

Beyond UNIQUEExclusion Constraints in PostgreSQL 9.0

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First things first

Exclusion Constraints

!=

constraint_exclusion



What are constraints

- Declarative
- Part of the data model
- Always checked
- CHECK, NOT NULL, UNIQUE, FOREIGN KEY



UNIQUE constraints

- Two rows can conflict with each other
 - No other contraints has this property
- Implemented only on btree indexes
- Simple predicate lock



When unique is not enough

- Unique geographical regions
 - PostGIS
 - Means «non-overlapping»
- Non-overlapping time ranges
 - Booking of a room
 - Scheduling an event



Trivial example

- «Booking a conference room»
- Multiple rooms
- Multiple people booking it
- Dealing with overlaps



• Suggestions?



- Serialize table level lock
 - And manually search before each insert
 - Will never scale
- Check using trigger
 - Concurrency issues
 - Performance issues
 - Not reusable
 - Very easy to get wrong



- Delayed check
 - Accept all bookings
 - Reject later, «hope it doesn't happen often»
- Solve outside the database
 - No real need for a constraint



- Conflicts will appear eventually
 - Application level checks not 100%
- Conflicts will get resolved eventually
 - Unfortunately, too late
 - Who hasn't had a double-booked room?
 - The later you reject, the more costly



How about an actual solution?

- Exclusion Constraints
- New in PostgreSQL 9.0
- General constraint mechanism
 - Many different operators
 - Based on GiST



Short side-track

- The PERIOD datatype
 - Not in 9.0 pgFoundry
 - Makes dealing with time intervals much nicer
 - Not a requirement, but easier
- Single datatype for start and end time



Short side-track

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (title text, room text,
  during period)
INSERT INTO bookings values ('Constraint talk',
   'AW1.121',
  period('2010-02-06 16:15', '2010-02-06 17:00'))
INSERT INTO bookings values ('Zoo talk',
   'AW1.121',
  period('2010-02-06 17:15', '2010-02-06 18:00'))
INSERT INTO bookings values ('Features talk',
   'AW1.121',
  period('2010-02-06 17:30', '2010-02-06 18:15'))
```



Short side-track

```
SELECT b1.title, b2.title
FROM bookings b1, bookings b2
WHERE
  overlaps (b1.during, b2.during)
 AND b1.title < b2.title;
     title
             | title
Features talk | Zoo talk
(1 row)
```



Back to constraints

- We inserted a conflict
- But the system knew it was there
 - Create a trigger!
 - Using the overlaps function
- overlaps() function is also && operator
 - P1 && P2 same as overlaps(P1, P2)



Exclusion constraints

• Let's redefine our table

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (
  title text,
  room text,
  during period,
  EXCLUDE USING gist
     (room WITH =,
      during WITH &&)
NOTICE: CREATE TABLE / EXCLUDE will create
implicit index "bookings room during exclusion"
for table "bookings"
```



Constraint violations

```
INSERT INTO bookings values ('Features talk', 'AW1.121', period('2010-02-06 17:30', '2010-02-06 18:15'));

ERROR: conflicting key value violates exclusion constraint "bookings_room_during_exclusion"

DETAIL: Key (room, during)=(AW1.121, [2010-02-06 17:30:00+01, 2010-02-06 18:15:00+01)) conflicts with existing key (room, during)=(AW1.121, [2010-02-06 17:15:00+01, 2010-02-06 18:00:00+01)).
```



Syntax details

```
CREATE TABLE bookings(
  title text,
  room text,
  during period,
  EXCLUDE USING gist
    (room WITH =,
     during WITH &&)
)
```

Currently, only GiST is supported



Syntax details

```
CREATE TABLE bookings(
   title text,
   room text,
   during period,
   EXCLUDE USING gist
       (room WITH =,
         during WITH &&)
)
```

Columns or expressions supported



Syntax details

```
CREATE TABLE bookings(
   title text,
   room text,
   during period,
   EXCLUDE USING gist
       (room WITH =,
        during WITH &&)
)
```

• Exclusion operator. Must support GiST.



Operator

- Operator is used to find conflicts
- Must return TRUE when two values conflict
- Must return TRUE when two values conflict
- Thus, «overlaps» makes sure there are no tuples that overlap



Multi-column constraints

- Multi-column constraints are always ANDed
- As long as one of the columns is not in conflict, tuple is allowed
- To do OR, create multiple constraints



Multiple constraints

```
CREATE TABLE bookings(
   title text,
   room text,
   during period,
   EXCLUDE USING gist
        (room WITH =),
   EXCLUDE USING gist
        (during WITH &&)
)
```



Multiple constraints

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (
  title text,
  room text,
  teacher text,
  during period,
  EXCLUDE USING gist
    (room WITH =, during WITH &&),
  EXCLUDE USING gist
    (teacher WITH =, during WITH &&)
```



Redefining UNIQUE

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (
  title text, room text,
  during period,
  EXCLUDE USING gist
    (room WITH =),
CREATE TABLE bookings (
  title text, room text UNIQUE,
  during period
```

Worse performance, but more datatypes



Partial constraints

Work just like partial indexes

```
CREATE TABLE bookings(
   title text,
   room text,
   during period,
   EXCLUDE USING gist
      (room WITH =, during WITH &&)
      WHERE (during >>
        period('2010-01-01'::timestamptz))
)
```



Thank You!

Please leave feedback:

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Questions?