456		
2017-01-01 01:03:12	72	abc123		
2017-01-01 01:02:30	56	ghi789		
2017-01-01 01:02:23	6) f456		
2017-01-01 01:02:00		:123		

primary key	metadata		
container_id	type	cargo	
ghi789	big	food	
def456	medium	furniture	
abc123	small	toys	





Simplify your stack





High-Level Differences from Plain Postgres

- Insert performance
- Automatic partitioning
- Easier management
- Functions for time-based analysis
- Time-aware query optimizations
- Much faster deletes



High-Level Differences from NoSQL

- Secondary indexes
- Transactions
- Lower memory requirements
- No high cardinality problems
- Un-siloed data (JOINs!)
- SQL



We're open-source!

Apache 2.0 license



github.com/timescale/timescaledb





Using PostgreSQL, Prometheus & Grafana for Storing, Analyzing and Visualizing Metrics

Erik Nordström, PhD Core Database Engineer