Querying Spatial Data

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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**