

TimescaleDB

Using TimescaleDB

TimescaleDB scales PostgreSQL for time-series data via automatic partitioning across time and space (partitioning key), yet retains the standard PostgreSQL interface.

In other words, TimescaleDB exposes what look like regular tables, but are actually only an abstraction (or a virtual view) of many individual tables comprising the actual data. This single-table view, which we call a hypertable, is comprised of many chunks, which are created by partitioning the hypertable's data in either one or two dimensions: by a time interval, and by an (optional) “partition key” such as device id, location, user id, etc. (Architecture discussion)

Virtually all user interactions with TimescaleDB are with hypertables. Creating tables and indexes, altering tables, inserting data, selecting data, etc., can (and should) all be executed on the hypertable.

From the perspective of both use and management, TimescaleDB just looks and feels like PostgreSQL, and can be managed and queried as such.

Before you start PostgreSQL's out-of-the-box settings are typically too conservative for modern servers and TimescaleDB. You should make sure your `postgresql.conf` settings are tuned, either by using `timescaledb-tune` or doing it manually.

Creating a hypertable

-- Do not forget to create timescaledb extension

```
CREATE EXTENSION timescaledb;
```

-- We start by creating a regular SQL table

```
CREATE TABLE conditions (  
    time          TIMESTAMPTZ          NOT NULL,  
    location      TEXT                  NOT NULL,  
    temperature   DOUBLE PRECISION     NULL,  
    humidity      DOUBLE PRECISION     NULL  
);
```

-- Then we convert it into a hypertable that is partitioned by time

```
SELECT create_hypertable('conditions', 'time');
```

- Quick start: Creating hypertables
- Reference examples

Inserting and querying data Inserting data into the hypertable is done via normal SQL commands:

```

INSERT INTO conditions(time, location, temperature, humidity)
VALUES (NOW(), 'office', 70.0, 50.0);

SELECT * FROM conditions ORDER BY time DESC LIMIT 100;

SELECT time_bucket('15 minutes', time) AS fifteen_min,
       location, COUNT(*),
       MAX(temperature) AS max_temp,
       MAX(humidity) AS max_hum
FROM conditions
WHERE time > NOW() - interval '3 hours'
GROUP BY fifteen_min, location
ORDER BY fifteen_min DESC, max_temp DESC;

```

In addition, TimescaleDB includes additional functions for time-series analysis that are not present in vanilla PostgreSQL. (For example, the `time_bucket` function above.)

- Quick start: Basic operations
- Reference examples
- TimescaleDB API

Documentation associated with Apache licensed “community edition” of TimescaleDB provided for convenience and built from Apache licensed source code available [here](#).