# Querying Spatial Data <br> Immanuel Trummer itrummer@cornell.edu www.itrummer.org 

[RG, Sec. 28]

# Outlook: Beyond Relational Data 

- Graph data
- Data streams
- Spatial data


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## Reading Material

- ISO 19125-2:2004

Geographic information - Simple feature access Part 2: SQL Option
https://www.iso.org/standard/40115.html

## Building Geography Values

- ST_GEOGPOINT(longitude, latitude) Builds new point with given coordinates
- ST_MAKELINE(Geo_1, Geo_2)

Connect two geography values by line

## Calculating Boundaries

- ST_BOUNDARY(geography expression)
- Returns the union of boundaries of given objects
- Points have no boundaries
- The boundary of a line are the endpoints
- Polygons are bounded by lines


## Calculating Centroids

- ST_CENTROID(geography expression)
- Returns the weighted average of component centroids
- Centroid of point coordinates is arithmetic mean
- Centroid of line segment is the middle point
- Centroid of a polygon is its center of mass


# Access to Specific Properties 

- ST_X(geography expression) Returns the longitude
- ST_Y(geography expression) Returns the latitude
- ST_DIMENSION(geography expression)

Returns dimension (of highest-dimensional element)

## Predicates Expressions

- ST_CONTAINS(geo_1, geo_2) TRUE if geo_1 contains geo_2
- ST_DWITHIN(geo_1, geo_2, distance) TRUE if distance of at least one point from geo_1 and one point from geo_2 is below the distance (in meters)


## Calculating Measurements

- ST_AREA(geography expression)

Calculates the covered area in square meters

- ST_MAXDISTANCE(geo_1, geo_2)

Longest distance between any two points in meters

## (Demo)

## Spatial Data Summary

- Various applications require spatial data
- Standard data structures are a bad match
- Saw specialized data structures like R trees
- SQL query languages requires extensions
- Saw extensions supported by BigQuery Geo Viz

