

Manuale di PostGIS 3.2.0alpha1

Contents

1	Introduzione	1
1.1	Comitato di Coordinamento del Progetto	1
1.2	Principali collaboratori attuali	2
1.3	Principali collaboratori passati	2
1.4	Altri collaboratori	2
2	Installazione PostGIS	5
2.1	Versione sintetica	5
2.2	Compiling and Install from Source	5
2.2.1	Reperire il codice sorgente	6
2.2.2	Install Requirements	6
2.2.3	Configurazione	7
2.2.4	Compilazione	9
2.2.5	Compilazione e installazione delle estensioni PostGIS	9
2.2.6	Testing	11
2.2.7	Installazione	14
2.3	Installing and Using the address standardizer	15
2.3.1	Installing Regex::Assemble	15
2.4	Installare o aggiornare il Geocode per Tiger e caricare i dati	15
2.4.1	Tiger Geocoder Enabling your PostGIS database: Using Extension	16
2.4.1.1	Converting a Tiger Geocoder Regular Install to Extension Model	18
2.4.2	Tiger Geocoder Enabling your PostGIS database: Not Using Extensions	18
2.4.3	Using Address Standardizer Extension with Tiger geocoder	19
2.4.4	Caricamento dei dati Tiger	19
2.4.5	Aggiornamento del installazione del Geocoder Tiger	19
2.5	Common Problems during installation	20

3	PostGIS Administration	21
3.1	Performance Tuning	21
3.1.1	Startup	21
3.1.2	Runtime	22
3.2	Configuring raster support	22
3.3	Creating spatial databases	23
3.3.1	Spatially enable database using EXTENSION	23
3.3.2	Spatially enable database without using EXTENSION (discouraged)	23
3.3.3	Create a spatially-enabled database from a template	24
3.4	Upgrading spatial databases	24
3.4.1	Soft upgrade	24
3.4.1.1	Soft Upgrade Pre 9.1+ or without extensions	24
3.4.1.2	Soft Upgrade 9.1+ using extensions	25
3.4.2	Hard upgrade	26
4	Data Management	28
4.1	Spatial Data Model	28
4.1.1	OGC Geometry	28
4.1.1.1	Point	28
4.1.1.2	LineString	28
4.1.1.3	LinearRing	29
4.1.1.4	Polygon	29
4.1.1.5	MultiPoint	29
4.1.1.6	MultiLineString	29
4.1.1.7	MultiPolygon	29
4.1.1.8	GeometryCollection	29
4.1.1.9	PolyhedralSurface	29
4.1.1.10	Triangle	30
4.1.1.11	Tin	30
4.1.2	SQL/MM Part 3 - Curves	30
4.1.2.1	CircularString	30
4.1.2.2	CompoundCurve	30
4.1.2.3	CurvePolygon	30
4.1.2.4	MultiCurve	31
4.1.2.5	MultiSurface	31
4.1.3	WKT and WKB	31
4.2	Geometry Data Type	32
4.2.1	PostGIS EWKB and EWKT	33
4.3	Geography Data Type	34

4.3.1	Geography Basics	35
4.3.2	When to use the Geography data type	37
4.3.3	Geography Advanced FAQ	37
4.4	Spatial Tables	37
4.4.1	Creating a Spatial Table	37
4.4.2	GEOMETRY_COLUMNS View	38
4.4.3	Manually Registering Geometry Columns	38
4.5	Spatial Reference Systems	41
4.5.1	SPATIAL_REF_SYS Table	41
4.5.2	User-Defined Spatial Reference Systems	42
4.6	Geometry Validation	42
4.7	Loading Spatial Data	46
4.7.1	Using SQL to Load Data	46
4.7.2	Using the Shapefile Loader	47
4.8	Extracting Spatial Data	48
4.8.1	Using SQL to Extract Data	48
4.8.2	Using the Shapefile Dumper	49
4.9	Building Spatial Indexes	50
4.9.1	GiST Indexes	50
4.9.2	BRIN Indexes	51
4.9.3	SP-GiST Indexes	52
4.9.4	Tuning Index Usage	53
5	Spatial Queries	54
5.1	Determining Spatial Relationships	54
5.1.1	Dimensionally Extended 9-Intersection Model	54
5.1.2	Named Spatial Relationships	56
5.1.3	General Spatial Relationships	57
5.2	Using Spatial Indexes	59
5.3	Examples of Spatial SQL	59
6	Consigli per migliori prestazioni	63
6.1	Piccole tabelle contenenti geometrie di grandi dimensioni	63
6.1.1	Descrizione del problema	63
6.1.2	Possibili soluzioni	63
6.2	CLUSTERing di indici geometrici	64
6.3	Evitare la conversione della dimensione	64

7	Building Applications	65
7.1	Using MapServer	65
7.1.1	Basic Usage	65
7.1.2	Frequently Asked Questions	66
7.1.3	Advanced Usage	67
7.1.4	Examples	68
7.2	Java Clients (JDBC)	69
7.3	C Clients (libpq)	70
7.3.1	Text Cursors	70
7.3.2	Binary Cursors	70
8	Guida a PostGIS	71
8.1	PostgreSQL PostGIS tipi Geometry/Geography/Box	71
8.1.1	box2d	71
8.1.2	box3d	72
8.1.3	geometry	72
8.1.4	geometry_dump	73
8.1.5	geography	73
8.2	Funzioni per la gestione del database	73
8.2.1	AddGeometryColumn	73
8.2.2	DropGeometryColumn	76
8.2.3	DropGeometryTable	76
8.2.4	Find_SRID	77
8.2.5	Populate_Geometry_Columns	78
8.2.6	UpdateGeometrySRID	79
8.3	Costruttori geometrici.	80
8.3.1	ST_GeomCollFromText	80
8.3.2	ST_LineFromMultiPoint	82
8.3.3	ST_MakeEnvelope	83
8.3.4	ST_MakeLine	83
8.3.5	ST_MakePoint	85
8.3.6	ST_MakePointM	86
8.3.7	ST_MakePolygon	87
8.3.8	ST_Point	89
8.3.9	ST_Point	90
8.3.10	ST_Point	90
8.3.11	ST_Point	91
8.3.12	ST_Polygon	91
8.3.13	ST_MakeEnvelope	92

8.3.14	ST_HexagonGrid	93
8.3.15	ST_Hexagon	96
8.3.16	ST_SquareGrid	97
8.3.17	ST_Square	98
8.4	Geometry Accessors	99
8.4.1	GeometryType	99
8.4.2	ST_Boundary	100
8.4.3	ST_BoundingDiagonal	102
8.4.4	ST_CoordDim	103
8.4.5	ST_Dimension	104
8.4.6	ST_Dump	104
8.4.7	ST_NumPoints	106
8.4.8	ST_NumPoints	110
8.4.9	ST_NRings	112
8.4.10	ST_EndPoint	113
8.4.11	ST_Envelope	114
8.4.12	ST_ExteriorRing	116
8.4.13	ST_GeometryN	117
8.4.14	ST_GeometryType	119
8.4.15	ST_HasArc	120
8.4.16	ST_InteriorRingN	121
8.4.17	ST_IsClosed	122
8.4.18	ST_IsCollection	123
8.4.19	ST_IsEmpty	124
8.4.20	ST_IsPolygonCCW	126
8.4.21	ST_IsPolygonCW	126
8.4.22	ST_IsRing	127
8.4.23	ST_IsSimple	128
8.4.24	ST_M	129
8.4.25	ST_MemSize	129
8.4.26	ST_NDims	130
8.4.27	ST_NPoints	131
8.4.28	ST_NRings	132
8.4.29	ST_NumGeometries	132
8.4.30	ST_NumInteriorRings	133
8.4.31	ST_NumInteriorRing	134
8.4.32	ST_NumPatches	134
8.4.33	ST_NumPoints	135
8.4.34	ST_PatchN	135

8.4.35	ST_PointN	136
8.4.36	ST_Points	138
8.4.37	ST_StartPoint	138
8.4.38	ST_Summary	140
8.4.39	ST_X	141
8.4.40	ST_Y	141
8.4.41	ST_Z	142
8.4.42	ST_Zmflag	143
8.5	Geometry Editors	144
8.5.1	ST_AddPoint	144
8.5.2	ST_CollectionExtract	145
8.5.3	ST_CollectionHomogenize	146
8.5.4	ST_CurveToLine	147
8.5.5	ST_FlipCoordinates	150
8.5.6	ST_Force2D	151
8.5.7	ST_Force3D	152
8.5.8	ST_Force3DZ	152
8.5.9	ST_Force3DM	153
8.5.10	ST_Force4D	154
8.5.11	ST_ForcePolygonCCW	155
8.5.12	ST_ForceCollection	155
8.5.13	ST_ForcePolygonCW	156
8.5.14	ST_ForceSFS	157
8.5.15	ST_ForceRHR	157
8.5.16	ST_ForceCurve	158
8.5.17	ST_LineMerge	159
8.5.18	ST_Multi	160
8.5.19	ST_Normalize	161
8.5.20	ST_QuantizeCoordinates	161
8.5.21	ST_RemovePoint	163
8.5.22	ST_RemovePoint	164
8.5.23	ST_Reverse	164
8.5.24	ST_Segmentize	165
8.5.25	ST_SetPoint	166
8.5.26	ST_ShiftLongitude	167
8.5.27	ST_WrapX	168
8.5.28	ST_SnapToGrid	169
8.5.29	ST_Snap	170
8.5.30	ST_SwapOrdinates	173

8.6	Geometry Validation	174
8.6.1	ST_IsValid	174
8.6.2	ST_IsValidDetail	175
8.6.3	ST_IsValidReason	177
8.6.4	ST_MakeValid	178
8.7	Spatial Reference System Functions	183
8.7.1	ST_SetSRID	183
8.7.2	ST_SRID	184
8.7.3	ST_Transform	185
8.8	Geometry Input	187
8.8.1	Well-Known Text (WKT)	187
8.8.1.1	ST_BdPolyFromText	187
8.8.1.2	ST_BdMPolyFromText	188
8.8.1.3	ST_GeogFromText	188
8.8.1.4	ST_GeographyFromText	189
8.8.1.5	ST_GeomCollFromText	189
8.8.1.6	ST_GeomFromEWKT	190
8.8.1.7	ST_GeometryFromText	191
8.8.1.8	ST_GeomFromText	191
8.8.1.9	ST_LineFromText	193
8.8.1.10	ST_MLineFromText	194
8.8.1.11	ST_MPointFromText	194
8.8.1.12	ST_MPolyFromText	195
8.8.1.13	ST_PointFromText	196
8.8.1.14	ST_PolygonFromText	197
8.8.1.15	ST_WKTToSQL	198
8.8.2	Well-Known Binary (WKB)	198
8.8.2.1	ST_GeogFromWKB	198
8.8.2.2	ST_GeomFromEWKB	199
8.8.2.3	ST_GeomFromWKB	200
8.8.2.4	ST_LineFromWKB	201
8.8.2.5	ST_LinestringFromWKB	202
8.8.2.6	ST_PointFromWKB	202
8.8.2.7	ST_WKBToSQL	203
8.8.3	Other Formats	204
8.8.3.1	ST_Box2dFromGeoHash	204
8.8.3.2	ST_GeomFromGeoHash	204
8.8.3.3	ST_GeomFromGML	205
8.8.3.4	ST_GeomFromGeoJSON	208

8.8.3.5	ST_GeomFromKML	209
8.8.3.6	ST_GeomFromTWKB	209
8.8.3.7	ST_GMLToSQL	210
8.8.3.8	ST_LineFromEncodedPolyline	210
8.8.3.9	ST_PointFromGeoHash	211
8.9	Geometry Output	212
8.9.1	Well-Known Text (WKT)	212
8.9.1.1	ST_AsEWKT	212
8.9.1.2	ST_AsText	213
8.9.2	Well-Known Binary (WKB)	214
8.9.2.1	ST_AsBinary	214
8.9.2.2	ST_AsEWKB	216
8.9.2.3	ST_AsHEXEWKB	217
8.9.3	Other Formats	218
8.9.3.1	ST_AsEncodedPolyline	218
8.9.3.2	ST_AsGeoJSON	219
8.9.3.3	ST_AsGeoJSON	219
8.9.3.4	ST_AsGML	222
8.9.3.5	ST_AsKML	225
8.9.3.6	ST_AsLatLonText	226
8.9.3.7	ST_AsSVG	227
8.9.3.8	ST_AsGML	228
8.9.3.9	ST_AsSVG	229
8.9.3.10	ST_AsTWKB	230
8.9.3.11	ST_AsX3D	231
8.9.3.12	ST_GeoHash	234
8.10	Operatori	235
8.10.1	Bounding Box Operators	235
8.10.1.1	&&	235
8.10.1.2	&&(geometry,box2df)	236
8.10.1.3	&&(box2df,geometry)	237
8.10.1.4	&&(box2df,box2df)	237
8.10.1.5	&&&	238
8.10.1.6	&&&	239
8.10.1.7	&&&	240
8.10.1.8	&&&	241
8.10.1.9	&<	242
8.10.1.10	&< 	242
8.10.1.11	&>	243

8.10.1.12	<<	244
8.10.1.13	<<	245
8.10.1.14	=	245
8.10.1.15	>>	247
8.10.1.16	@	247
8.10.1.17	@(geometry,box2df)	248
8.10.1.18	@(box2df,geometry)	249
8.10.1.19	@(box2df,box2df)	250
8.10.1.20	&>	250
8.10.1.21	>>	251
8.10.1.22	~	252
8.10.1.23	~(geometry,box2df)	253
8.10.1.24	~(box2df,geometry)	253
8.10.1.25	~(box2df,box2df)	254
8.10.1.26	~=	255
8.10.2	Operatori	256
8.10.2.1	<->	256
8.10.2.2	=	257
8.10.2.3	<#>	258
8.10.2.4	<<->>	259
8.10.2.5	<<#>>	260
8.11	Spatial Relationships	261
8.11.1	Topological Relationships	261
8.11.1.1	ST_3DIntersects	261
8.11.1.2	ST_Contains	262
8.11.1.3	ST_ContainsProperly	265
8.11.1.4	ST_CoveredBy	266
8.11.1.5	ST_Covers	267
8.11.1.6	ST_Crosses	269
8.11.1.7	ST_LineCrossingDirection	271
8.11.1.8	ST_Disjoint	273
8.11.1.9	ST_Equals	274
8.11.1.10	ST_Intersects	275
8.11.1.11	ST_OrderingEquals	277
8.11.1.12	ST_Overlaps	278
8.11.1.13	ST_Relate	280
8.11.1.14	ST_RelateMatch	282
8.11.1.15	ST_Touches	283
8.11.1.16	ST_Within	284

8.11.2	Distance Relationships	286
8.11.2.1	ST_3DDWithin	286
8.11.2.2	ST_3DDFullyWithin	287
8.11.2.3	ST_DFullyWithin	288
8.11.2.4	ST_DWithin	289
8.11.2.5	ST_PointInsideCircle	290
8.12	Measurement Functions	291
8.12.1	ST_Area	291
8.12.2	ST_Azimuth	292
8.12.3	ST_Area	294
8.12.4	ST_ClosestPoint	295
8.12.5	ST_3DClosestPoint	296
8.12.6	ST_Distance	298
8.12.7	ST_3DDistance	300
8.12.8	ST_DistanceSphere	301
8.12.9	ST_DistanceSpheroid	301
8.12.10	ST_Distance	302
8.12.11	ST_HausdorffDistance	303
8.12.12	ST_Length	304
8.12.13	ST_Length2D	306
8.12.14	ST_3DLength	306
8.12.15	ST_LengthSpheroid	307
8.12.16	ST_LongestLine	308
8.12.17	ST_3DLongestLine	311
8.12.18	ST_MaxDistance	312
8.12.19	ST_3DMaxDistance	313
8.12.20	ST_MinimumClearance	314
8.12.21	ST_MinimumClearanceLine	315
8.12.22	ST_Perimeter	316
8.12.23	ST_Perimeter2D	317
8.12.24	ST_3DPerimeter	318
8.12.25	ST_Project	318
8.12.26	ST_ShortestLine	319
8.12.27	ST_3DShortestLine	320
8.13	Overlay Functions	322
8.13.1	ST_ClipByBox2D	322
8.13.2	ST_Difference	322
8.13.3	ST_Intersection	324
8.13.4	ST_MemUnion	326

8.13.5	ST_Node	326
8.13.6	ST_Split	327
8.13.7	ST_Subdivide	330
8.13.8	ST_SymDifference	332
8.13.9	ST_UnaryUnion	334
8.13.10	ST_Union	334
8.14	Geometry Processing	337
8.14.1	ST_Buffer	337
8.14.2	ST_BuildArea	341
8.14.3	ST_Centroid	342
8.14.4	ST_ConcaveHull	344
8.14.5	ST_ConvexHull	349
8.14.6	ST_DelaunayTriangles	350
8.14.7	ST_FilterByM	355
8.14.8	ST_RemoveRepeatedPoints	356
8.14.9	ST_GeometricMedian	357
8.14.10	ST_LineToCurve	358
8.14.11	ST_MinimumBoundingCircle	359
8.14.12	ST_MinimumBoundingCircle	360
8.14.13	ST_MinimumBoundingCircle	362
8.14.14	ST_OrientedEnvelope	362
8.14.15	ST_OffsetCurve	364
8.14.16	ST_PointOnSurface	367
8.14.17	ST_Polygonize	368
8.14.18	ST_ReducePrecision	369
8.14.19	ST_SharedPaths	370
8.14.20	ST_Simplify	372
8.14.21	ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology	373
8.14.22	ST_SimplifyVW	374
8.14.23	ST_ChaikinSmoothing	375
8.14.24	ST_SetEffectiveArea	376
8.14.25	ST_CurveToLine	377
8.14.26	ST_Polygonize	378
8.15	Affine Transformations	381
8.15.1	ST_Affine	381
8.15.2	ST_Rotate	383
8.15.3	ST_RotateX	384
8.15.4	ST_RotateY	385
8.15.5	ST_RotateZ	385

8.15.6	ST_Scale	387
8.15.7	ST_Translate	388
8.15.8	ST_TransScale	389
8.16	Clustering Functions	390
8.16.1	ST_ClusterDBSCAN	390
8.16.2	ST_ClusterIntersecting	393
8.16.3	ST_ClusterKMeans	393
8.16.4	ST_ClusterWithin	395
8.17	Bounding Box Functions	396
8.17.1	Box2D	396
8.17.2	Box3D	397
8.17.3	ST_EstimatedExtent	397
8.17.4	ST_Expand	398
8.17.5	ST_Extent	400
8.17.6	ST_3DExtent	401
8.17.7	ST_MakeBox2D	402
8.17.8	ST_3DMakeBox	403
8.17.9	ST_XMax	403
8.17.10	ST_XMin	404
8.17.11	ST_YMax	405
8.17.12	ST_YMin	406
8.17.13	ST_ZMax	407
8.17.14	ST_ZMin	408
8.18	Sistemi di riferimento lineare	409
8.18.1	ST_LineInterpolatePoint	409
8.18.2	ST_InterpolatePoint	411
8.18.3	ST_LineInterpolatePoints	411
8.18.4	ST_LineLocatePoint	412
8.18.5	ST_LineSubstring	413
8.18.6	ST_LocateAlong	415
8.18.7	ST_LocateBetween	416
8.18.8	ST_LocateBetweenElevations	417
8.18.9	ST_InterpolatePoint	418
8.18.10	ST_AddMeasure	418
8.19	Trajectory Functions	419
8.19.1	ST_IsValidTrajectory	419
8.19.2	ST_ClosestPointOfApproach	420
8.19.3	ST_DistanceCPA	421
8.19.4	ST_CPAWithin	422

8.20	SFCGAL Functions	422
8.20.1	postgis_sfcgal_version	422
8.20.2	ST_Extrude	423
8.20.3	ST_StraightSkeleton	424
8.20.4	ST_ApproximateMedialAxis	425
8.20.5	ST_IsPlanar	426
8.20.6	ST_Orientation	427
8.20.7	ST_ForceLHR	427
8.20.8	ST_MinkowskiSum	428
8.20.9	ST_ConstrainedDelaunayTriangles	429
8.20.10	ST_3DIntersection	430
8.20.11	ST_3DDifference	432
8.20.12	ST_3DUnion	433
8.20.13	ST_3DArea	434
8.20.14	ST_Tessellate	435
8.20.15	ST_Volume	437
8.20.16	ST_MakeSolid	438
8.20.17	ST_IsSolid	438
8.21	Long Transaction Support	439
8.21.1	AddAuth	439
8.21.2	CheckAuth	440
8.21.3	DisableLongTransactions	440
8.21.4	EnableLongTransactions	441
8.21.5	LockRow	441
8.21.6	UnlockRows	442
8.22	Version Functions	442
8.22.1	PostGIS_Extensions_Upgrade	442
8.22.2	PostGIS_Full_Version	443
8.22.3	PostGIS_GEOS_Version	444
8.22.4	PostGIS_Liblwgeom_Version	444
8.22.5	PostGIS_LibXML_Version	445
8.22.6	PostGIS_Lib_Build_Date	445
8.22.7	PostGIS_Lib_Version	446
8.22.8	PostGIS_PROJ_Version	446
8.22.9	PostGIS_Wagyu_Version	447
8.22.10	PostGIS_Scripts_Build_Date	447
8.22.11	PostGIS_Scripts_Installed	448
8.22.12	PostGIS_Scripts_Released	448
8.22.13	PostGIS_Version	449

8.23	Grand Unified Custom Variables (GUCs)	449
8.23.1	postgis.backend	449
8.23.2	postgis.gdal_datapath	450
8.23.3	postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers	451
8.23.4	postgis.enable_outdb_rasters	452
8.23.5	postgis.gdal_config_options	453
8.24	Troubleshooting Functions	453
8.24.1	PostGIS_AddBBox	453
8.24.2	PostGIS_DropBBox	454
8.24.3	PostGIS_HasBBox	455
9	Domande frequenti (F.A.Q) su PostGIS	456
10	Topologia	461
10.1	Tipi di dato topologici	461
10.1.1	getfaceedges_returntype	461
10.1.2	TopoGeometry	462
10.1.3	validate_topology_returntype	462
10.2	Topology Domains	463
10.2.1	TopoElement	463
10.2.2	TopoElementArray	463
10.3	Topology and TopoGeometry Management	464
10.3.1	AddTopoGeometryColumn	464
10.3.2	DropTopology	465
10.3.3	DropTopoGeometryColumn	465
10.3.4	Populate_Topology_Layer	466
10.3.5	TopologySummary	467
10.3.6	ValidateTopology	468
10.3.7	ValidateTopology	468
10.3.8	Topologia	469
10.4	Topology Statistics Management	469
10.5	Topology Constructors	470
10.5.1	CreateTopology	470
10.5.2	CopyTopology	470
10.5.3	ST_InitTopoGeo	471
10.5.4	ST_CreateTopoGeo	472
10.5.5	TopoGeo_AddPoint	472
10.5.6	TopoGeo_AddLineString	473
10.5.7	TopoGeo_AddPolygon	473

10.6	Topology Editors	474
10.6.1	ST_AddIsoNode	474
10.6.2	ST_AddIsoEdge	474
10.6.3	ST_AddEdgeNewFaces	475
10.6.4	ST_AddEdgeModFace	476
10.6.5	ST_RemEdgeNewFace	476
10.6.6	ST_RemEdgeModFace	477
10.6.7	ST_ChangeEdgeGeom	478
10.6.8	ST_ModEdgeSplit	478
10.6.9	ST_ModEdgeHeal	479
10.6.10	ST_NewEdgeHeal	480
10.6.11	ST_MoveIsoNode	480
10.6.12	ST_NewEdgesSplit	481
10.6.13	ST_RemoveIsoNode	482
10.6.14	ST_RemoveIsoEdge	482
10.7	Topology Accessors	483
10.7.1	GetEdgeByPoint	483
10.7.2	GetFaceByPoint	484
10.7.3	GetFaceByPoint	484
10.7.4	GetNodeByPoint	485
10.7.5	GetTopologyID	486
10.7.6	GetTopologySRID	486
10.7.7	GetTopologyName	487
10.7.8	ST_GetFaceEdges	487
10.7.9	ST_GetFaceGeometry	488
10.7.10	GetRingEdges	489
10.7.11	GetNodeEdges	489
10.8	Topology Processing	490
10.8.1	Polygonize	490
10.8.2	AddNode	491
10.8.3	AddEdge	491
10.8.4	AddFace	492
10.8.5	ST_Simplify	494
10.9	TopoGeometry Constructors	494
10.9.1	CreateTopoGeom	494
10.9.2	toTopoGeom	496
10.9.3	TopoElementArray_Agg	497
10.10	TopoGeometry Editors	498
10.10.1	clearTopoGeom	498

10.10.2 TopoGeom_addElement	498
10.10.3 TopoGeom_remElement	499
10.10.4 TopoGeo_AddPolygon	499
10.10.5 toTopoGeom	500
10.11 TopoGeometry Accessors	500
10.11.1 GetTopoGeomElementArray	500
10.11.2 GetTopoGeomElements	501
10.12 TopoGeometry Outputs	501
10.12.1 AsGML	501
10.12.2 AsTopoJSON	503
10.13 Topology Spatial Relationships	505
10.13.1 Equals	505
10.13.2 Intersects	506
11 Dati raster: gestione, interrogazione e applicazioni	507
11.1 Caricare e creare raster	507
11.1.1 Usare raster2pgsql per caricare i raster	507
11.1.2 Creazione di raster tramite le funzioni raster di PostGIS	511
11.1.3 Usare raster2pgsql per caricare i raster	511
11.2 Cataloghi raster	512
11.2.1 Catalogo delle colonne raster	512
11.2.2 Raster Overviews	513
11.3 Costruire applicazioni personalizzate con PostGIS Raster	514
11.3.1 Esempio di output in PHP, utilizzando ST_AsPNG assieme ad altre funzioni raster	514
11.3.2 Esempio ASP.NET C# di output con ST_AsPNG, assieme ad altre funzioni raster	515
11.3.3 app per Java console per esportare una query raster come file immagine	516
11.3.4 Utilizzare PLPython per esportare immagini tramite SQL	518
11.3.5 Produrre raster con PSQL	518
12 Raster Reference	519
12.1 Raster Support Data types	520
12.1.1 geomval	520
12.1.2 addbandarg	520
12.1.3 rastbandarg	520
12.1.4 raster	521
12.1.5 reclassarg	521
12.1.6 summarystats	522
12.1.7 unionarg	522
12.2 Raster Management	523

12.2.1	AddRasterConstraints	523
12.2.2	DropRasterConstraints	524
12.2.3	AddOverviewConstraints	525
12.2.4	DropOverviewConstraints	526
12.2.5	PostGIS_GDAL_Version	527
12.2.6	PostGIS_Raster_Lib_Build_Date	527
12.2.7	PostGIS_Raster_Lib_Version	528
12.2.8	ST_GDALDrivers	528
12.2.9	ST_Count	532
12.2.10	ST_MakeEmptyRaster	533
12.2.11	UpdateRasterSRID	534
12.2.12	ST_CreateOverview	534
12.3	Raster Constructors	535
12.3.1	ST_AddBand	535
12.3.2	ST_AsRaster	537
12.3.3	ST_Band	540
12.3.4	ST_MakeEmptyRaster	541
12.3.5	ST_MakeEmptyRaster	542
12.3.6	ST_Tile	543
12.3.7	ST_Retile	545
12.3.8	ST_FromGDALRaster	546
12.4	Raster Accessors	547
12.4.1	ST_GeoReference	547
12.4.2	ST_Height	548
12.4.3	ST_IsEmpty	548
12.4.4	ST_MemSize	549
12.4.5	ST_MetaData	550
12.4.6	ST_NumBands	550
12.4.7	ST_PixelHeight	551
12.4.8	ST_PixelWidth	552
12.4.9	ST_ScaleX	553
12.4.10	ST_ScaleY	553
12.4.11	ST_RasterToWorldCoord	554
12.4.12	ST_RasterToWorldCoordX	555
12.4.13	ST_RasterToWorldCoordY	556
12.4.14	ST_Rotation	557
12.4.15	ST_SkewX	557
12.4.16	ST_SkewY	558
12.4.17	ST_SRID	559

12.4.18 ST_Summary	559
12.4.19 ST_UpperLeftX	560
12.4.20 ST_UpperLeftY	561
12.4.21 ST_Width	561
12.4.22 ST_WorldToRasterCoord	562
12.4.23 ST_WorldToRasterCoordX	562
12.4.24 ST_WorldToRasterCoordY	563
12.5 Raster Band Accessors	564
12.5.1 ST_BandMetaData	564
12.5.2 ST_BandNoDataValue	565
12.5.3 ST_BandIsNoData	566
12.5.4 ST_BandPath	567
12.5.5 ST_BandPixelType	567
12.5.6 ST_BandPixelType	568
12.5.7 ST_BandPixelType	568
12.5.8 ST_PixelOfValue	569
12.5.9 ST_HasNoBand	570
12.6 Raster Pixel Accessors and Setters	570
12.6.1 ST_PixelAsPolygon	570
12.6.2 ST_PixelAsPolygons	571
12.6.3 ST_PixelAsPoint	572
12.6.4 ST_PixelAsPoints	573
12.6.5 ST_PixelAsCentroid	574
12.6.6 ST_PixelAsCentroids	574
12.6.7 ST_Value	575
12.6.8 ST_NearestValue	578
12.6.9 ST_SetSkew	580
12.6.10 ST_SetSkew	581
12.6.11 ST_Neighborhood	582
12.6.12 ST_SetValue	584
12.6.13 ST_SetValues	585
12.6.14 ST_DumpValues	593
12.6.15 ST_PixelOfValue	594
12.7 Raster Editors	595
12.7.1 ST_SetGeoReference	595
12.7.2 ST_SetRotation	596
12.7.3 ST_SetScale	597
12.7.4 ST_SetSkew	598
12.7.5 ST_SetSRID	599

12.7.6	ST_SetUpperLeft	599
12.7.7	ST_Resample	600
12.7.8	ST_Rescale	601
12.7.9	ST_Reskew	602
12.7.10	ST_SnapToGrid	603
12.7.11	ST_Resize	604
12.7.12	ST_Transform	606
12.8	Raster Band Editors	609
12.8.1	ST_SetBandNoDataValue	609
12.8.2	ST_SetBandIsNoData	609
12.8.3	ST_BandPath	611
12.8.4	ST_SetBandIsNoData	612
12.9	Raster Band Statistics and Analytics	614
12.9.1	ST_Count	614
12.9.2	ST_CountAgg	614
12.9.3	ST_Histogram	615
12.9.4	ST_Quantile	617
12.9.5	ST_SummaryStats	619
12.9.6	ST_SummaryStatsAgg	621
12.9.7	ST_ValueCount	622
12.10	Raster Inputs	624
12.10.1	ST_AsRaster	624
12.10.2	ST_RastFromHexWKB	625
12.11	Raster Outputs	625
12.11.1	ST_AsBinary	625
12.11.2	ST_Aspect	626
12.11.3	ST_AsGDALRaster	627
12.11.4	ST_AsJPEG	628
12.11.5	ST_AsPNG	629
12.11.6	ST_AsTIFF	630
12.12	Raster Processing: Map Algebra	631
12.12.1	ST_Clip	631
12.12.2	ST_ColorMap	634
12.12.3	ST_Rescale	637
12.12.4	ST_Intersection	639
12.12.5	ST_MapAlgebra (callback function version)	640
12.12.6	ST_MapAlgebraExpr	647
12.12.7	ST_MapAlgebraExpr	649
12.12.8	ST_MapAlgebraExpr	652

12.12.9 ST_MapAlgebraFct	656
12.12.10 ST_MapAlgebraFct	660
12.12.11 ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb	664
12.12.12 ST_Reclass	666
12.12.13 ST_Union	668
12.13 Built-in Map Algebra Callback Functions	669
12.13.1 ST_Distinct4ma	669
12.13.2 ST_InvDistWeight4ma	670
12.13.3 ST_Max4ma	671
12.13.4 ST_Mean4ma	672
12.13.5 ST_Min4ma	673
12.13.6 ST_MinDist4ma	674
12.13.7 ST_Range4ma	675
12.13.8 ST_StdDev4ma	676
12.13.9 ST_Sum4ma	677
12.14 Raster Processing: DEM (Elevation)	678
12.14.1 ST_Aspect	678
12.14.2 ST_HillShade	680
12.14.3 ST_Roughness	682
12.14.4 ST_Slope	682
12.14.5 ST_TPI	684
12.14.6 ST_TRI	684
12.15 Raster Processing: Raster to Geometry	685
12.15.1 Box3D	685
12.15.2 ST_ConvexHull	686
12.15.3 ST_DumpAsPolygons	686
12.15.4 ST_Envelope	688
12.15.5 ST_MinConvexHull	688
12.15.6 ST_Polygon	689
12.16 Raster Operators	691
12.16.1 &&	691
12.16.2 &<	691
12.16.3 &>	692
12.16.4 = ...	693
12.16.5 @	693
12.16.6 ~=	694
12.16.7 ~	694
12.17 Raster and Raster Band Spatial Relationships	695
12.17.1 ST_Contains	695

12.17.2 ST_ContainsProperly	696
12.17.3 ST_Covers	697
12.17.4 ST_CoveredBy	698
12.17.5 ST_Disjoint	699
12.17.6 ST_Intersects	700
12.17.7 ST_Overlaps	700
12.17.8 ST_Touches	701
12.17.9 ST_SameAlignment	702
12.17.10 ST_NotSameAlignmentReason	703
12.17.11 ST_Within	704
12.17.12 ST_DWithin	705
12.17.13 ST_DFullyWithin	706
12.18 Raster Tips	707
12.18.1 Out-DB Rasters	707
12.18.1.1 Directory containing many files	707
12.18.1.2 Maximum Number of Open Files	707
12.18.1.2.1 Maximum number of open files for the entire system	708
12.18.1.2.2 Maximum number of open files per process	708
13 Domande frequenti su PostGIS raster	710
14 PostGIS Extras	714
14.1 Address Standardizer	714
14.1.1 How the Parser Works	714
14.1.2 Address Standardizer Types	714
14.1.2.1 stdaddr	714
14.1.3 Address Standardizer Tables	715
14.1.3.1 rules table	715
14.1.3.2 lex table	718
14.1.3.3 gaz table	718
14.1.4 Address Standardizer Functions	719
14.1.4.1 parse_address	719
14.1.4.2 standardize_address	720
14.2 Tiger Geocoder	722
14.2.1 Drop_Indexes_Generate_Script	722
14.2.2 Drop_Nation_Tables_Generate_Script	723
14.2.3 Drop_State_Tables_Generate_Script	724
14.2.4 Geocode	724
14.2.5 Geocode_Intersection	727

14.2.6	Get_Geocode_Setting	728
14.2.7	Get_Tract	729
14.2.8	Install_Missing_Indexes	729
14.2.9	Loader_Generate_Census_Script	730
14.2.10	Loader_Generate_Script	732
14.2.11	Loader_Generate_Nation_Script	734
14.2.12	Missing_Indexes_Generate_Script	735
14.2.13	Normalize_Address	735
14.2.14	Page_Normalize_Address	737
14.2.15	Pprint_Addy	738
14.2.16	Reverse_Geocode	739
14.2.17	Topology_Load_Tiger	741
14.2.18	Set_Geocode_Setting	743

15 PostGIS Special Functions Index 745

15.1	PostGIS Aggregate Functions	745
15.2	PostGIS Window Functions	745
15.3	PostGIS SQL-MM Compliant Functions	746
15.4	PostGIS Geography Support Functions	750
15.5	PostGIS Raster Support Functions	751
15.6	PostGIS Geometry / Geography / Raster Dump Functions	757
15.7	PostGIS Box Functions	757
15.8	PostGIS Functions that support 3D	758
15.9	PostGIS Curved Geometry Support Functions	762
15.10	PostGIS Polyhedral Surface Support Functions	765
15.11	PostGIS Function Support Matrix	768
15.12	New, Enhanced or changed PostGIS Functions	775
15.12.1	PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 3.2	775
15.12.2	PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 3.1	776
15.12.3	PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 3.0	777
15.12.4	PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 2.5	779
15.12.5	PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 2.4	779
15.12.6	PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 2.3	780
15.12.7	PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 2.2	782
15.12.8	PostGIS functions breaking changes in 2.2	784
15.12.9	PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 2.1	785
15.12.10	PostGIS functions breaking changes in 2.1	789
15.12.11	PostGIS Functions new, behavior changed, or enhanced in 2.0	790
15.12.12	PostGIS Functions changed behavior in 2.0	793
15.12.13	PostGIS Functions new, behavior changed, or enhanced in 1.5	794
15.12.14	PostGIS Functions new, behavior changed, or enhanced in 1.4	795
15.12.15	PostGIS Functions new in 1.3	796

16 Segnalare Problemi	797
16.1 Segnalare Bug del Software	797
16.2 Segnalare Problemi nella Documentazione	797
A Appendix	798
A.1 Release 3.2.0alpha1	798
A.1.1 Breaking changes	798
A.1.2 Enhancements	798
A.1.3 New features	799
A.2 Release 3.1.0beta1	800
A.2.1 Breaking changes	800
A.2.2 Enhancements	800
A.3 Release 3.1.0alpha3	800
A.3.1 Breaking changes	800
A.3.2 New features	800
A.3.3 Enhancements	800
A.3.4 Bug Fixes	801
A.4 Release 3.1.0alpha2	801
A.4.1 New Features	801
A.4.2 Enhancements	802
A.4.3 Bug fixes	802
A.5 Release 3.1.0alpha1	802
A.5.1 Breaking Changes	802
A.5.2 New features	802
A.5.3 Enhancements	803
A.6 Release 3.0.0	803
A.6.1 New Features	803
A.6.2 Breaking Changes	803
A.6.3 Enhancements	804
A.7 Release 3.0.0rc2	805
A.7.1 Major highlights	805
A.8 Release 3.0.0rc1	806
A.8.1 Major highlights	806
A.9 Release 3.0.0beta1	806
A.9.1 Major highlights	806
A.10 Release 3.0.0alpha4	806
A.10.1 Major highlights	807
A.11 Release 3.0.0alpha3	807
A.11.1 Major highlights	807

A.12 Release 3.0.0alpha2	808
A.12.1 Major highlights	808
A.13 Release 3.0.0alpha1	808
A.13.1 New Features	808
A.14 Release 2.5.0	808
A.14.1 New Features	808
A.14.2 Breaking Changes	809
A.15 Release 2.4.5	810
A.15.1 Bug Fixes	810
A.16 Release 2.4.4	810
A.16.1 Bug Fixes	810
A.16.2 Enhancements	811
A.17 Release 2.4.3	811
A.17.1 Bug Fixes and Enhancements	811
A.18 Release 2.4.2	811
A.18.1 Bug Fixes and Enhancements	811
A.19 Release 2.4.1	812
A.19.1 Bug Fixes and Enhancements	812
A.20 Release 2.4.0	812
A.20.1 New Features	812
A.20.2 Enhancements and Fixes	813
A.20.3 Breaking Changes	813
A.21 Release 2.3.3	813
A.21.1 Bug Fixes and Enhancements	813
A.22 Release 2.3.2	814
A.22.1 Bug Fixes and Enhancements	814
A.23 Release 2.3.1	814
A.23.1 Bug Fixes and Enhancements	814
A.24 Release 2.3.0	815
A.24.1 Important / Breaking Changes	815
A.24.2 New Features	815
A.24.3 Bug Fixes	816
A.24.4 Performance Enhancements	816
A.25 Release 2.2.2	816
A.25.1 New Features	816
A.26 Release 2.2.1	816
A.26.1 New Features	817
A.27 Release 2.2.0	817
A.27.1 New Features	817

A.27.2 Enhancements	819
A.28 Release 2.1.8	819
A.28.1 Bug Fixes	819
A.29 Release 2.1.7	820
A.29.1 Bug Fixes	820
A.30 Release 2.1.6	820
A.30.1 Enhancements	820
A.30.2 Bug Fixes	820
A.31 Release 2.1.5	820
A.31.1 Enhancements	821
A.31.2 Bug Fixes	821
A.32 Release 2.1.4	821
A.32.1 Enhancements	821
A.32.2 Bug Fixes	821
A.33 Release 2.1.3	822
A.33.1 Important changes	822
A.33.2 Bug Fixes	822
A.34 Release 2.1.2	822
A.34.1 Bug Fixes	822
A.34.2 Enhancements	823
A.35 Release 2.1.1	823
A.35.1 Important Changes	823
A.35.2 Bug Fixes	823
A.35.3 Enhancements	824
A.36 Release 2.1.0	824
A.36.1 Important / Breaking Changes	824
A.36.2 New Features	824
A.36.3 Enhancements	826
A.36.4 Fixes	827
A.36.5 Known Issues	828
A.37 Release 2.0.5	828
A.37.1 Bug Fixes	828
A.37.2 Important Changes	829
A.38 Release 2.0.4	829
A.38.1 Bug Fixes	829
A.38.2 Enhancements	830
A.38.3 Known Issues	830
A.39 Release 2.0.3	830
A.39.1 Bug Fixes	830

A.39.2 Enhancements	830
A.40 Release 2.0.2	830
A.40.1 Bug Fixes	831
A.40.2 Enhancements	832
A.41 Release 2.0.1	832
A.41.1 Bug Fixes	832
A.41.2 Enhancements	833
A.42 Release 2.0.0	833
A.42.1 Testers - Our unsung heroes	833
A.42.2 Important / Breaking Changes	834
A.42.3 New Features	834
A.42.4 Enhancements	835
A.42.5 Bug Fixes	835
A.42.6 Release specific credits	835
A.43 Release 1.5.4	835
A.43.1 Bug Fixes	835
A.44 Release 1.5.3	836
A.44.1 Bug Fixes	836
A.45 Release 1.5.2	837
A.45.1 Bug Fixes	837
A.46 Release 1.5.1	837
A.46.1 Bug Fixes	838
A.47 Release 1.5.0	838
A.47.1 API Stability	838
A.47.2 Compatibility	838
A.47.3 New Features	838
A.47.4 Enhancements	839
A.47.5 Bug fixes	839
A.48 Release 1.4.0	839
A.48.1 API Stability	839
A.48.2 Compatibility	840
A.48.3 New Features	840
A.48.4 Enhancements	840
A.48.5 Bug fixes	841
A.49 Release 1.3.6	841
A.50 Release 1.3.5	841
A.51 Release 1.3.4	841
A.52 Release 1.3.3	841
A.53 Release 1.3.2	841

A.54 Release 1.3.1	842
A.55 Release 1.3.0	842
A.55.1 Added Functionality	842
A.55.2 Performance Enhancements	842
A.55.3 Other Changes	842
A.56 Release 1.2.1	842
A.56.1 Changes	842
A.57 Release 1.2.0	843
A.57.1 Changes	843
A.58 Release 1.1.6	843
A.58.1 Upgrading	843
A.58.2 Bug fixes	843
A.58.3 Other changes	843
A.59 Release 1.1.5	843
A.59.1 Upgrading	844
A.59.2 Bug fixes	844
A.59.3 New Features	844
A.60 Release 1.1.4	844
A.60.1 Upgrading	844
A.60.2 Bug fixes	844
A.60.3 Java changes	844
A.61 Release 1.1.3	845
A.61.1 Upgrading	845
A.61.2 Bug fixes / correctness	845
A.61.3 New functionalities	845
A.61.4 JDBC changes	845
A.61.5 Other changes	845
A.62 Release 1.1.2	846
A.62.1 Upgrading	846
A.62.2 Bug fixes	846
A.62.3 New functionalities	846
A.62.4 Other changes	846
A.63 Release 1.1.1	846
A.63.1 Upgrading	846
A.63.2 Bug fixes	847
A.63.3 New functionalities	847
A.64 Release 1.1.0	847
A.64.1 Credits	847
A.64.2 Upgrading	847

A.64.3 New functions	848
A.64.4 Bug fixes	848
A.64.5 Function semantic changes	848
A.64.6 Performance improvements	848
A.64.7 JDBC2 works	848
A.64.8 Other new things	849
A.64.9 Other changes	849
A.65 Release 1.0.6	849
A.65.1 Upgrading	849
A.65.2 Bug fixes	849
A.65.3 Improvements	849
A.66 Release 1.0.5	850
A.66.1 Upgrading	850
A.66.2 Library changes	850
A.66.3 Loader changes	850
A.66.4 Other changes	850
A.67 Release 1.0.4	850
A.67.1 Upgrading	851
A.67.2 Bug fixes	851
A.67.3 Improvements	851
A.68 Release 1.0.3	851
A.68.1 Upgrading	851
A.68.2 Bug fixes	852
A.68.3 Improvements	852
A.69 Release 1.0.2	852
A.69.1 Upgrading	852
A.69.2 Bug fixes	852
A.69.3 Improvements	852
A.70 Release 1.0.1	852
A.70.1 Upgrading	853
A.70.2 Library changes	853
A.70.3 Other changes/additions	853
A.71 Release 1.0.0	853
A.71.1 Upgrading	853
A.71.2 Library changes	853
A.71.3 Other changes/additions	854
A.72 Release 1.0.0RC6	854
A.72.1 Upgrading	854
A.72.2 Library changes	854

A.72.3 Scripts changes	854
A.72.4 Other changes	854
A.73 Release 1.0.0RC5	854
A.73.1 Upgrading	854
A.73.2 Library changes	855
A.73.3 Other changes	855
A.74 Release 1.0.0RC4	855
A.74.1 Upgrading	855
A.74.2 Library changes	855
A.74.3 Scripts changes	855
A.74.4 Other changes	855
A.75 Release 1.0.0RC3	856
A.75.1 Upgrading	856
A.75.2 Library changes	856
A.75.3 Scripts changes	856
A.75.4 JDBC changes	856
A.75.5 Other changes	856
A.76 Release 1.0.0RC2	857
A.76.1 Upgrading	857
A.76.2 Library changes	857
A.76.3 Scripts changes	857
A.76.4 Other changes	857
A.77 Release 1.0.0RC1	857
A.77.1 Upgrading	857
A.77.2 Changes	858

Abstract

PostGIS è un'estensione del database object-relational PostgreSQL che consente l'archiviazione di oggetti GIS (Geographic Information Systems). PostGIS comprende il supporto per gli indici spaziali R-Tree basati su GIST, e funzioni per l'analisi e l'elaborazione di oggetti GIS.



Questo è il manuale per la versione 3.2.0alpha1



Questa opera è rilasciata con una licenza [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/). Siete liberi di utilizzare questo materiale come volete, ma vi chiediamo di citare il progetto PostGIS come fonte e, ove possibile, di inserire un link a <http://postgis.net>.

Chapter 1

Introduzione

PostGIS is a spatial extension for the PostgreSQL relational database that was created by Refractions Research Inc, as a spatial database technology research project. Refractions is a GIS and database consulting company in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, specializing in data integration and custom software development.

PostGIS is now a project of the OSGeo Foundation and is developed and funded by many FOSS4G developers and organizations all over the world that gain great benefit from its functionality and versatility.

The PostGIS project development group plans on supporting and enhancing PostGIS to better support a range of important GIS functionality in the areas of OGC and SQL/MM spatial standards, advanced topological constructs (coverages, surfaces, networks), data source for desktop user interface tools for viewing and editing GIS data, and web-based access tools.

1.1 Comitato di Coordinamento del Progetto

Il comitato di coordinamento del progetto (in inglese Project Steering Committee o PSC) coordina la direzione generale, i cicli di rilascio, la documentazione e le iniziative di divulgazione del progetto PostGIS. Inoltre il comitato fornisce supporto agli utenti, accetta e approva patch dalla comunità generale PostGIS e vota su questioni varie che coinvolgono PostGIS come l'accesso di commit per gli sviluppatori, i nuovi membri del comitato e modifiche della API.

Raúl Marín Rodríguez MVT support, Bug fixing, Performance and stability improvements, GitHub curation, alignment of PostGIS with PostgreSQL releases

Regina Obe Buildbot Maintenance, Windows production and experimental builds, documentation, alignment of PostGIS with PostgreSQL releases, X3D support, TIGER geocoder support, management functions.

Bborie Park Sviluppo raster, integrazione con GDAL, loader raster, supporto agli utenti, generica soluzione di banchi, prove su vari sistemi operativi (Slackware, Mac, Windows e altri)

Darafei Praliaskouski Index improvements, bug fixing and geometry/geography function improvements, SFCGAL, raster, GitHub curation, and Travis bot maintenance.

Paul Ramsey (Coordinatore) Co-founder of PostGIS project. General bug fixing, geography support, geography and geometry index support (2D, 3D, nD index and anything spatial index), underlying geometry internal structures, GEOS functionality integration and alignment with GEOS releases, alignment of PostGIS with PostgreSQL releases, loader/dumper, and Shapefile GUI loader.

Sandro Santilli Bug fixes and maintenance, buildbot maintenance, git mirror management, management functions, integration of new GEOS functionality and alignment with GEOS releases, topology support, and raster framework and low level API functions.

1.2 Principali collaboratori attuali

Jorge Arévalo Sviluppo raster, supporto per il driver GDAL, loader

Nicklas Avén Miglioramenti e aggiunte alla funzione di distanza (comprese le funzioni di distanza e di relazione 3D), formato di output Tiny WKB (TWKB) (in sviluppo) e supporto generale agli utenti

Dan Baston Geometry clustering function additions, other geometry algorithm enhancements, GEOS enhancements and general user support

Olivier Courtin Funzioni di input e output XML (KML,GML)/GeoJSON, supporto 3D e correzione di bug.

Martin Davis GEOS enhancements and documentation

Björn Harrtell MapBox Vector Tile and GeoBuf functions. Gogs testing and GitLab experimentation.

Mateusz Loskot Supporto CMake per PostGIS, ha sviluppato il loader raster originale in python e le funzioni API raster di basso livello.

Pierre Racine Architettura complessiva raster, prototipazione, supporto alla programmazione

1.3 Principali collaboratori passati

Mark Cave-Ayland Prior PSC Member. Coordinated bug fixing and maintenance effort, spatial index selectivity and binding, loader/dumper, and Shapefile GUI Loader, integration of new and new function enhancements.

Chris Hodgson Ex-membro del comitato di coordinamento. Sviluppo generale, manutenzione del sito e del buildbot, gestione dell'incubazione OSGeo

Kevin Neufeld Ex-membro del comitato di coordinamento. Documentazione e strumenti di supporto alla documentazione, manutenzione dei buildbot, supporto avanzato per gli utenti nel newsgroup PostGIS, miglioramenti alle funzioni di manutenzione PostGIS.

Dave Blasby Lo sviluppatore iniziale e uno dei cofondatori di PostGIS. Dave ha scritto il codice per gli oggetti lato server, il binding degli indici e molte delle funzioni analitiche lato server.

Jeff Lounsbury Sviluppo iniziale del loader/dumper per gli Shapefile. Attualmente rappresentante di Project Owner di PostGIS.

Mark Leslie Continuo sviluppo e manutenzione delle funzioni di base. Supporto avanzato per le curve. Interfaccia grafica per il loader di Shapefile.

David Zwarg Sviluppo raster (principalmente funzioni analitiche di map algebra)

1.4 Altri collaboratori

Collaboratori individuali	Alex Bodnaru	Gerald Fenoy	Maxime Guillaud
	Alex Mayrhofer	Gino Lucrezi	Maxime van Noppen
	Andrea Peri	Greg Troxel	Michael Fuhr
	Andreas Forø Tollefsen	Guillaume Lelarge	Mike Toews
	Andreas Neumann	Haribabu Kommi	Nathan Wagner
	Anne Ghisla	Havard Tveite	Nathaniel Clay
	Antoine Bajolet	IIDA Tetsushi	Nikita Shulga
	Artur Zakirov	Ingvild Nystuen	Norman Vine
	Barbara Phillipot	Jackie Leng	Patricia Tozer
	Ben Jubb	James Marca	Rafal Magda
	Bernhard Reiter	Jason Smith	Ralph Mason
	Björn Esser	Jeff Adams	Rémi Cura
	Brian Hamlin	Jonne Savolainen	Richard Greenwood
	Bruce Rindahl	Jose Carlos Martinez Llari	Roger Crew
	Bruno Wolff III	Jörg Habenicht	Ron Mayer
	Bryce L. Nordgren	Julien Rouhaud	Sebastiaan Couwenberg
	Carl Anderson	Kashif Rasul	Sergey Fedoseev
	Charlie Savage	Klaus Foerster	Shinichi Sugiyama
	Christoph Berg	Kris Jurka	Shoaib Burq
	Christoph Moench-Tegeder	Laurenz Albe	Silvio Grosso
	Dane Springmeyer	Lars Roessiger	Steffen Macke
	Dave Fuhry	Leo Hsu	Stepan Kuzmin
	David Zwarg	Loic Dachary	Stephen Frost
	David Zwarg	Luca S. Percich	Talha Rizwan
	David Zwarg	Maria Arias de Reyna	Tom Glancy
	Dmitry Vasilyev	Marc Ducobu	Tom van Tilburg
	Eduin Carrillo	Mark Sondheim	Vincent Mora
	Eugene Antimirov	Markus Schaber	Vincent Picavet
	Even Rouault	Markus Wanner	Volf Tomáš
	Frank Warmerdam	Matt Amos	
	George Silva	Matthias Bay	

Sponsor aziendali Queste sono realtà aziendali o altre istituzioni che hanno contribuito al progetto PostGIS sotto forma di tempo sviluppatore, hosting o finanziamento economico

- [Arrival 3D](#)
- [Associazione Italiana per l'Informazione Geografica Libera \(GFOSS.it\)](#)
- [AusVet](#)
- [Avencia](#)
- [Azavea](#)
- [Boundless](#)
- [Cadcorp](#)
- [Camptocamp](#)
- [Carto](#)
- [City of Boston \(DND\)](#)
- [City of Helsinki](#)
- [Clever Elephant Solutions](#)
- [Cooperativa Alveo](#)
- [Deimos Space](#)
- [Faunalia](#)
- [Geographic Data BC](#)
- [Hunter Systems Group](#)
- [ISciences, LLC](#)

- [Lidwala Consulting Engineers](#)
- [LISAssoft](#)
- Logical Tracking & Tracing International AG
- Maponics
- [Michigan Tech Research Institute](#)
- [Natural Resources Canada](#)
- Norwegian Forest and Landscape Institute
- [Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research \(NIBIO\)](#)
- [OSGeo](#)
- [Oslandia](#)
- [Palantir Technologies](#)
- [Paragon Corporation](#)
- [R3 GIS](#)
- [Refractions Research](#)
- [Regione Toscana - SITA](#)
- [Safe Software](#)
- Sirius Corporation plc
- [Stadt Uster](#)
- [UC Davis Center for Vectorborne Diseases](#)
- [Université Laval](#)
- [U.S. Department of State \(HIU\)](#)
- [Zonar Systems](#)

Campagne di finanziamento diffuso Crowd funding campaigns are campaigns we run to get badly wanted features funded that can service a large number of people. Each campaign is specifically focused on a particular feature or set of features. Each sponsor chips in a small fraction of the needed funding and with enough people/organizations contributing, we have the funds to pay for the work that will help many. If you have an idea for a feature you think many others would be willing to co-fund, please post to the [PostGIS newsgroup](#) your thoughts and together we can make it happen.

PostGIS 2.0.0 è stata la prima release con cui abbiamo tentato questa strategia. Abbiamo utilizzato [PledgeBank](#), realizzando due campagne di successo.

postgistopology - Oltre 10 sponsor hanno contribuito con 250 USD ciascuno per realizzare la funzione TopoGeometry e per migliorare il supporto della topologia nella versione 2.0.0. E' successo.

postgis64windows - 20 e passa sponsor hanno contribuito con 100 USD ciascuno per retribuire il lavoro necessario per risolvere varie problematiche su PostGIS per Windows a 64 bit. E' successo. Ora abbiamo una versione per PostGIS 2.0.1 disponibile con lo stack builder PostgreSQL.

Librerie di supporto importanti The [GEOS](#) geometry operations library

La libreria [GDAL](#) (Geospatial Data Abstraction Library), di Frank Warmerdam e altri viene utilizzata per far funzionare gran parte delle funzionalità raster introdotte in PostGIS 2.0.0. I miglioramenti realizzati su GDAL per consentire il supporto di PostGIS sono stati restituiti come contributo al progetto GDAL.

The [PROJ](#) cartographic projection library

Ultimo, ma non ultimo, il database [PostgreSQL](#), il gigante sulle cui spalle sta PostGIS. Molta della velocità e flessibilità di PostGIS non sarebbe possibile senza l'estensibilità, il grande query planner, l'indice GIST, e la varietà di caratteristiche SQL rese disponibili da PostgreSQL.

Chapter 2

Installazione PostGIS

Questo capitolo elenca i passi necessari all'installazione di PostGIS.

2.1 Versione sintetica

Per compilare, assumendo di avere tutte le dipendenze nel percorso di ricerca:

```
tar xvfz postgis-3.2.0alpha1.tar.gz
cd postgis-3.2.0alpha1
./configure
make
make install
```

Una volta installato PostGIS, bisogna abilitarlo individualmente nei database in cui si vuole usare.

2.2 Compiling and Install from Source

Note

Ormai molti sistemi operativi contengono pacchetti precompilati per PostgreSQL/PostGIS. In molti casi la compilazione è necessaria solamente se volete l'ultimissima versione o se siete uno dei manutentori dei pacchetti.



Questo paragrafo comprende le istruzioni generali per la compilazione. Se state compilando su Windows o su un altro sistema operativo, potete trovare istruzioni più dettagliate alle pagine [PostGIS User contributed compile guides](#) e [PostGIS Dev Wiki](#).

I pacchetti precompilati per i vari sistemi operativi sono elencati alla pagina [PostGIS Pre-built Packages](#)

Se siete un utente Windows, potete reperire le versioni stabili tramite Stackbuilder o la pagina [PostGIS Windows download](#). Inoltre potete scaricare [le ultimissime versioni sperimentati per Windows](#), che vengono create una o due volte alla settimana, quando ci sono aggiornamenti interessanti. Potete utilizzare queste versioni per fare prove con le versioni in via di sviluppo di PostGIS

Il modulo PostGIS è un'estensione del server PostgreSQL. Pertanto, + *indispensabile* che PostGIS 3.2.0alpha1 abbia pieno accesso agli header di PostgreSQL server per potersi compilare. Può essere compilato con versioni di PostgreSQL dalla 9.6 in su. Le versioni precedenti di PostgreSQL *non* sono supportate.

Vi rimandiamo alle guide per l'installazione di PostgreSQL, se questo non è stato ancora installato. <http://www.postgresql.org> .

Note

Per le funzionalità legate a GEOS, quando installate PostgreSQL è possibile che dobbiate esplicitamente linkare PostgreSQL con la libreria C++ standard:



```
LDFLAGS=-lstdc++ ./configure [INSERITE QUI LE VOSTRE OPZIONI]
```

Questa è una soluzione alla buona per l'interazione con finte eccezioni C++ con gli strumenti di sviluppo più datati. Se riscontrate problemi anomali (chiusura inattesa del server o casi simili), provate questo trucco. Ciò richiederà ovviamente di ricompilare PostgreSQL da zero.

I passaggi seguenti ripercorrono la procedura per configurare e compilare il sorgente di PostGIS. Sono scritti per utenti Linux e non funzioneranno su Windows o Mac.

2.2.1 Reperire il codice sorgente

Retrieve the PostGIS source archive from the downloads website <http://download.osgeo.org/postgis/source/postgis-3.2.0alpha1.tar.gz>

```
wget http://download.osgeo.org/postgis/source/postgis-3.2.0alpha1.tar.gz
tar -xvzf postgis-3.2.0alpha1.tar.gz
```

Questo passaggio creerà una cartella denominata `postgis-3.2.0alpha1` nella cartella di lavoro attuale.

In alternativa, potete eseguire un checkout del sorgente dalla repository [svn http://svn.osgeo.org/postgis/trunk/](http://svn.osgeo.org/postgis/trunk/) .

```
git clone https://git.osgeo.org/gitea/postgis/postgis.git postgis
```

Entrate nella cartella appena creata, `postgis-3.2.0alpha1`, per proseguire con l'installazione.

2.2.2 Install Requirements

PostGIS necessita dei seguenti requisiti per la compilazione e l'utilizzo:

Necessari

- PostgreSQL 9.6 o versioni superiori. E' necessaria un'installazione completa di PostgreSQL (compresi gli header del server). PostgreSQL è disponibile al sito <http://www.postgresql.org> .
Per una matrice di supporto completa per PostgreSQL / PostGIS e PostGIS/GEOS vi rimandiamo a <http://trac.osgeo.org/postgis/wiki/UsersWikiPostgreSQLPostGIS>
- Compilatore GNU C (`gcc`). Per la compilazione possono essere utilizzati anche altri compilatori ANSI C, ma abbiamo riscontrato molti meno problemi nella compilazione con `gcc`.
- GNU Make (`gmake` or `make`). Per molti sistem, GNU `make` è la versione di default di `make`. Potete controllare la versione tramite il comando `make -v`. Altre versioni di `make` potrebbero non elaborare il `Makefile` di PostGIS in modo corretto.
- Proj reprojection library. Proj 4.9 or above is required. The Proj library is used to provide coordinate reprojection support within PostGIS. Proj is available for download from <https://proj.org/> .
- GEOS geometry library, version 3.6 or greater, but GEOS 3.9+ is required to take full advantage of all the new functions and features. GEOS is available for download from <http://trac.osgeo.org/geos/> .
- LibXML2, versione 2.5.x superiore. LibXML2 è attualmente usata per alcune delle funzioni di importazione (`ST_GeomFromGML` and `ST_GeomFromKML`). LibXML2 può essere scaricata da <http://xmlsoft.org/downloads.html>.
- JSON-C, version 0.9 or higher. JSON-C is currently used to import GeoJSON via the function `ST_GeomFromGeoJson`. JSON-C is available for download from <https://github.com/json-c/json-c/releases/>.

- GDAL, version 2+ is required 3+ is preferred. This is required for raster support. <http://trac.osgeo.org/gdal/wiki/DownloadSource>.
- Attualmente questo parametro non funziona, dato che il pacchetto si installerà solamente nella cartella di installazione di PostgreSQL. Potete visitare la pagina <http://trac.osgeo.org/postgis/ticket/635> per seguire l'evoluzione di questo bug.

Opzionali

- GDAL (pseudo optional) only if you don't want raster you can leave it out. Also make sure to enable the drivers you want to use as described in Section 3.2.
- GTK (è necessario GTK+2.0, 2.8+) serve per compilare il loader shp2pgsql-gui shape. <http://www.gtk.org/> .
- SFCGAL, version 1.3.1 (or higher) could be used to provide additional 2D and 3D advanced analysis functions to PostGIS cf Section 8.20. And also allow to use SFCGAL rather than GEOS for some 2D functions provided by both backends (like ST_Intersection or ST_Area, for instance). A PostgreSQL configuration variable `postgis.backend` allow end user to control which backend he want to use if SFCGAL is installed (GEOS by default). Nota: SFCGAL 1.2 require at least CGAL 4.3 and Boost 1.54 (cf: <https://oslandia.gitlab.io/SFCGAL/dev.html>) <https://gitlab.com/Oslandia/SFCGAL/>.
- In order to build the Section 14.1 you will also need PCRE <http://www.pcre.org> (which generally is already installed on nix systems). `Regex`: `Assemble perl CPAN` package is only needed if you want to rebuild the data encoded in `parseaddress-stcity` h. Section 14.1 will automatically be built if it detects a PCRE library, or you pass in a valid `--with-pcre-dir=/path/to/pcre` during configure.
- To enable ST_AsMVT protobuf-c library 1.1.0 or higher (for usage) and the protoc-c compiler (for building) are required. Also, pkg-config is required to verify the correct minimum version of protobuf-c. See [protobuf-c](#). By default, Postgis will use Wagyu to validate MVT polygons faster which requires a c++11 compiler. It will use CXXFLAGS and the same compiler as the PostgreSQL installation. To disable this and use GEOS instead use the `--without-wagyu` during the configure step.
- CUnit (CUnit). Serve per i collaudi di regressione. <http://cunit.sourceforge.net/>
- DocBook (`xsltproc`) è necessario per creare la documentazione. Docbook è disponibile sul sito <http://www.docbook.org/> .
- DBLatex (`dblatex`) è necessario per creare la documentazione in formato PDF. DBLatex è disponibile dal sito <http://dblatex.sourceforge.net/> .
- ImageMagick (`convert`) viene utilizzato per generare le immagini utilizzate nella documentazione. ImageMagick è disponibile sul sito <http://www.imagemagick.org/> .

2.2.3 Configurazione

Come in molte installazioni Linux, il primo passo consiste nel generare il Makefile che sarà poi utilizzato per compilare il codice sorgente. Per questo si esegue lo script da shell

`./configure`

Se non si specificano parametri aggiuntivi, questo comando cercherà di individuare automaticamente le componenti e le librerie necessarie per compilare il codice sorgente PostGIS sul vostro sistema. Benché questa sia la modalità di utilizzo più comune per **`./configure`**, lo script accetta vari parametri per coloro che tengono le librerie e i programmi necessari in percorsi non standard.

La lista seguente riporta solamente i parametri usati più di frequente. Per una lista completa, utilizzate i parametri **`--help`** o **`--help=short`**.

`--with-library-minor-version` Starting with PostGIS 3.0, the library files generated by default will no longer have the minor version as part of the file name. This means all PostGIS 3 libs will end in `postgis-3`. This was done to make `pg_upgrade` easier, with downside that you can only install one version PostGIS 3 series in your server. To get the old behavior of file including the minor version: e.g. `postgis-3.0` add this switch to your configure statement.

`--prefix=PREFIX` Questo è il percorso in cui saranno installate le librerie PostGIS e gli script SQL. Come default, questo percorso coincide con quello rilevato per l'installazione di PostgreSQL.

**Caution**

Attualmente questo parametro non funziona, dato che il pacchetto si installerà solamente nella cartella di installazione di PostgreSQL. Potete visitare la pagina <http://trac.osgeo.org/postgis/ticket/635> per seguire l'evoluzione di questo bug.

-
- with-pgconfig=FILE** PostgreSQL fornisce una utility chiamata **pg_config** per consentire a estensioni quali PostGIS di individuare la cartella di installazione di PostgreSQL. Utilizzate questo parametro (**--with-pgconfig=/path/to/pg_config**) per specificare manualmente una particolare installazione di PostgreSQL per la quale PostGIS sarà compilato.
 - with-gdalconfig=FILE** GDAL è una libreria necessaria per il supporto raster. Utilizzare il comando **gdal-config** per consentire all'installazione di individuare la cartella di installazione di GDAL, oppure utilizzare il parametro **--with-gdalconfig=/path/to/gdal-config** per indicare manualmente specifica installazione di GDAL con cui compilare PostGIS.
 - with-geosconfig=FILE** GEOS, una libreria necessaria per gestire le geometrie, fornisce una utility chiamata **geos-config** per consentire alla procedura di installazione di individuare la cartella di installazione di GEOS. E' possibile utilizzare questo parametro (**--with-geosconfig=/path/to/geos-config**) per indicare manualmente una specifica installazione di GEO da utilizzare per la compilazione.
 - with-xml2config=FILE** LibXML è la libreria richiesta dai comandi **GeomFromKML/GML**. Se la libreria è installata, viene normalmente localizzata automaticamente, ma se non è installata, o se volete utilizzare una versione specifica, dovete rimandare PostGIS a uno specifico file di configurazione **xml2-config** per consentire all'installazione di localizzare la cartella di installazione di LibXML. Utilizzate questo parametro (**--with-xml2config=/path/to/xml2-config**) per indicare manualmente il riferimento a una specifica installazione di LibXML per la compilazione di PostGIS.
 - with-projdir=DIR** Proj4 è una libreria di riproiezione richiesta da PostGIS. Utilizzate questo parametro (**--with-projdir=/path/to/proj4**) per indicare manualmente una specifica cartella di installazione di Proj4 per la compilazione di PostGIS.
 - with-libiconv=DIR** Cartella di installazione di iconv.
 - with-jsondir=DIR** **JSON-C** è una libreria JSON con licenza MIR utilizzata da PostGIS per supportare **ST_GeomFromJSON**. Utilizzare questo parametro (**--with-jsondir=/path/to/jsondir**) per indicare manualmente una specifica cartella di installazione che PostGIS userà per la compilazione.
 - with-pcredir=DIR** **PCRE** is an BSD-licensed Perl Compatible Regular Expression library required by **address_standardizer** extension. Use this parameter (**--with-pcredir=/path/to/pcredir**) to manually specify a particular PCRE installation directory that PostGIS will build against.
 - with-gui** Compilare l'interfaccia grafica per l'importazione di dati (richiede GTK+2.0). Questo passaggio creerà **shp2pgsql-gui**, interfaccia grafica per **shp2pgsql**.
 - without-raster** Installazione del supporto raster
 - without-topology** Disable topology support. There is no corresponding library as all logic needed for topology is in postgis-3.2.0alpha1 library.
 - with-gettext=no** Normalmente PostGIS cercherà di rilevare il supporto per gettext e di utilizzarlo nella compilazione. Tuttavia, se riscontrate problemi di compatibilità che determinano interruzioni del loader, potete disabilitare il supporto con questo comando. Potete fare riferimento al ticket <http://trac.osgeo.org/postgis/ticket/748> per un esempio di un caso risolto utilizzando questa particolare configurazione. NOTA: disattivando questa opzione non vi perdete molto, dato che è utilizzata per il supporto internazionale o per le etichette nel loader, che non sono ancora ben documentate e in forma sperimentale.
 - with-sfcgal=PATH** By default PostGIS will not install with sfcgal support without this switch. **PATH** is an optional argument that allows to specify an alternate **PATH** to **sfcgal-config**.
 - without-phony-revision** Disable updating **postgis_revision.h** to match current **HEAD** of the git repository.
-

**Note**

Se avete ottenuto PostGIS dalla [repository](#) SVN , il primo passo consiste nell'eseguire lo script

./autogen.sh

Questo script genererà lo script **configure**, che a sua volta viene utilizzato per personalizzare l'installazione di PostGIS. Se invece avete ottenuto PostGIS come file tar, non sarà necessario eseguire **./autogen.sh**, dato che **configure** sarà già stato generato.

2.2.4 Compilazione

Una volta creato il Makefile, compilare PostGIS è semplice come eseguire

make

L'ultima linea dei messaggi in uscita dovrebbe essere "PostGIS was built successfully. Ready to install."

As of PostGIS v1.4.0, all the functions have comments generated from the documentation. If you wish to install these comments into your spatial databases later, run the command which requires docbook. The `postgis_comments.sql` and other package comments files `raster_comments.sql`, `topology_comments.sql` are also packaged in the tar.gz distribution in the doc folder so no need to make comments if installing from the tar ball. Comments are also included as part of the CREATE EXTENSION install.

make comments

Introdotta in PostGIS 2.0. Questa opzione genera degli opuscoli riassuntivi in formato HTML, utili come riferimento speditivo o per distribuzione agli studenti. Richiede `xsltproc` e genererà 4 file della cartella doc: `topology_cheatsheet.html`, `tiger_geocoder_cheatsheet.html`, `raster_cheatsheet.html`, `postgis_cheatsheet.html`

Ne potete scaricare alcuni già pronti sia in formato HTML che PDF dalla pagina [PostGIS / PostgreSQL Study Guides](#)

make cheatsheets

2.2.5 Compilazione e installazione delle estensioni PostGIS

Le estensioni di PostGIS vengono compilate e installate automaticamente se state utilizzando PostgreSQL 9.1+.

Se state compilando a partire dalla repository del sorgente, dovete prima compilare le descrizioni delle funzioni. Queste vengono create se avete docbook installato. Potete anche eseguire la compilazione manualmente tramite il comando:

make comments

Creare i file dei commenti non è necessario se state compilando a partire dal file tar, dato che questi file sono inclusi nel file tar stesso.

Se state compilando per PostgreSQL 9.1, le estensioni dovrebbero essere create automaticamente nel corso del processo di `make install`. Se serve, potete eseguire la compilazione a partire dalle cartelle delle estensioni, o potete copiare i file se ne avete bisogno su un altro server.

```
cd extensions
cd postgis
make clean
make
export PGUSER=postgres #overwrite psql variables
make check #to test before install
make install
# to test extensions
make check RUNTESTFLAGS=--extension
```

**Note**

`make check` uses `psql` to run tests and as such can use `psql` environment variables. Common ones useful to override are `PGUSER`, `PGPORT`, and `PGHOST`. Refer to [psql environment variables](#)

I file delle estensioni sono sempre gli stessi a pari versione di PostGIS, a prescindere dal sistema operativo, per cui non ci sono problemi a copiare i file delle estensioni da un sistema operativo a un altro, fintanto che i file binari di PostGIS sono già installati sui vostri server.

Se volete installare le estensioni manualmente su un server separato, diverso da quello di sviluppo, dovete copiare i seguenti file dalla cartella delle estensioni nella cartella PostgreSQL / share / extension della vostra installazione PostgreSQL, così come i file binari per la versione normale di PostGIS, se questi già non sono presenti sul server.

- Questi sono i file di controllo che indicano informazioni come la versione dell'estensione da installare, se non specificata. `postgis.control`, `postgis_topology.control`.
- Tutti i file nella cartella /sql di ciascuna estensione. Da notare che questi devono essere copiati nella cartella principale delle estensioni di PostgreSQL, `share/extension extensions/postgis/sql/*.sql`, `extensions/postgis_topology/sql/*.sql`

Una volta eseguita questa operazione, dovrete vedere `postgis`, `postgis_topology` come estensioni disponibili in PgAdmin -> extensions.

Se state utilizzando `psql`, potete verificare l'avvenuta installazione delle estensioni tramite questa query:

```
SELECT name, default_version, installed_version
FROM pg_available_extensions WHERE name LIKE 'postgis%' or name LIKE 'address%';
```

name	default_version	installed_version
address_standardizer	3.2.0alpha1	3.2.0alpha1
address_standardizer_data_us	3.2.0alpha1	3.2.0alpha1
postgis	3.2.0alpha1	3.2.0alpha1
postgis_raster	3.2.0alpha1	3.2.0alpha1
postgis_sfcgal	3.2.0alpha1	
postgis_tiger_geocoder	3.2.0alpha1	3.2.0alpha1
postgis_topology	3.2.0alpha1	

(6 rows)

Se avete le estensioni installate nel database che state interrogando, vedrete questo fatto menzionato nella colonna `installed_version`.

Se non vengono riportati record nel risultato, significa che non avete alcuna estensione installata sul server. PgAdmin III 1.14+ fornirà inoltre questa informazione nella sezione `extensions` dell'albero di navigazione del database e consentirà anche l'aggiornamento o la disinstallazione tramite clic del tasto destro del mouse.

Se le estensioni sono disponibili, potete installare l'estensione `postgis` nel database da voi scelto utilizzando l'interfaccia pgAdmin per le estensioni o eseguendo i seguenti comandi SQL:

```
CREATE EXTENSION postgis;
CREATE EXTENSION postgis_raster;
CREATE EXTENSION postgis_sfcgal;
CREATE EXTENSION fuzzystrmatch; --needed for postgis_tiger_geocoder
--optional used by postgis_tiger_geocoder, or can be used standalone
CREATE EXTENSION address_standardizer;
CREATE EXTENSION address_standardizer_data_us;
CREATE EXTENSION postgis_tiger_geocoder;
CREATE EXTENSION postgis_topology;
```

In `psql` you can use to see what versions you have installed and also what schema they are installed.

```
\connect mygisdb
\x
\dx postgis*
```

```
List of installed extensions
```

```
-[ RECORD 1 ]-----
Name          | postgis
```

```

Version      | 3.2.0alpha1
Schema       | public
Description  | PostGIS geometry, geography, and raster spat..
-[ RECORD 2 ]-----
Name         | postgis_raster
Version      | 3.0.0dev
Schema       | public
Description  | PostGIS raster types and functions
-[ RECORD 3 ]-----
Name         | postgis_tiger_geocoder
Version      | 3.2.0alpha1
Schema       | tiger
Description  | PostGIS tiger geocoder and reverse geocoder
-[ RECORD 4 ]-----
Name         | postgis_topology
Version      | 3.2.0alpha1
Schema       | topology
Description  | PostGIS topology spatial types and functions

```

Warning

Per le tabelle delle estensioni `spatial_ref_sys`, `layer` e `topology` non è possibile eseguire un backup esplicito. Il backup può essere eseguito solo quando viene fatto il backup delle corrispondenti estensioni `postgis` o `postgis_topology`, il che pare avvenga solamente quando eseguite un backup dell'intero database. Alla versione 2.0.1, quando viene eseguito il backup del database, gli unici oggetti di cui viene fatta copia sono i record `srid` non facenti parte di PostGIS. Pertanto non modificare gli `SRID` facenti parte dell'installazione, aspettandovi poi di trovare le vostre modifiche nel backup. Se ci sono problemi, aprite un ticket. Neanche delle strutture delle tabelle delle estensioni viene eseguito un backup, dato che sono create con `CREATE EXTENSION`, e si presume che siano le stesse per una data versione dell'estensione. Questo comportamento è inserito nell'attuale modello delle estensioni, per cui non c'è molto che l'utente può fare.

If you installed 3.2.0alpha1, without using our wonderful extension system, you can change it to be extension based by running the below commands to package the functions in their respective extension.

```

CREATE EXTENSION postgis FROM unpackaged;
CREATE EXTENSION postgis_raster FROM unpackaged;
CREATE EXTENSION postgis_topology FROM unpackaged;
CREATE EXTENSION postgis_tiger_geocoder FROM unpackaged;

```

2.2.6 Testing

Se volete eseguire un test sul PostGIS compilato, eseguite

make check

Il comando di cui sopra eseguirà vari controlli e collaudi di regressione, utilizzando la libreria generata per un database PostgreSQL effettivo.

**Note**

Se avete configurato PostGIS utilizzando percorsi non standard per PostgreSQL, GEOS o Proj4, potreste dover aggiungere il percorso di queste librerie nella variabile di ambiente `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`

**Caution**

Attualmente il comando **make check** fa riferimento alle variabili di ambiente `PATH` e `PGPORT` nello svolgimento dei controlli - e *non* utilizza la versione PostgreSQL che può essere stata specificata nella configurazione con il parametro **--with-pgconfig**. Perciò assicuratevi che la vostra variabile `PATH` corrisponda all'installazione di PostgreSQL rilevata durante la configurazione, o preparatevi ad affrontare una serie di grattacapi.

If successful, `make check` will produce the output of almost 500 tests. The results will look similar to the following (numerous lines omitted below):

```
CUnit - A unit testing framework for C - Version 2.1-3
  http://cunit.sourceforge.net/

.
.
.

Run Summary:      Type  Total    Ran Passed Failed Inactive
                  suites    44     44   n/a     0         0
                  tests   300    300   300     0         0
                  asserts 4215   4215  4215     0        n/a
Elapsed time =    0.229 seconds

.
.
.

Running tests

.
.
.

Run tests: 134
Failed: 0

-- if you build with SFCGAL

.
.
.

Running tests

.
.
.

Run tests: 13
Failed: 0

-- if you built with raster support

.
.
.

Run Summary:      Type  Total    Ran Passed Failed Inactive
                  suites    12     12   n/a     0         0
                  tests    65     65   65     0         0
```

```

        asserts  45896  45896  45896      0      n/a

        .
        .
        .

Running tests

        .
        .
        .

Run tests: 101
Failed: 0

-- topology regress

.
.
.

Running tests

        .
        .
        .

Run tests: 51
Failed: 0

-- if you built --with-gui, you should see this too

    CUnit - A unit testing framework for C - Version 2.1-2
    http://cunit.sourceforge.net/

        .
        .
        .

Run Summary:
  Type    Total    Ran Passed Failed Inactive
  suites      2      2    n/a      0      0
  tests       4      4      4      0      0
  asserts     4      4      4      0    n/a

```

The `postgis_tiger_geocoder` and `address_standardizer` extensions, currently only support the standard PostgreSQL `installcheck`. To test these use the below. Note: the `make install` is not necessary if you already did `make install` at root of PostGIS code folder.

For `address_standardizer`:

```

cd extensions/address_standardizer
make install
make installcheck

```

Output should look like:

```

===== dropping database "contrib_regression" =====
DROP DATABASE
===== creating database "contrib_regression" =====
CREATE DATABASE
ALTER DATABASE

```

```

===== running regression test queries =====
test test-init-extensions      ... ok
test test-parseaddress        ... ok
test test-standardize_address_1 ... ok
test test-standardize_address_2 ... ok

=====
All 4 tests passed.
=====

```

For tiger geocoder, make sure you have postgis and fuzzystrmatch extensions available in your PostgreSQL instance. The address_standardizer tests will also kick in if you built postgis with address_standardizer support:

```

cd extensions/postgis_tiger_geocoder
make install
make installcheck

```

output should look like:

```

===== dropping database "contrib_regression" =====
DROP DATABASE
===== creating database "contrib_regression" =====
CREATE DATABASE
ALTER DATABASE
===== installing fuzzystrmatch =====
CREATE EXTENSION
===== installing postgis =====
CREATE EXTENSION
===== installing postgis_tiger_geocoder =====
CREATE EXTENSION
===== installing address_standardizer =====
CREATE EXTENSION
===== running regression test queries =====
test test-normalize_address    ... ok
test test-pagc_normalize_address ... ok

=====
All 2 tests passed.
=====

```

2.2.7 Installazione

Per installare PostGIS, digitare

make install

Questo comando copierà i file per l'installazione di PostGIS nelle cartelle appropriate, specificate tramite il parametro di configurazione **--prefix**. In particolare:

- I file binari del loader e del dumper vengono installati in [prefix]/bin.
- I file SQL, quali postgis.sql, vengono installati in [prefix]/share/contrib.
- Le librerie PostGIS vengono installate in [prefix]/lib.

Se avete eseguito il comando **make comments** per generare i file postgis_comments.sql e raster_comments.sql, installate i file SQL eseguendo

make comments-install

**Note**

`postgis_comments.sql`, `raster_comments.sql`, e `topology_comments.sql` sono separati dai tipici obiettivi per il build e per l'installazione, dato che hanno una ulteriore dipendenza da **xsltproc**.

2.3 Installing and Using the address standardizer

The `address_standardizer` extension used to be a separate package that required separate download. From PostGIS 2.2 on, it is now bundled in. For more information about the `address_standardize`, what it does, and how to configure it for your needs, refer to Section 14.1.

This standardizer can be used in conjunction with the PostGIS packaged tiger geocoder extension as a replacement for the **Normalize_Address** discussed. To use as replacement refer to Section 2.4.3. You can also use it as a building block for your own geocoder or use it to standardize your addresses for easier compare of addresses.

The address standardizer relies on PCRE which is usually already installed on many Nix systems, but you can download the latest at: <http://www.pcre.org>. If during Section 2.2.3, PCRE is found, then the address standardizer extension will automatically be built. If you have a custom pcre install you want to use instead, pass to configure `--with-pcredir=/path/to/pcre` where `/path/to/pcre` is the root folder for your pcre include and lib directories.

For Windows users, the PostGIS 2.1+ bundle is packaged with the `address_standardizer` already so no need to compile and can move straight to `CREATE EXTENSION` step.

Once you have installed, you can connect to your database and run the SQL:

```
CREATE EXTENSION address_standardizer;
```

The following test requires no rules, gaz, or lex tables

```
SELECT num, street, city, state, zip
FROM parse_address('1 Devonshire Place PH301, Boston, MA 02109');
```

Output should be

num	street	city	state	zip
1	Devonshire Place PH301	Boston	MA	02109

2.3.1 Installing Regexp::Assemble

Perl Regexp::Assemble is no longer needed for compiling `address_standardizer` extension since the files it generates are part of the source tree. However if you need to edit the `usps-st-city-orig.txt` or `usps-st-city-orig.txt usps-st-city-ad` tx, you need to rebuild `parseaddress-stcities.h` which does require Regexp::Assemble.

```
cpan Regexp::Assemble
```

or if you are on Ubuntu / Debian you might need to do

```
sudo perl -MCPAN -e "install Regexp::Assemble"
```

2.4 Installare o aggiornare il Geocode per Tiger e caricare i dati

Extras like Tiger geocoder may not be packaged in your PostGIS distribution. If you are missing the tiger geocoder extension or want a newer version than what your install comes with, then use the `share/extension/postgis_tiger_geocoder.*` files from the packages in **Windows Unreleased Versions** section for your version of PostgreSQL. Although these packages are for windows, the `postgis_tiger_geocoder` extension files will work on any OS since the extension is an SQL/plpgsql only extension.

2.4.1 Tiger Geocoder Enabling your PostGIS database: Using Extension

If you are using PostgreSQL 9.1+ and PostGIS 2.1+, you can take advantage of the new extension model for installing tiger geocoder. To do so:

1. First get binaries for PostGIS 2.1+ or compile and install as usual. This should install the necessary extension files as well for tiger geocoder.
2. Connect to your database via psql or pgAdmin or some other tool and run the following SQL commands. Note that if you are installing in a database that already has postgis, you don't need to do the first step. If you have `fuzzystrmatch` extension already installed, you don't need to do the second step either.

```
CREATE EXTENSION postgis;
CREATE EXTENSION fuzzystrmatch;
CREATE EXTENSION postgis_tiger_geocoder;
--this one is optional if you want to use the rules based standardizer ( ←
    page_normalize_address)
CREATE EXTENSION address_standardizer;
```

If you already have `postgis_tiger_geocoder` extension installed, and just want to update to the latest run:

```
ALTER EXTENSION postgis UPDATE;
ALTER EXTENSION postgis_tiger_geocoder UPDATE;
```

If you made custom entries or changes to `tiger.loader_platform` and `tiger.loader_variables` you may need to update these.

3. To confirm your install is working correctly, run this sql in your database:

```
SELECT na.address, na.streetname, na.streettypeabbrev, na.zip
      FROM normalize_address('1 Devonshire Place, Boston, MA 02109') AS na;
```

Which should output

```
address | streetname | streettypeabbrev | zip
-----+-----+-----+-----
      1 | Devonshire | Pl                | 02109
```

4. Create a new record in `tiger.loader_platform` table with the paths of your executables and server.

So for example to create a profile called `debbie` that follows `sh` convention. You would do:

```
INSERT INTO tiger.loader_platform(os, declare_sect, pgbin, wget, unzip_command, psql, ←
    path_sep,
                                loader, environ_set_command, county_process_command)
SELECT 'debbie', declare_sect, pgbin, wget, unzip_command, psql, path_sep,
    loader, environ_set_command, county_process_command
FROM tiger.loader_platform
WHERE os = 'sh';
```

And then edit the paths in the `declare_sect` column to those that fit Debbie's pg, unzip, shp2pgsql, psql, etc path locations.

If you don't edit this `loader_platform` table, it will just contain common case locations of items and you'll have to edit the generated script after the script is generated.

5. As of PostGIS 2.4.1 the Zip code-5 digit tabulation area `zcta5` load step was revised to load current `zcta5` data and is part of the **Loader_Generate_Nation_Script** when enabled. It is turned off by default because it takes quite a bit of time to load (20 to 60 minutes), takes up quite a bit of disk space, and is not used that often.

To enable it, do the following:

```
UPDATE tiger.loader_looquptables SET load = true WHERE table_name = 'zcta510';
```

If present the **Geocode** function can use it if a boundary filter is added to limit to just zips in that boundary. The **Reverse_Geocode** function uses it if the returned address is missing a zip, which often happens with highway reverse geocoding.

6. Create a folder called `gisdata` on root of server or your local pc if you have a fast network connection to the server. This folder is where the tiger files will be downloaded to and processed. If you are not happy with having the folder on the root of the server, or simply want to change to a different folder for staging, then edit the field `staging_fold` in the `tiger.loader_variables` table.
7. Create a folder called `temp` in the `gisdata` folder or wherever you designated the `staging_fold` to be. This will be the folder where the loader extracts the downloaded tiger data.
8. Then run the **Loader_Generate_Nation_Script** SQL function make sure to use the name of your custom profile and copy the script to a `.sh` or `.bat` file. So for example to build the nation load:

```
psql -c "SELECT Loader_Generate_Nation_Script('debbie')" -d geocoder -tA > /gisdata/ ↵
nation_script_load.sh
```

9. Run the generated nation load commandline scripts.

```
cd /gisdata
sh nation_script_load.sh
```

10. After you are done running the nation script, you should have three tables in your `tiger_data` schema and they should be filled with data. Confirm you do by doing the following queries from `psql` or `pgAdmin`

```
SELECT count(*) FROM tiger_data.county_all;
```

```
count
-----
  3233
(1 row)
```

```
SELECT count(*) FROM tiger_data.state_all;
```

```
count
-----
    56
(1 row)
```

11. By default the tables corresponding to `bg`, `tract`, `tabblock` are not loaded. These tables are not used by the geocoder but are used by folks for population statistics. If you wish to load them as part of your state loads, run the following statement to enable them.

```
UPDATE tiger.loader_lookuptables SET load = true WHERE load = false AND lookup_name IN ↵
('tract', 'bg', 'tabblock');
```

Alternatively you can load just these tables after loading state data using the **Loader_Generate_Census_Script**

12. For each state you want to load data for, generate a state script **Loader_Generate_Script**.



Warning

DO NOT Generate the state script until you have already loaded the nation data, because the state script utilizes county list loaded by nation script.

13.

```
psql -c "SELECT Loader_Generate_Script(ARRAY['MA'], 'debbie')" -d geocoder -tA > / ↵
gisdata/ma_load.sh
```


14. Run the generated commandline scripts.

```
cd /gisdata
sh ma_load.sh
```

15. After you are done loading all data or at a stopping point, it's a good idea to analyze all the tiger tables to update the stats (include inherited stats)

```
SELECT install_missing_indexes();
vacuum (analyze, verbose) tiger.addr;
vacuum (analyze, verbose) tiger.edges;
vacuum (analyze, verbose) tiger.faces;
vacuum (analyze, verbose) tiger.featnames;
vacuum (analyze, verbose) tiger.place;
vacuum (analyze, verbose) tiger.cousub;
vacuum (analyze, verbose) tiger.county;
vacuum (analyze, verbose) tiger.state;
vacuum (analyze, verbose) tiger.zip_lookup_base;
vacuum (analyze, verbose) tiger.zip_state;
vacuum (analyze, verbose) tiger.zip_state_loc;
```

2.4.1.1 Converting a Tiger Geocoder Regular Install to Extension Model

If you installed the tiger geocoder without using the extension model, you can convert to the extension model as follows:

1. Follow instructions in Section 2.4.5 for the non-extension model upgrade.
2. Connect to your database with psql or pgAdmin and run the following command:

```
CREATE EXTENSION postgis_tiger_geocoder FROM unpackaged;
```

2.4.2 Tiger Geocoder Enabling your PostGIS database: Not Using Extensions

Anzitutto installate PostGIS utilizzando le istruzioni riportate sopra.

If you don't have an extras folder, download <http://download.osgeo.org/postgis/source/postgis-3.2.0alpha1.tar.gz>

tar xvfz postgis-3.2.0alpha1.tar.gz

cd postgis-3.2.0alpha1/extras/tiger_geocoder

Edit the `tiger_loader_2015.sql` (or latest loader file you find, unless you want to load different year) to the paths of your executables server etc or alternatively you can update the `loader_platform` table once installed. If you don't edit this file or the `loader_platform` table, it will just contain common case locations of items and you'll have to edit the generated script after the fact when you run the **Loader_Generate_Nation_Script** and **Loader_Generate_Script** SQL functions.

If you are installing Tiger geocoder for the first time edit either the `create_geocode.bat` script If you are on windows or the `create_geocode.sh` if you are on Linux/Unix/Mac OSX with your PostgreSQL specific settings and run the corresponding script from the commandline.

Verify that you now have a `tiger` schema in your database and that it is part of your database `search_path`. If it is not, add it with a command something along the line of:

```
ALTER DATABASE geocoder SET search_path=public, tiger;
```

The normalizing address functionality works more or less without any data except for tricky addresses. Run this test and verify things look like this:

```
SELECT pprint_addy(normalize_address('202 East Fremont Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101')) ↔
      As pretty_address;
pretty_address
-----
202 E Fremont St, Las Vegas, NV 89101
```

2.4.3 Using Address Standardizer Extension with Tiger geocoder

One of the many complaints of folks is the address normalizer function `Normalize_Address` function that normalizes an address for prepping before geocoding. The normalizer is far from perfect and trying to patch its imperfectness takes a vast amount of resources. As such we have integrated with another project that has a much better address standardizer engine. To use this new `address_standardizer`, you compile the extension as described in Section 2.3 and install as an extension in your database.

Once you install this extension in the same database as you have installed `postgis_tiger_geocoder`, then the `Pagc_Normalize_Address` can be used instead of `Normalize_Address`. This extension is tiger agnostic, so can be used with other data sources such as international addresses. The tiger geocoder extension does come packaged with its own custom versions of `rules table` (`tiger.pagc_rules`), `gaz table` (`tiger.pagc_gaz`), and `lex table` (`tiger.pagc_lex`). These you can add and update to improve your standardizing experience for your own needs.

2.4.4 Caricamento dei dati Tiger

Le istruzioni dettagliate per il caricamento dei dati sono disponibili nel file `extras/tiger_geocoder/tiger_2011/README`. Di seguito si illustrano i passaggi generali.

Il processo di caricamento scarica i dati per ciascuno stato richiesto dal sito del censimento, estrarre i file, e li carica nelle rispettive tabelle. La tabella di ogni stato eredita le proprietà dalle tabelle definite nello schema `tiger`, per cui è sufficiente eseguire le interrogazioni su queste tabelle per accedere a tutti i dati. E' altresì possibile cancellare le tabelle per un dato stato tramite lo script `Drop_State_Tables_Generate_Script`, qualora aveste necessità di ricaricare uno stato o se questo non vi serve più.

Per caricare i dati avrete bisogno dei seguenti strumenti:

- Uno strumento per decomprimere i file zip dal sito web dei censimenti.
Per sistemi tipo Unix: l'eseguibile `unzip` è di solito già installato.
Per Windows, 7-zip è uno strumento libero di compressione/decompressione, che può essere scaricato dal sito <http://www.7-zip.org/>
- Il programam da riga di comando `shp2pgsql`, che viene installato di base quando nistallate PostGIS.
- `wget` è uno strumento per la copia di file da web, solitamente installato nella maggior parte dei sistemi Unix/Linux.
Se siete su Windows, potete reperire i file binari precompilati da <http://gnuwin32.sourceforge.net/packages/wget.htm>

If you are upgrading from `tiger_2010`, you'll need to first generate and run `Drop_Nation_Tables_Generate_Script`. Before you load any state data, you need to load the nation wide data which you do with `Loader_Generate_Nation_Script`. Which will generate a loader script for you. `Loader_Generate_Nation_Script` is a one-time step that should be done for upgrading (from 2010) and for new installs.

To load state data refer to `Loader_Generate_Script` to generate a data load script for your platform for the states you desire. Note that you can install these piecemeal. You don't have to load all the states you want all at once. You can load them as you need them.

Dopo aver caricato i dati per gli stati cui siete interessati, assicuratevi di eseguire:

```
SELECT install_missing_indexes();
```

come descritto in `Install_Missing_Indexes`.

Per vedere se le cose funzionano come dovrebbero, provate a eseguire la geocodifica di un indirizzo nel vostro stato utilizzando `Geocode`

2.4.5 Aggiornamento del installazione del Geocoder Tiger

If you have Tiger Geocoder packaged with 2.0+ already installed, you can upgrade the functions at any time even from an interim tar ball if there are fixes you badly need. This will only work for Tiger geocoder not installed with extensions.

If you don't have an extras folder, download <http://download.osgeo.org/postgis/source/postgis-3.2.0alpha1.tar.gz>

```
tar xvfz postgis-3.2.0alpha1.tar.gz
```

```
cd postgis-3.2.0alpha1/extras/tiger_geocoder/tiger_2011
```

Locate the `upgrade_geocoder.bat` script If you are on windows or the `upgrade_geocoder.sh` if you are on Linux/Unix/Mac OSX. Edit the file to have your postgis database credentials.

If you are upgrading from 2010 or 2011, make sure to unremark out the loader script line so you get the latest script for loading 2012 data.

Then run the corresponding script from the commandline.

Poi cancellate tutte le tabelle delle nazioni e caricate quelle nuove. Potete generare uno script per la cancellazione con il codice SQL illustrato in [Drop_Nation_Tables_Generate_Script](#)

```
SELECT drop_nation_tables_generate_script();
```

Eseguite i comandi SQL DROP che vengono generati.

Generate uno script per il caricamento di uno stato con l'istruzione SELECT come illustrato in [Loader_Generate_Nation_Script](#)

Per Windows

```
SELECT loader_generate_nation_script('windows');
```

Per unix/linux

```
SELECT loader_generate_nation_script('sh');
```

Fate riferimento a Section [2.4.4](#) per istruzioni su come eseguire lo script generato. Questo passaggio deve essere eseguito solo una volta.



Note

Potete avere una combinazione di tabelle degli stati sia per il 2010 che per il 2011 e potete aggiornare ogni stato separatamente. Prima di aggiornare uno stato al 2011, dovete prima eliminare la corrispondente tabella 2012 utilizzando [Drop_State_Tables_Generate_Script](#).

2.5 Common Problems during installation

Quando l'installazione o l'aggiornamento non vanno come previsto, diverse cose vanno controllate.

1. Controllate di aver installato PostgreSQL 9.6 o più recente, e che state compilando con il sorgente PostgreSQL nella versione corrispondente alla versione di PostgreSQL che sta girando. Si possono verificare casi di confusione quando la vostra distribuzione (Linux) ha PostgreSQL già installato, o quando avete installato PostgreSQL in precedenza e ve ne siete dimenticati. PostGIS funzionerà solo con PostgreSQL 9.6 o più recente, e si potrebbero ricevere messaggi di errore strani o inattesi se utilizzate una versione più vecchia. Per verificare quale versione di PostgreSQL sta girando, collegatevi al database utilizzando `psql` ed eseguite la seguente query:

```
SELECT version();
```

Se state utilizzando una distribuzione basata su RPM, potete verificare la presenza di pacchetti preinstallati utilizzando il comando `rpm` con la seguente sintassi: `rpm -qa | grep postgresql`

2. Se l'aggiornamento non funziona, assicuratevi di eseguire il ripristino in un database che abbia già PostGIS installato.

```
SELECT postgis_full_version();
```

Inoltre, verificate che configure abbia correttamente individuato il percorso e la versione di PostgreSQL, della libreria Proj4 e della libreria GEOS.

1. L'uscita da configure viene utilizzata per generare il file `postgis_config.h`. Controllate che le variabili `POSTGIS_PGSQL_V`, `POSTGIS_PROJ_VERSION` e `POSTGIS_GEOS_VERSION` siano assegnate correttamente.

Chapter 3

PostGIS Administration

3.1 Performance Tuning

Tuning for PostGIS performance is much like tuning for any PostgreSQL workload. The only additional consideration is that geometries and rasters are usually large, so memory-related optimizations generally have more of an impact on PostGIS than other types of PostgreSQL queries.

For general details about optimizing PostgreSQL, refer to [Tuning your PostgreSQL Server](#).

For PostgreSQL 9.4+ configuration can be set at the server level without touching `postgresql.conf` or `postgresql.auto.conf` by using the `ALTER SYSTEM` command.

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET work_mem = '256MB';
-- this forces non-startup configs to take effect for new connections
SELECT pg_reload_conf();
-- show current setting value
-- use SHOW ALL to see all settings
SHOW work_mem;
```

In addition to the Postgres settings, PostGIS has some custom settings which are listed in [Section 8.23](#).

3.1.1 Startup

These settings are configured in `postgresql.conf`:

`constraint_exclusion`

- Default: partition
- This is generally used for table partitioning. The default for this is set to "partition" which is ideal for PostgreSQL 8.4 and above since it will force the planner to only analyze tables for constraint consideration if they are in an inherited hierarchy and not pay the planner penalty otherwise.

`shared_buffers`

- Default: ~128MB in PostgreSQL 9.6
- Set to about 25% to 40% of available RAM. On windows you may not be able to set as high.

`max_worker_processes` This setting is only available for PostgreSQL 9.4+. For PostgreSQL 9.6+ this setting has additional importance in that it controls the max number of processes you can have for parallel queries.

- Default: 8
 - Sets the maximum number of background processes that the system can support. This parameter can only be set at server start.
-

3.1.2 Runtime

work_mem - sets the size of memory used for sort operations and complex queries

- Default: 1-4MB
- Adjust up for large dbs, complex queries, lots of RAM
- Adjust down for many concurrent users or low RAM.
- If you have lots of RAM and few developers:

```
SET work_mem TO '256MB';
```

maintenance_work_mem - the memory size used for VACUUM, CREATE INDEX, etc.

- Default: 16-64MB
- Generally too low - ties up I/O, locks objects while swapping memory
- Recommend 32MB to 1GB on production servers w/lots of RAM, but depends on the # of concurrent users. If you have lots of RAM and few developers:

```
SET maintenance_work_mem TO '1GB';
```

max_parallel_workers_per_gather

This setting is only available for PostgreSQL 9.6+ and will only affect PostGIS 2.3+, since only PostGIS 2.3+ supports parallel queries. If set to higher than 0, then some queries such as those involving relation functions like `ST_Intersects` can use multiple processes and can run more than twice as fast when doing so. If you have a lot of processors to spare, you should change the value of this to as many processors as you have. Also make sure to bump up `max_worker_processes` to at least as high as this number.

- Default: 0
- Sets the maximum number of workers that can be started by a single `Gather` node. Parallel workers are taken from the pool of processes established by `max_worker_processes`. Note that the requested number of workers may not actually be available at run time. If this occurs, the plan will run with fewer workers than expected, which may be inefficient. Setting this value to 0, which is the default, disables parallel query execution.

3.2 Configuring raster support

If you enabled raster support you may want to read below how to properly configure it.

As of PostGIS 2.1.3, out-of-db rasters and all raster drivers are disabled by default. In order to re-enable these, you need to set the following environment variables `POSTGIS_GDAL_ENABLED_DRIVERS` and `POSTGIS_ENABLE_OUTDB_RASTERS` in the server environment. For PostGIS 2.2, you can use the more cross-platform approach of setting the corresponding Section 8.23.

If you want to enable offline raster:

```
POSTGIS_ENABLE_OUTDB_RASTERS=1
```

Any other setting or no setting at all will disable out of db rasters.

In order to enable all GDAL drivers available in your GDAL install, set this environment variable as follows

```
POSTGIS_GDAL_ENABLED_DRIVERS=ENABLE_ALL
```

If you want to only enable specific drivers, set your environment variable as follows:

```
POSTGIS_GDAL_ENABLED_DRIVERS="GTiff PNG JPEG GIF XYZ"
```

**Note**

If you are on windows, do not quote the driver list

Setting environment variables varies depending on OS. For PostgreSQL installed on Ubuntu or Debian via apt-postgresql, the preferred way is to edit `/etc/postgresql/10/main/environment` where 10 refers to version of PostgreSQL and main refers to the cluster.

On windows, if you are running as a service, you can set via System variables which for Windows 7 you can get to by right-clicking on Computer->Properties Advanced System Settings or in explorer navigating to Control Panel\All Control Panel Items\System. Then clicking *Advanced System Settings ->Advanced->Environment Variables* and adding new system variables.

After you set the environment variables, you'll need to restart your PostgreSQL service for the changes to take effect.

3.3 Creating spatial databases

3.3.1 Spatially enable database using EXTENSION

If you are using PostgreSQL 9.1+ and have compiled and installed the extensions/postgis modules, you can turn a database into a spatial one using the EXTENSION mechanism.

Core postgis extension includes geometry, geography, spatial_ref_sys and all the functions and comments. Raster and topology are packaged as a separate extension.

Run the following SQL snippet in the database you want to enable spatially:

```
CREATE EXTENSION IF NOT EXISTS plpgsql;
CREATE EXTENSION postgis;
CREATE EXTENSION postgis_raster; -- OPTIONAL
CREATE EXTENSION postgis_topology; -- OPTIONAL
```

3.3.2 Spatially enable database without using EXTENSION (discouraged)

**Note**

This is generally only needed if you cannot or don't want to get PostGIS installed in the PostgreSQL extension directory (for example during testing, development or in a restricted environment).

Adding PostGIS objects and function definitions into your database is done by loading the various sql files located in `[prefix]/share/contrib` as specified during the build phase.

The core PostGIS objects (geometry and geography types, and their support functions) are in the `postgis.sql` script. Raster objects are in the `rtpostgis.sql` script. Topology objects are in the `topology.sql` script.

For a complete set of EPSG coordinate system definition identifiers, you can also load the `spatial_ref_sys.sql` definitions file and populate the `spatial_ref_sys` table. This will permit you to perform `ST_Transform()` operations on geometries.

If you wish to add comments to the PostGIS functions, you can find them in the `postgis_comments.sql` script. Comments can be viewed by simply typing `\dd [function_name]` from a **psql** terminal window.

Run the following Shell commands in your terminal:

```
DB=[yourdatabase]
SCRIPTSDIR=`pg_config --sharedir`/contrib/postgis-3.1/

# Core objects
psql -d ${DB} -f ${SCRIPTSDIR}/postgis.sql
psql -d ${DB} -f ${SCRIPTSDIR}/spatial_ref_sys.sql
psql -d ${DB} -f ${SCRIPTSDIR}/postgis_comments.sql # OPTIONAL

# Raster support (OPTIONAL)
psql -d ${DB} -f ${SCRIPTSDIR}/rtpostgis.sql
psql -d ${DB} -f ${SCRIPTSDIR}/raster_comments.sql # OPTIONAL

# Topology support (OPTIONAL)
psql -d ${DB} -f ${SCRIPTSDIR}/topology.sql
psql -d ${DB} -f ${SCRIPTSDIR}/topology_comments.sql # OPTIONAL
```

3.3.3 Create a spatially-enabled database from a template

Some packaged distributions of PostGIS (in particular the Win32 installers for PostGIS >= 1.1.5) load the PostGIS functions into a template database called `template_postgis`. If the `template_postgis` database exists in your PostgreSQL installation then it is possible for users and/or applications to create spatially-enabled databases using a single command. Note that in both cases, the database user must have been granted the privilege to create new databases.

From the shell:

```
# createdb -T template_postgis my_spatial_db
```

From SQL:

```
postgres=# CREATE DATABASE my_spatial_db TEMPLATE=template_postgis
```

3.4 Upgrading spatial databases

Upgrading existing spatial databases can be tricky as it requires replacement or introduction of new PostGIS object definitions. Unfortunately not all definitions can be easily replaced in a live database, so sometimes your best bet is a dump/reload process. PostGIS provides a SOFT UPGRADE procedure for minor or bugfix releases, and a HARD UPGRADE procedure for major releases.

Before attempting to upgrade PostGIS, it is always worth to backup your data. If you use the `-Fc` flag to `pg_dump` you will always be able to restore the dump with a HARD UPGRADE.

3.4.1 Soft upgrade

If you installed your database using extensions, you'll need to upgrade using the extension model as well. If you installed using the old sql script way, then you should upgrade using the sql script way. Please refer to the appropriate.

3.4.1.1 Soft Upgrade Pre 9.1+ or without extensions

This section applies only to those who installed PostGIS not using extensions. If you have extensions and try to upgrade with this approach you'll get messages like:

```
can't drop ... because postgis extension depends on it
```

NOTE: if you are moving from PostGIS 1.* to PostGIS 2.* or from PostGIS 2.* prior to r7409, you cannot use this procedure but would rather need to do a **HARD UPGRADE**.

After compiling and installing (make install) you should find a set of *_upgrade.sql files in the installation folders. You can list them all with:

```
ls `pg_config --sharedir`/contrib/postgis-3.2.0alpha1/*_upgrade.sql
```

Load them all in turn, starting from postgis_upgrade.sql.

```
psql -f postgis_upgrade.sql -d your_spatial_database
```

The same procedure applies to raster, topology and sfcgal extensions, with upgrade files named rtpostgis_upgrade.sql, topology_upgrade.sql and sfcgal_upgrade.sql respectively. If you need them:

```
psql -f rtpostgis_upgrade.sql -d your_spatial_database
```

```
psql -f topology_upgrade.sql -d your_spatial_database
```

```
psql -f sfcgal_upgrade.sql -d your_spatial_database
```

**Note**

If you can't find the postgis_upgrade.sql specific for upgrading your version you are using a version too early for a soft upgrade and need to do a **HARD UPGRADE**.

The **PostGIS_Full_Version** function should inform you about the need to run this kind of upgrade using a "procs need upgrade" message.

3.4.1.2 Soft Upgrade 9.1+ using extensions

If you originally installed PostGIS with extensions, then you need to upgrade using extensions as well. Doing a minor upgrade with extensions, is fairly painless.

```
ALTER EXTENSION postgis UPDATE TO "3.2.0alpha1";  
ALTER EXTENSION postgis_topology UPDATE TO "3.2.0alpha1";
```

If you get an error notice something like:

```
No migration path defined for ... to 3.2.0alpha1
```

Then you'll need to backup your database, create a fresh one as described in Section 3.3.1 and then restore your backup on top of this new database.

If you get a notice message like:

```
Version "3.2.0alpha1" of extension "postgis" is already installed
```

Then everything is already up to date and you can safely ignore it. **UNLESS** you're attempting to upgrade from an development version to the next (which doesn't get a new version number); in that case you can append "next" to the version string, and next time you'll need to drop the "next" suffix again:

```
ALTER EXTENSION postgis UPDATE TO "3.2.0alpha1next";  
ALTER EXTENSION postgis_topology UPDATE TO "3.2.0alpha1next";
```


**Note**

If you installed PostGIS originally without a version specified, you can often skip the reinstallation of postgis extension before restoring since the backup just has `CREATE EXTENSION postgis` and thus picks up the newest latest version during restore.

**Note**

If you are upgrading PostGIS extension from a version prior to 3.0.0 you'll end up with an unpackaged PostGIS Raster support. You can repackage the raster support using:

```
CREATE EXTENSION postgis_raster FROM unpackaged;
```

And then, if you don't need it, drop it with:

```
DROP EXTENSION postgis_raster;
```

3.4.2 Hard upgrade

By HARD UPGRADE we mean full dump/reload of postgis-enabled databases. You need a HARD UPGRADE when PostGIS objects' internal storage changes or when SOFT UPGRADE is not possible. The [Release Notes](#) appendix reports for each version whether you need a dump/reload (HARD UPGRADE) to upgrade.

The dump/reload process is assisted by the `postgis_restore.pl` script which takes care of skipping from the dump all definitions which belong to PostGIS (including old ones), allowing you to restore your schemas and data into a database with PostGIS installed without getting duplicate symbol errors or bringing forward deprecated objects.

Supplementary instructions for windows users are available at [Windows Hard upgrade](#).

The Procedure is as follows:

1. Create a "custom-format" dump of the database you want to upgrade (let's call it `olddb`) include binary blobs (-b) and verbose (-v) output. The user can be the owner of the db, need not be postgres super account.

```
pg_dump -h localhost -p 5432 -U postgres -Fc -b -v -f "/somepath/olddb.backup" olddb
```

2. Do a fresh install of PostGIS in a new database -- we'll refer to this database as `newdb`. Please refer to [Section 3.3.2](#) and [Section 3.3.1](#) for instructions on how to do this.

The `spatial_ref_sys` entries found in your dump will be restored, but they will not override existing ones in `spatial_ref_sys`. This is to ensure that fixes in the official set will be properly propagated to restored databases. If for any reason you really want your own overrides of standard entries just don't load the `spatial_ref_sys.sql` file when creating the new db.

If your database is really old or you know you've been using long deprecated functions in your views and functions, you might need to load `legacy.sql` for all your functions and views etc. to properly come back. Only do this if `_really_` needed. Consider upgrading your views and functions before dumping instead, if possible. The deprecated functions can be later removed by loading `uninstall_legacy.sql`.

3. Restore your backup into your fresh `newdb` database using `postgis_restore.pl`. Unexpected errors, if any, will be printed to the standard error stream by `psql`. Keep a log of those.

```
perl utils/postgis_restore.pl "/somepath/olddb.backup" | psql -h localhost -p 5432 -U ↵
postgres newdb 2> errors.txt
```

Errors may arise in the following cases:

1. Some of your views or functions make use of deprecated PostGIS objects. In order to fix this you may try loading `legacy.sql` script prior to restore or you'll have to restore to a version of PostGIS which still contains those objects and try a migration again after porting your code. If the `legacy.sql` way works for you, don't forget to fix your code to stop using deprecated functions and drop them loading `uninstall_legacy.sql`.

2. Some custom records of `spatial_ref_sys` in dump file have an invalid SRID value. Valid SRID values are bigger than 0 and smaller than 999000. Values in the 999000.999999 range are reserved for internal use while values > 999999 can't be used at all. All your custom records with invalid SRIDs will be retained, with those > 999999 moved into the reserved range, but the `spatial_ref_sys` table would lose a check constraint guarding for that invariant to hold and possibly also its primary key (when multiple invalid SRIDS get converted to the same reserved SRID value).

In order to fix this you should copy your custom SRS to a SRID with a valid value (maybe in the 910000..910999 range), convert all your tables to the new srid (see [UpdateGeometrySRID](#)), delete the invalid entry from `spatial_ref_sys` and re-construct the check(s) with:

```
ALTER TABLE spatial_ref_sys ADD CONSTRAINT spatial_ref_sys_srid_check check (srid > 0 ↔
AND srid < 999000 );
```

```
ALTER TABLE spatial_ref_sys ADD PRIMARY KEY(srid);
```

If you are upgrading an old database containing french **IGN** cartography, you will have probably SRIDs out of range and you will see, when importing your database, issues like this :

```
WARNING: SRID 310642222 converted to 999175 (in reserved zone)
```

In this case, you can try following steps : first throw out completely the IGN from the sql which is resulting from `postgis_restore.pl`. So, after having run :

```
perl utils/postgis_restore.pl "/somepath/olddb.backup" > olddb.sql
```

run this command :

```
grep -v IGNF olddb.sql > olddb-without-IGN.sql
```

Create then your newdb, activate the required Postgis extensions, and insert properly the french system IGN with : [this script](#) After these operations, import your data :

```
psql -h localhost -p 5432 -U postgres -d newdb -f olddb-without-IGN.sql 2> errors.txt
```

Chapter 4

Data Management

4.1 Spatial Data Model

4.1.1 OGC Geometry

The Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) developed the *Simple Features Access* standard (SFA) to provide a model for geospatial data. It defines the fundamental spatial data type of Geometry, with a set of subtypes that represent various kinds and dimensions of geometric shapes. The latest SFA version *Simple Features Access - Part 1: Common architecture v1.2.1* adds subtypes for the more complex geometric objects PolyhedralSurfaces, Triangles and TINs.

The geometry types model shapes on the 2-dimensional Cartesian plane constructed from points and line segments. The size and location of shapes are specified by their **coordinates**. The points and line segments are defined by one or two coordinates in the plane. Each coordinate has a X and Y value determining its location in the plane.

Coordinates may also contain optional Z and M ordinate values. The Z ordinate is usually used to represent elevation above the plane. The M ordinate can be used to contain a measure value, which may represent time or distance. If Z or M values are present in a geometry value, they must be defined for each point in the geometry. If a geometry has Z or M ordinates the **coordinate dimension** is 3D; if it has both Z and M the coordinate dimension is 4D.

Each geometry value is associated with a **spatial reference system** indicating the coordinate system in which it is embedded. See Section 4.5. The spatial reference system is identified by a SRID number. In **planar** reference systems the X and Y coordinates typically represent easting and northing, while in **geodetic** systems they represent longitude and latitude. The units of the X and Y axes are determined by the reference system. SRID 0 represents an infinite Cartesian plane with no units assigned to its axes.

The geometry **dimension** is a property of geometry types. Point types have dimension 0, linear types have dimension 1, and polygonal types have dimension 2. Collections have the dimension of the maximum element dimension.

A geometry value may be **empty**. Empty values contain no vertices (for atomic geometry types) or no elements (for collections).

The geometry model allows evaluating topological spatial relationships as described in Section 5.1.1. To support this the concepts of **interior**, **boundary** and **exterior** are defined for each geometry type.

4.1.1.1 Point

A Point is a 0-dimensional geometry that represents a single location in coordinate space.

```
POINT (1 2)
```

4.1.1.2 LineString

A LineString is a 1-dimensional line formed by a contiguous sequence of line segments. Each line segment is defined by two points, with the end point of one segment forming the start point of the next segment. A LineString must have at least two points. LineStrings may cross themselves (self-intersect). A LineString is closed if the start and end points are the same.

```
LINESTRING (1 2, 3 4)
```

4.1.1.3 LinearRing

A LinearRing is a LineString which is closed and simple (non-intersecting).

```
LINEARRING (0 0 0,4 0 0,4 4 0,0 4 0,0 0 0)
```

4.1.1.4 Polygon

A Polygon is a 2-dimensional planar region, delimited by an exterior boundary (the shell) and zero or more interior boundaries (holes). The boundaries are formed by LinearRings.

```
POLYGON ((0 0 0,4 0 0,4 4 0,0 4 0,0 0 0),(1 1 0,2 1 0,2 2 0,1 2 0,1 1 0))
```

4.1.1.5 MultiPoint

A MultiPoint is a collection of Points.

```
MULTIPOINT ( (0 0), (1 2) )
```

4.1.1.6 MultiLineString

A MultiLineString is a collection of LineStrings. A MultiLineString is closed if each of its element is closed.

```
MULTILINESTRING ( (0 0,1 1,1 2), (2 3,3 2,5 4) )
```

4.1.1.7 MultiPolygon

A MultiPolygon is a collection of non-overlapping, non-adjacent Polygons. Polygons in the collection may touch in only a finite number of points.

```
MULTIPOLYGON (((1 5, 5 5, 5 1, 1 1, 1 5)), ((6 5, 9 1, 6 1, 6 5)))
```

4.1.1.8 GeometryCollection

A GeometryCollection is a heterogeneous (mixed) collection of geometries.

```
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION ( POINT(2 3), LINESTRING(2 3,3 4))
```

4.1.1.9 PolyhedralSurface

A PolyhedralSurface is a contiguous collection of patches or facets which share some edges. Each patch is a planar Polygon. If the Polygon coordinates have Z ordinates then the surface is 3-dimensional.

```
POLYHEDRALSURFACE (
  ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)),
  ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)),
  ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)),
  ((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
  ((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)),
  ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1)) )
```

4.1.1.10 Triangle

A Triangle is a polygon defined by 3 distinct non-collinear points.

```
TRIANGLE ((0 0, 0 9, 9 0, 0 0))
```

4.1.1.11 Tin

A Tin is a collection of non-overlapping Triangles representing a triangulated irregular network.

```
TIN( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 0 0 0)) )
```

4.1.2 SQL/MM Part 3 - Curves

The *ISO/IEC 13249-3 SQL Multimedia - Spatial* standard (SQL/MM) extends the OGC SFA to define Geometry subtypes containing curves with circular arcs. The SQL/MM types support 3DM, 3DZ and 4D coordinates.



Note

All floating point comparisons within the SQL-MM implementation are performed to a specified tolerance, currently 1E-8.

4.1.2.1 CircularString

CircularString is the basic curve type, similar to a LineString in the linear world. A single arc segment requires three points: the start and end points (first and third) and some other point on the arc. The exception to this is for a closed circle, where the start and end points are the same. In this case the second point **MUST** be the center of the arc, ie the opposite side of the circle. To chain arcs together, the last point of the previous arc is the first point of the next arc, just like in a LineString. This means that a valid circular string must have an odd number of points greater than 1.

```
CIRCULARSTRING(0 0, 1 1, 1 0)
```

```
CIRCULARSTRING(0 0, 4 0, 4 4, 0 4, 0 0)
```

4.1.2.2 CompoundCurve

A CompoundCurve is a single continuous curve that may contain both circular arc segments and linear segments. That means that in addition to having well-formed components, the end point of every component (except the last) must be coincident with the start point of the following component.

```
COMPOUNDCURVE( CIRCULARSTRING(0 0, 1 1, 1 0), (1 0, 0 1))
```

4.1.2.3 CurvePolygon

A CurvePolygon is like a polygon, with an outer ring and zero or more inner rings. The difference is that a ring can be a CircularString or CompoundCurve as well as a LineString.

As of PostGIS 1.4 PostGIS supports compound curves in a curve polygon.

```
CURVEPOLYGON(
  CIRCULARSTRING(0 0, 4 0, 4 4, 0 4, 0 0),
  (1 1, 3 3, 3 1, 1 1) )
```

Example: A CurvePolygon with the shell defined by a CompoundCurve containing a CircularString and a LineString, and a hole defined by a CircularString

```
CURVEPOLYGON (
  COMPOUNDCURVE ( CIRCULARSTRING(0 0,2 0, 2 1, 2 3, 4 3),
    (4 3, 4 5, 1 4, 0 0)),
  CIRCULARSTRING(1.7 1, 1.4 0.4, 1.6 0.4, 1.6 0.5, 1.7 1) )
```

4.1.2.4 MultiCurve

A MultiCurve is a collection of curves which can include LineStrings, CircularStrings or CompoundCurves.

```
MULTICURVE ( (0 0, 5 5), CIRCULARSTRING(4 0, 4 4, 8 4))
```

4.1.2.5 MultiSurface

A MultiSurface is a collection of surfaces, which can be (linear) Polygons or CurvePolygons.

```
MULTISURFACE (
  CURVEPOLYGON (
    CIRCULARSTRING( 0 0, 4 0, 4 4, 0 4, 0 0),
    (1 1, 3 3, 3 1, 1 1)),
  ((10 10, 14 12, 11 10, 10 10), (11 11, 11.5 11, 11 11.5, 11 11)))
```

4.1.3 WKT and WKB

The OGC SFA specification defines two standard formats for representing geometry values for external use: Well-Known Text (WKT) and Well-Known Binary (WKB). Both WKT and WKB include information about the type of the object and the coordinates which define it.

Well-Known Text (WKT) provides a standard textual representation of spatial data. Examples of WKT representations of spatial objects are:

- POINT(0 0)
- POINT Z (0 0 0)
- POINT ZM (0 0 0 0)
- POINT EMPTY
- LINESTRING(0 0,1 1,1 2)
- LINESTRING EMPTY
- POLYGON(((0 0,4 0,4 4,0 0),(1 1, 2 1, 2 2, 1 2,1 1)))
- MULTIPOINT((0 0),(1 2))
- MULTIPOINT Z ((0 0 0),(1 2 3))
- MULTIPOINT EMPTY
- MULTILINESTRING(((0 0,1 1,1 2),(2 3,3 2,5 4))
- MULTIPOLYGON((((0 0,4 0,4 4,0 0),(1 1,2 1,2 2,1 2,1 1)), ((-1 -1,-1 -2,-2 -2,-2 -1,-1 -1)))
- GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POINT(2 3),LINESTRING(2 3,3 4))
- GEOMETRYCOLLECTION EMPTY

Input and output of WKT is provided by the functions **ST_AsText** and **ST_GeomFromText**:

```
text WKT = ST_AsText(geometry);
geometry = ST_GeomFromText(text WKT, SRID);
```

For example, a statement to create and insert a spatial object from WKT and a SRID is:

```
INSERT INTO geotable ( geom, name )
VALUES ( ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-126.4 45.32)', 312), 'A Place');
```

Well-Known Binary (WKB) provides a portable, faithful representation of spatial data as binary data (arrays of bytes). Examples of the WKB representations of spatial objects are:

- WKT: POINT(1 1)
WKB: 010100000000000000000000F03F000000000000F03
- WKT: LINESTRING (2 2, 9 9)
WKB: 01020000000200000000000000000040000000000000400000000000022400000000000002240

Input and output of WKB is provided by the functions **ST_AsBinary** and **ST_GeomFromWKB**:

```
bytea WKB = ST_AsBinary(geometry);
geometry = ST_GeomFromWKB(bytea WKB, SRID);
```

For example, a statement to create and insert a spatial object from WKB is:

```
INSERT INTO geotable ( geom, name )
VALUES ( ST_GeomFromWKB('\x010100000000000000000000f03ff000000000000f03f', 312), 'A Place');
```

4.2 Geometry Data Type

PostGIS implements the OGC Simple Features model by defining a PostgreSQL data type called `geometry`. It represents all of the geometry subtypes by using an internal type code (see **GeometryType** and **ST_GeometryType**). This allows modelling spatial features as rows of tables defined with a column of type `geometry`.

The `geometry` data type is *opaque*, which means that all access is done via invoking functions on geometry values. Functions allow creating geometry objects, accessing or updating all internal fields, and compute new geometry values. PostGIS supports all the functions specified in the OGC *Simple feature access - Part 2: SQL option* (SFS) specification, as well many others. See Chapter 8 for the full list of functions.



Note

PostGIS follows the SFA standard by prefixing spatial functions with "ST_". This was intended to stand for "Spatial and Temporal", but the temporal part of the standard was never developed. Instead it can be interpreted as "Spatial Type".

The SFA standard specifies that spatial objects include a Spatial Reference System identifier (SRID). The SRID is required when creating spatial objects for insertion into the database (it may be defaulted to 0). See **ST_SRID** and Section 4.5

To make querying geometry efficient PostGIS defines various kinds of spatial indexes, and spatial operators to use them. See Section 4.9 and Section 5.2 for details.

4.2.1 PostGIS EWKB and EWKT

OGC SFA specifications initially supported only 2D geometries, and the geometry SRID is not included in the input/output representations. The OGC SFA specification 1.2.1 (which aligns with the ISO 19125 standard) adds support for 3D (ZYZ and XYM) and 4D (XYZM) coordinates, but still does not include the SRID value.

Because of these limitations PostGIS defined extended EWKB and EWKT formats. They provide 3D (XYZ and XYM) and 4D (XYZM) coordinate support and include SRID information. Including all geometry information allows PostGIS to use EWKB as the format of record (e.g. in DUMP files).

EWKB and EWKT are used for the "canonical forms" of PostGIS data objects. For input, the canonical form for binary data is EWKB, and for text data either EWKB or EWKT is accepted. This allows geometry values to be created by casting a text value in either HEXEWKB or EWKT to a geometry value using `::geometry`. For output, the canonical form for binary is EWKB, and for text it is HEXEWKB (hex-encoded EWKB).

For example this statement creates a geometry by casting from an EWKT text value, and outputs it using the canonical form of HEXEWKB:

```
SELECT 'SRID=4;POINT(0 0) '::geometry;
geometry
-----
0101000020040000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
```

PostGIS EWKT output has a few differences to OGC WKT:

- For 3DZ geometries the Z qualifier is omitted:
OGC: POINT Z (1 2 3)
EWKT: POINT (1 2 3)
- For 3DM geometries the M qualifier is included:
OGC: POINT M (1 2 3)
EWKT: POINTM (1 2 3)
- For 4D geometries the ZM qualifier is omitted:
OGC: POINT ZM (1 2 3 4)
EWKT: POINT (1 2 3 4)

EWKT avoids over-specifying dimensionality and the inconsistencies that can occur with the OGC/ISO format, such as:

- POINT ZM (1 1)
- POINT ZM (1 1 1)
- POINT (1 1 1 1)



Caution

PostGIS extended formats are currently a superset of the OGC ones, so that every valid OGC WKB/WKT is also valid EWKB/EWKT. However, this might vary in the future, if the OGC extends a format in a way that conflicts with the PostGIS definition. Thus you **SHOULD NOT** rely on this compatibility!

Examples of the EWKT text representation of spatial objects are:

- POINT(0 0 0) -- XYZ
- SRID=32632;POINT(0 0) -- XY with SRID
- POINTM(0 0 0) -- XYM

- POINT(0 0 0 0) -- XYZM
- SRID=4326;MULTIPOINTM(0 0 0,1 2 1) -- XYM with SRID
- MULTILINESTRING((0 0 0,1 1 0,1 2 1),(2 3 1,3 2 1,5 4 1))
- POLYGON((0 0 0,4 0 0,4 4 0,0 4 0,0 0 0),(1 1 0,2 1 0,2 2 0,1 2 0,1 1 0))
- MULTIPOLYGON(((0 0 0,4 0 0,4 4 0,0 4 0,0 0 0),(1 1 0,2 1 0,2 2 0,1 2 0,1 1 0)),((-1 -1 0,-1 -2 0,-2 -2 0,-2 -1 0,-1 -1 0)))
- GEOMETRYCOLLECTIONM(POINTM(2 3 9), LINESTRINGM(2 3 4, 3 4 5))
- MULTICURVE((0 0, 5 5), CIRCULARSTRING(4 0, 4 4, 8 4))
- POLYHEDRALSURFACE(((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)), ((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)), ((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1)))
- TRIANGLE ((0 0, 0 9, 9 0, 0 0))
- TIN(((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 0 0 0)))

Input and output using these formats is available using the following functions:

```
bytea EWKB = ST_AsEWKB(geometry);
text EWKT = ST_AsEWKT(geometry);
geometry = ST_GeomFromEWKB(bytea EWKB);
geometry = ST_GeomFromEWKT(text EWKT);
```

For example, a statement to create and insert a PostGIS spatial object using EWKT is:

```
INSERT INTO geotable ( geom, name )
VALUES ( ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=312;POINTM(-126.4 45.32 15)'), 'A Place' )
```

4.3 Geography Data Type

The PostGIS `geography` data type provides native support for spatial features represented on "geographic" coordinates (sometimes called "geodetic" coordinates, or "lat/lon", or "lon/lat"). Geographic coordinates are spherical coordinates expressed in angular units (degrees).

The basis for the PostGIS geometry data type is a plane. The shortest path between two points on the plane is a straight line. That means calculations on geometries (areas, distances, lengths, intersections, etc) can be calculated using cartesian mathematics and straight line vectors.

The basis for the PostGIS geographic data type is a sphere. The shortest path between two points on the sphere is a great circle arc. That means that calculations on geographies (areas, distances, lengths, intersections, etc) must be calculated on the sphere, using more complicated mathematics. For more accurate measurements, the calculations must take the actual spheroidal shape of the world into account.

Because the underlying mathematics is much more complicated, there are fewer functions defined for the geography type than for the geometry type. Over time, as new algorithms are added, the capabilities of the geography type will expand.

It uses a data type called `geography`. None of the GEOS functions support the `geography` type. As a workaround one can convert back and forth between geometry and geography types.

Prior to PostGIS 2.2, the geography type only supported WGS 84 long lat (SRID:4326). For PostGIS 2.2 and above, any long/lat based spatial reference system defined in the `spatial_ref_sys` table can be used. You can even add your own custom spheroidal spatial reference system as described in [geography type is not limited to earth](#).

Regardless which spatial reference system you use, the units returned by the measurement (`ST_Distance`, `ST_Length`, `ST_Perimeter`, `ST_Area`) and for input of `ST_DWithin` are in meters.

The geography type uses the PostgreSQL typmod definition format so that a table with a geography field can be added in a single step. All the standard OGC formats except for curves are supported.

4.3.1 Geography Basics

The geography type does not support curves, TINS, or POLYHEDRALSURFACES, but other geometry types are supported. Standard geometry type data will autocast to geography if it is of SRID 4326. You can also use the EWKT and EWKB conventions to insert data.

- **POINT:** Creating a table with 2D point geography when srid is not specified defaults to 4326 WGS 84 long lat:

```
CREATE TABLE ptgeogwgs(gid serial PRIMARY KEY, geog geography(POINT) );
```

POINT: Creating a table with 2D point geography in NAD83 longlat:

```
CREATE TABLE ptgeognad83(gid serial PRIMARY KEY, geog geography(POINT,4269) );
```

Creating a table with z coordinate point and explicitly specifying srid

```
CREATE TABLE ptzgeogwgs84(gid serial PRIMARY KEY, geog geography(POINTZ,4326) );
```

- **LINESTRING**

```
CREATE TABLE lgeog(gid serial PRIMARY KEY, geog geography(LINESTRING) );
```

- **POLYGON**

```
--polygon NAD 1927 long lat
CREATE TABLE lgeognad27(gid serial PRIMARY KEY, geog geography(POLYGON,4267) );
```

- **MULTIPOINT**
- **MULTILINESTRING**
- **MULTIPOLYGON**
- **GEOMETRYCOLLECTION**

The geography fields get registered in the `geography_columns` system view.

Now, check the "geography_columns" view and see that your table is listed.

You can create a new table with a GEOGRAPHY column using the CREATE TABLE syntax.

```
CREATE TABLE global_points (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(64),
    location GEOGRAPHY(POINT,4326)
);
```

Note that the location column has type GEOGRAPHY and that geography type supports two optional modifiers: a type modifier that restricts the kind of shapes and dimensions allowed in the column; an SRID modifier that restricts the coordinate reference identifier to a particular number.

Allowable values for the type modifier are: POINT, LINESTRING, POLYGON, MULTIPOINT, MULTILINESTRING, MULTIPOLYGON. The modifier also supports dimensionality restrictions through suffixes: Z, M and ZM. So, for example a modifier of 'LINESTRINGM' would only allow line strings with three dimensions in, and would treat the third dimension as a measure. Similarly, 'POINTZM' would expect four dimensional data.

If you do not specify an SRID, the SRID will default to 4326 WGS 84 long/lat will be used, and all calculations will proceed using WGS84.

Once you have created your table, you can see it in the GEOGRAPHY_COLUMNS table:

```
-- See the contents of the metadata view
SELECT * FROM geography_columns;
```

You can insert data into the table the same as you would if it was using a GEOMETRY column:

```
-- Add some data into the test table
INSERT INTO global_points (name, location) VALUES ('Town', 'SRID=4326;POINT(-110 30)');
INSERT INTO global_points (name, location) VALUES ('Forest', 'SRID=4326;POINT(-109 29)');
INSERT INTO global_points (name, location) VALUES ('London', 'SRID=4326;POINT(0 49)');
```

Creating an index works the same as GEOMETRY. PostGIS will note that the column type is GEOGRAPHY and create an appropriate sphere-based index instead of the usual planar index used for GEOMETRY.

```
-- Index the test table with a spherical index
CREATE INDEX global_points_gix ON global_points USING GIST ( location );
```

Query and measurement functions use units of meters. So distance parameters should be expressed in meters, and return values should be expected in meters (or square meters for areas).

```
-- Show a distance query and note, London is outside the 1000km tolerance
SELECT name FROM global_points WHERE ST_DWithin(location, 'SRID=4326;POINT(-110 29)::geography, 1000000);
```

You can see the power of GEOGRAPHY in action by calculating how close a plane flying from Seattle to London (LINESTRING(-122.33 47.606, 0.0 51.5)) comes to Reykjavik (POINT(-21.96 64.15)).

```
-- Distance calculation using GEOGRAPHY (122.2km)
SELECT ST_Distance('LINESTRING(-122.33 47.606, 0.0 51.5)::geography, 'POINT(-21.96 64.15)::geography');

-- Distance calculation using GEOMETRY (13.3 "degrees")
SELECT ST_Distance('LINESTRING(-122.33 47.606, 0.0 51.5)::geometry, 'POINT(-21.96 64.15)::geometry');
```

Testing different lon/lat projects. Any long lat spatial reference system listed in spatial_ref_sys table is allowed.

```
-- NAD 83 lon/lat
SELECT 'SRID=4269;POINT(-123 34)::geography;

geography
-----
0101000020AD100000000000000000C05EC00000000000004140
(1 row)
```

```
-- NAD27 lon/lat
SELECT 'SRID=4267;POINT(-123 34)::geography;

geography
-----
0101000020AB100000000000000000C05EC00000000000004140
(1 row)
```

```
-- NAD83 UTM zone meters, yields error since its a meter based projection
SELECT 'SRID=26910;POINT(-123 34)::geography;

ERROR: Only lon/lat coordinate systems are supported in geography.
LINE 1: SELECT 'SRID=26910;POINT(-123 34)::geography;
```

The GEOGRAPHY type calculates the true shortest distance over the sphere between Reykjavik and the great circle flight path between Seattle and London.

Great Circle mapper The GEOMETRY type calculates a meaningless cartesian distance between Reykjavik and the straight line path from Seattle to London plotted on a flat map of the world. The nominal units of the result might be called "degrees", but the result doesn't correspond to any true angular difference between the points, so even calling them "degrees" is inaccurate.

4.3.2 When to use the Geography data type

The geography data type allows you to store data in longitude/latitude coordinates, but at a cost: there are fewer functions defined on GEOGRAPHY than there are on GEOMETRY; those functions that are defined take more CPU time to execute.

The data type you choose should be determined by the expected working area of the application you are building. Will your data span the globe or a large continental area, or is it local to a state, county or municipality?

- If your data is contained in a small area, you might find that choosing an appropriate projection and using GEOMETRY is the best solution, in terms of performance and functionality available.
- If your data is global or covers a continental region, you may find that GEOGRAPHY allows you to build a system without having to worry about projection details. You store your data in longitude/latitude, and use the functions that have been defined on GEOGRAPHY.
- If you don't understand projections, and you don't want to learn about them, and you're prepared to accept the limitations in functionality available in GEOGRAPHY, then it might be easier for you to use GEOGRAPHY than GEOMETRY. Simply load your data up as longitude/latitude and go from there.

Refer to Section 15.11 for compare between what is supported for Geography vs. Geometry. For a brief listing and description of Geography functions, refer to Section 15.4

4.3.3 Geography Advanced FAQ

1. *Do you calculate on the sphere or the spheroid?*

By default, all distance and area calculations are done on the spheroid. You should find that the results of calculations in local areas match up well with local planar results in good local projections. Over larger areas, the spheroidal calculations will be more accurate than any calculation done on a projected plane. All the geography functions have the option of using a sphere calculation, by setting a final boolean parameter to 'FALSE'. This will somewhat speed up calculations, particularly for cases where the geometries are very simple.

2. *What about the date-line and the poles?*

All the calculations have no conception of date-line or poles, the coordinates are spherical (longitude/latitude) so a shape that crosses the dateline is, from a calculation point of view, no different from any other shape.

3. *What is the longest arc you can process?*

We use great circle arcs as the "interpolation line" between two points. That means any two points are actually joined up two ways, depending on which direction you travel along the great circle. All our code assumes that the points are joined by the *shorter* of the two paths along the great circle. As a consequence, shapes that have arcs of more than 180 degrees will not be correctly modelled.

4. *Why is it so slow to calculate the area of Europe / Russia / insert big geographic region here ?*

Because the polygon is so darned huge! Big areas are bad for two reasons: their bounds are huge, so the index tends to pull the feature no matter what query you run; the number of vertices is huge, and tests (distance, containment) have to traverse the vertex list at least once and sometimes N times (with N being the number of vertices in the other candidate feature). As with GEOMETRY, we recommend that when you have very large polygons, but are doing queries in small areas, you "denormalize" your geometric data into smaller chunks so that the index can effectively subquery parts of the object and so queries don't have to pull out the whole object every time. Please consult [ST_Subdivide](#) function documentation. Just because you *can* store all of Europe in one polygon doesn't mean you *should*.

4.4 Spatial Tables

4.4.1 Creating a Spatial Table

Creating a table with spatial data, can be done in one step. As shown in the following example which creates a roads table with a 2D linestring geometry column in WGS84 long lat

```
CREATE TABLE ROADS (ID serial, ROAD_NAME text, geom geometry(LINESTRING,4326) );
```

We can add additional columns using standard ALTER TABLE command as we do in this next example where we add a 3-D linestring.

```
ALTER TABLE roads ADD COLUMN geom2 geometry(LINESTRINGZ,4326);
```

4.4.2 GEOMETRY_COLUMNS View

The OpenGIS "Simple Features Specification for SQL" defines the `GEOMETRY_COLUMNS` metadata table to describe geometry table structure. In order to ensure that metadata remains consistent, operations such as creating and removing a spatial column are carried out through special procedures defined by OpenGIS.

In PostGIS `geometry_columns` is a view reading from database system catalog tables. Its structure is:

```
\d geometry_columns
```

View "public.geometry_columns"

Column	Type	Modifiers
f_table_catalog	character varying(256)	
f_table_schema	character varying(256)	
f_table_name	character varying(256)	
f_geometry_column	character varying(256)	
coord_dimension	integer	
srid	integer	
type	character varying(30)	

The columns are:

f_table_catalog, f_table_schema, f_table_name The fully qualified name of the feature table containing the geometry column. Note that the terms "catalog" and "schema" are Oracle-ish. There is no PostgreSQL analogue of "catalog" so that column is left blank. For "schema" the PostgreSQL schema name is used (`public` is the default).

f_geometry_column The name of the geometry column in the feature table.

coord_dimension The spatial dimension (2, 3 or 4 dimensional) of the column.

srid The ID of the spatial reference system used for the coordinate geometry in this table. It is a foreign key reference to the `spatial_ref_sys` table (see Section 4.5.1).

type The type of the spatial object. To restrict the spatial column to a single type, use one of: `POINT`, `LINESTRING`, `POLYGON`, `MULTIPOINT`, `MULTILINESTRING`, `MULTIPOLYGON`, `GEOMETRYCOLLECTION` or corresponding XYM versions `POINTM`, `LINESTRINGM`, `POLYGONM`, `MULTIPOINTM`, `MULTILINESTRINGM`, `MULTIPOLYGONM`, `GEOMETRYCOLLECTIONM`. For heterogeneous (mixed-type) collections, you can use "GEOMETRY" as the type.



Note

This attribute is (probably) not part of the OpenGIS specification, but is required for ensuring type homogeneity.

4.4.3 Manually Registering Geometry Columns

Two of the cases where you may need this are the case of SQL Views and bulk inserts. For bulk insert case, you can correct the registration in the `geometry_columns` table by constraining the column or doing an alter table. For views, you could expose using a CAST operation. Note, if your column is typmod based, the creation process would register it correctly, so no need to do anything. Also views that have no spatial function applied to the geometry will register the same as the underlying table geometry column.

```
-- Lets say you have a view created like this
CREATE VIEW public.vwmytablemercator AS
    SELECT gid, ST_Transform(geom, 3395) As geom, f_name
    FROM public.mytable;

-- For it to register correctly
-- You need to cast the geometry
--
DROP VIEW public.vwmytablemercator;
CREATE VIEW public.vwmytablemercator AS
    SELECT gid, ST_Transform(geom, 3395)::geometry(Geometry, 3395) As geom, f_name
    FROM public.mytable;

-- If you know the geometry type for sure is a 2D POLYGON then you could do
DROP VIEW public.vwmytablemercator;
CREATE VIEW public.vwmytablemercator AS
    SELECT gid, ST_Transform(geom, 3395)::geometry(Polygon, 3395) As geom, f_name
    FROM public.mytable;
```

```
-- Lets say you created a derivative table by doing a bulk insert
SELECT poi.gid, poi.geom, citybounds.city_name
INTO myschema.my_special_pois
FROM poi INNER JOIN citybounds ON ST_Intersects(citybounds.geom, poi.geom);

-- Create 2D index on new table
CREATE INDEX idx_myschema_myspecialpois_geom_gist
    ON myschema.my_special_pois USING gist(geom);

-- If your points are 3D points or 3M points,
-- then you might want to create an nd index instead of a 2D index
CREATE INDEX my_special_pois_geom_gist_nd
    ON my_special_pois USING gist(geom gist_geometry_ops_nd);

-- To manually register this new table's geometry column in geometry_columns.
-- Note it will also change the underlying structure of the table to
-- to make the column typmod based.
SELECT populate_geometry_columns('myschema.my_special_pois'::regclass);

-- If you are using PostGIS 2.0 and for whatever reason, you
-- you need the constraint based definition behavior
-- (such as case of inherited tables where all children do not have the same type and srid)
-- set optional use_typmod argument to false
SELECT populate_geometry_columns('myschema.my_special_pois'::regclass, false);
```

Although the old-constraint based method is still supported, a constraint-based geometry column used directly in a view, will not register correctly in `geometry_columns`, as will a typmod one. In this example we define a column using typmod and another using constraints.

```
CREATE TABLE pois_ny(gid SERIAL PRIMARY KEY, poi_name text, cat text, geom geometry(POINT ↵
, 4326));
SELECT AddGeometryColumn('pois_ny', 'geom_2160', 2160, 'POINT', 2, false);
```

If we run in `psql`

```
\d pois_ny;
```

We observe they are defined differently -- one is typmod, one is constraint

Table "public.pois_ny"	Column	Type	Modifiers

```

-----+-----+-----
gid      | integer          | not null default nextval('pois_ny_gid_seq'::regclass)
poi_name | text             |
cat      | character varying(20) |
geom     | geometry(Point,4326) |
geom_2160 | geometry         |
Indexes:
    "pois_ny_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (gid)
Check constraints:
    "enforce_dims_geom_2160" CHECK (st_ndims(geom_2160) = 2)
    "enforce_geotype_geom_2160" CHECK (geometrytype(geom_2160) = 'POINT'::text
        OR geom_2160 IS NULL)
    "enforce_srid_geom_2160" CHECK (st_srid(geom_2160) = 2160)

```

In geometry_columns, they both register correctly

```

SELECT f_table_name, f_geometry_column, srid, type
FROM geometry_columns
WHERE f_table_name = 'pois_ny';

```

f_table_name	f_geometry_column	srid	type
pois_ny	geom	4326	POINT
pois_ny	geom_2160	2160	POINT

However -- if we were to create a view like this

```

CREATE VIEW vw_pois_ny_parks AS
SELECT *
FROM pois_ny
WHERE cat='park';

SELECT f_table_name, f_geometry_column, srid, type
FROM geometry_columns
WHERE f_table_name = 'vw_pois_ny_parks';

```

The typmod based geom view column registers correctly, but the constraint based one does not.

f_table_name	f_geometry_column	srid	type
vw_pois_ny_parks	geom	4326	POINT
vw_pois_ny_parks	geom_2160	0	GEOMETRY

This may change in future versions of PostGIS, but for now to force the constraint-based view column to register correctly, you need to do this:

```

DROP VIEW vw_pois_ny_parks;
CREATE VIEW vw_pois_ny_parks AS
SELECT gid, poi_name, cat,
geom,
geom_2160::geometry(POINT,2160) As geom_2160
FROM pois_ny
WHERE cat = 'park';
SELECT f_table_name, f_geometry_column, srid, type
FROM geometry_columns
WHERE f_table_name = 'vw_pois_ny_parks';

```

f_table_name	f_geometry_column	srid	type
vw_pois_ny_parks	geom	4326	POINT
vw_pois_ny_parks	geom_2160	2160	POINT

4.5 Spatial Reference Systems

Spatial Reference Systems (SRS) define how geometry is referenced to locations on the Earth's surface.

4.5.1 SPATIAL_REF_SYS Table

The `SPATIAL_REF_SYS` table used by PostGIS is an OGC-compliant database table that defines the available spatial reference systems. It holds the numeric IDs and textual descriptions of the coordinate systems. The main use is to support transformation (reprojection) between them using **ST_Transform**.

The `spatial_ref_sys` table definition is:

```
CREATE TABLE spatial_ref_sys (
  srid          INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
  auth_name     VARCHAR(256),
  auth_srid     INTEGER,
  srtext        VARCHAR(2048),
  proj4text     VARCHAR(2048)
)
```

The columns are:

srid An integer code that uniquely identifies the **Spatial Reference System** (SRS) within the database.

auth_name The name of the standard or standards body that is being cited for this reference system. For example, "EPSG" is a valid `auth_name`.

auth_srid The ID of the Spatial Reference System as defined by the Authority cited in the `auth_name`. In the case of EPSG, this is where the EPSG projection code would go.

srtext The Well-Known Text representation of the Spatial Reference System. An example of a WKT SRS representation is:

```
PROJCS["NAD83 / UTM Zone 10N",
  GEOGCS["NAD83",
    DATUM["North_American_Datum_1983",
      SPHEROID["GRS 1980",6378137,298.257222101]
    ],
    PRIMEM["Greenwich",0],
    UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]
  ],
  PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
  PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",0],
  PARAMETER["central_meridian",-123],
  PARAMETER["scale_factor",0.9996],
  PARAMETER["false_easting",500000],
  PARAMETER["false_northing",0],
  UNIT["metre",1]
]
```

For a listing of EPSG projection codes and their corresponding WKT representations, see <http://www.opengeospatial.org/>. For a discussion of SRS WKT in general, see the OpenGIS "Coordinate Transformation Services Implementation Specification" at <http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards>. For information on the European Petroleum Survey Group (EPSG) and their database of spatial reference systems, see <http://www.epsg.org>.

proj4text PostGIS uses the PROJ library to provide coordinate transformation capabilities. The `proj4text` column contains the PROJ coordinate definition string for a particular SRID. For example:

```
+proj=utm +zone=10 +ellps=clrk66 +datum=NAD27 +units=m
```

For more information see the **PROJ web site**. The `spatial_ref_sys.sql` file contains both `srtext` and `proj4text` definitions for all EPSG projections.

When retrieving spatial reference system definitions for use in transformations, PostGIS uses the following strategy:

- If `auth_name` and `auth_srid` are present (non-NULL) use the PROJ SRS based on those entries (if one exists).
- If `srttext` is present create a SRS using it, if possible.
- If `proj4text` is present create a SRS using it, if possible.

4.5.2 User-Defined Spatial Reference Systems

The PostGIS `spatial_ref_sys` table contains over 3000 of the most common spatial reference system definitions that are handled by the **PROJ** projection library. But there are many coordinate systems that it does not contain. You can add SRS definitions to the table if you have the required information about the spatial reference system. Or, you can define your own custom spatial reference system if you are familiar with PROJ constructs. Keep in mind that most spatial reference systems are regional and have no meaning when used outside of the bounds they were intended for.

A resource for finding spatial reference systems not defined in the core set is <http://spatialreference.org/>

Some commonly used spatial reference systems are: **4326 - WGS 84 Long Lat**, **4269 - NAD 83 Long Lat**, **3395 - WGS 84 World Mercator**, **2163 - US National Atlas Equal Area**, and the 60 WGS84 UTM zones. UTM zones are one of the most ideal for measurement, but only cover 6-degree regions. (To determine which UTM zone to use for your area of interest, see the **utmzone PostGIS plpgsql helper function**.)

US states use State Plane spatial reference systems (meter or feet based) - usually one or 2 exists per state. Most of the meter-based ones are in the core set, but many of the feet-based ones or ESRI-created ones will need to be copied from spatialreference.org.

You can even define non-Earth-based coordinate systems, such as **Mars 2000**. This Mars coordinate system is non-planar (it's in degrees spheroidal), but you can use it with the `geography` type to obtain length and proximity measurements in meters instead of degrees.

Here is an example of loading a custom coordinate system using an unassigned SRID and the PROJ definition for a US-centric Lambert Conformal projection:

```
INSERT INTO spatial_ref_sys (srid, proj4text)
VALUES ( 990000,
        '+proj=lcc +lon_0=-95 +lat_0=25 +lat_1=25 +lat_2=25 +x_0=0 +y_0=0 +datum=WGS84 +units=m ←
        +no_defs'
);
```

4.6 Geometry Validation

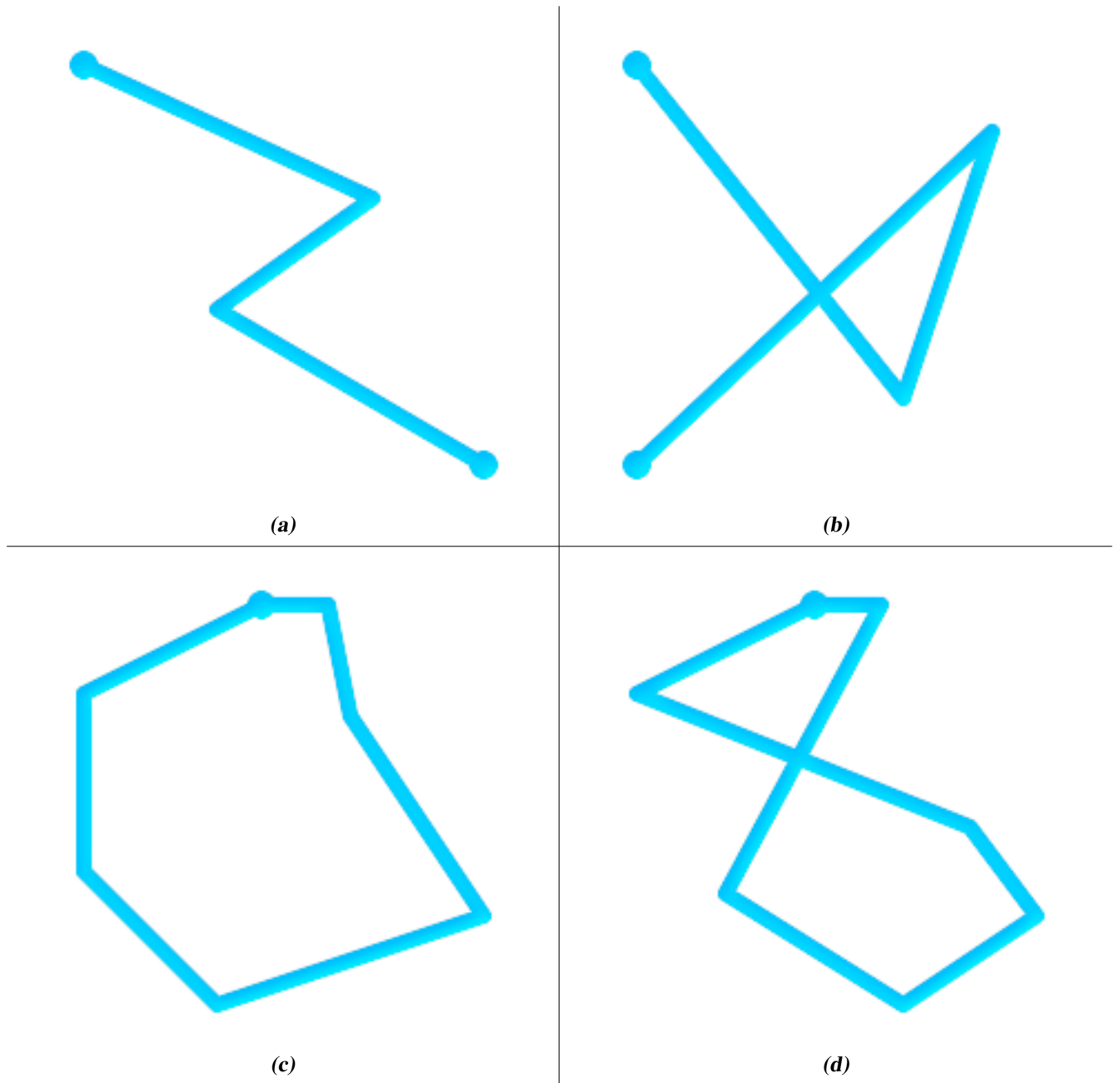
PostGIS is compliant with the Open Geospatial Consortium's (OGC) OpenGIS Specifications. As such, many PostGIS methods require, or more accurately, assume that geometries that are operated on are both simple and valid. For example, it does not make sense to calculate the area of a polygon that has a hole defined outside of the polygon, or to construct a polygon from a non-simple boundary line.

According to the OGC Specifications, a *simple* geometry is one that has no anomalous geometric points, such as self intersection or self tangency and primarily refers to 0 or 1-dimensional geometries (i.e. `[MULTI]POINT`, `[MULTI]LINESTRING`). Geometry validity, on the other hand, primarily refers to 2-dimensional geometries (i.e. `[MULTI]POLYGON`) and defines the set of assertions that characterizes a valid polygon. The description of each geometric class includes specific conditions that further detail geometric simplicity and validity.

A `POINT` is inherently *simple* as a 0-dimensional geometry object.

`MULTIPOINTS` are *simple* if no two coordinates (`POINTS`) are equal (have identical coordinate values).

A `LINESTRING` is *simple* if it does not pass through the same `POINT` twice (except for the endpoints, in which case it is referred to as a linear ring and additionally considered closed).



(a) and **(c)** are simple `LINESTRING`s, **(b)** and **(d)** are not.

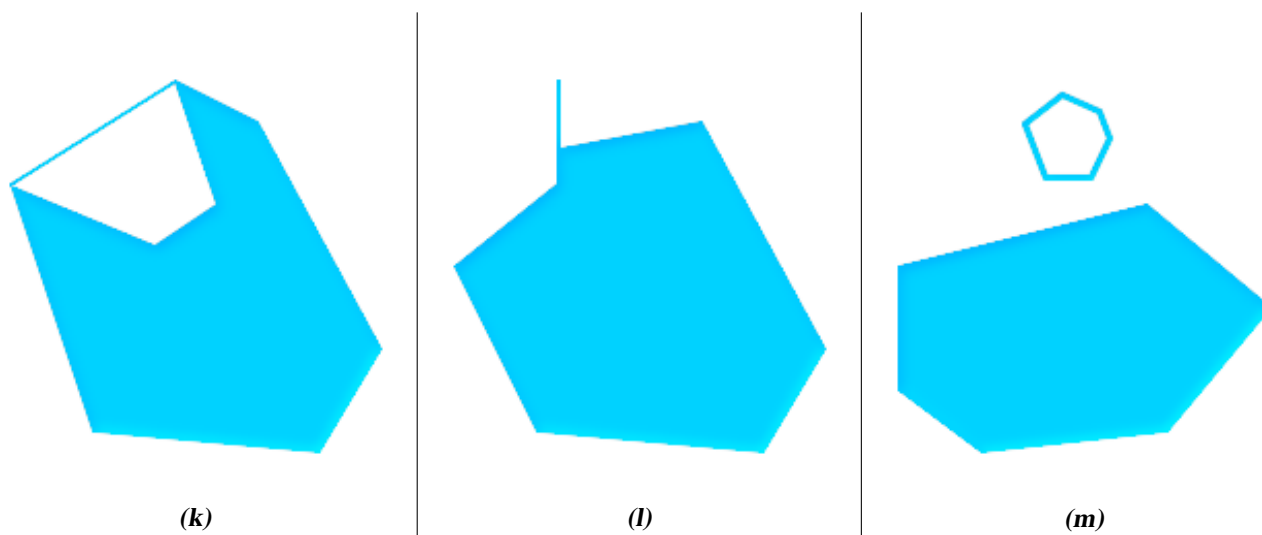
A `MULTILINESTRING` is *simple* only if all of its elements are simple and the only intersection between any two elements occurs at `POINTS` that are on the boundaries of both elements.

**(e)****(f)****(g)**

(e) and **(f)** are simple MULTILINESTRINGs, **(g)** is not.

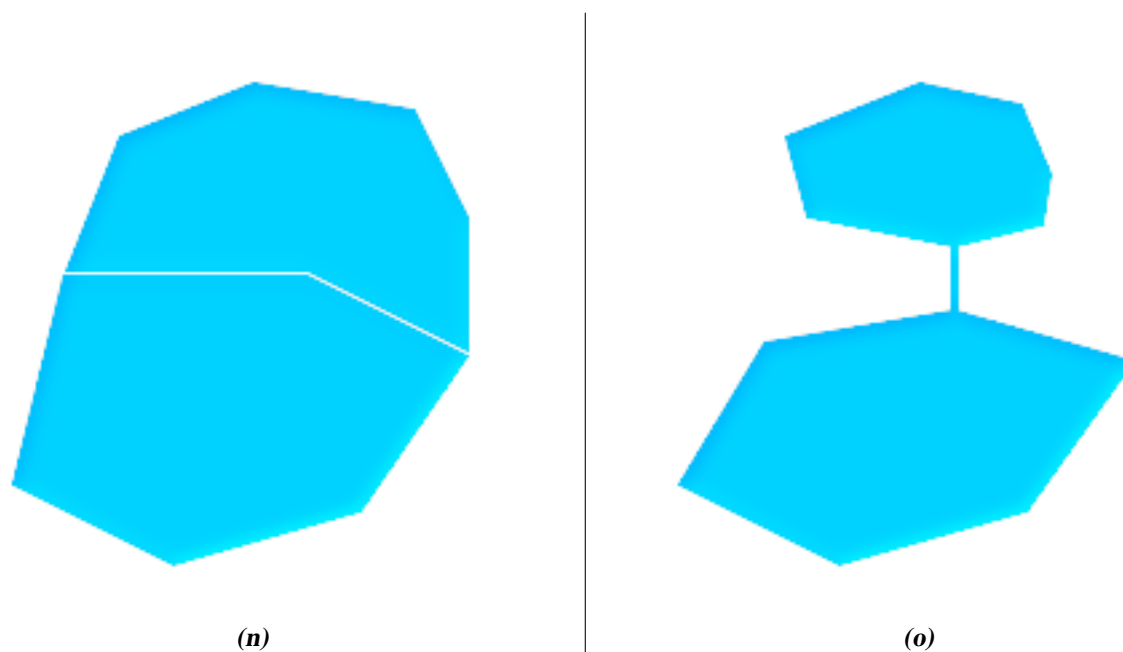
By definition, a POLYGON is always *simple*. It is *valid* if no two rings in the boundary (made up of an exterior ring and interior rings) cross. The boundary of a POLYGON may intersect at a POINT but only as a tangent (i.e. not on a line). A POLYGON may not have cut lines or spikes and the interior rings must be contained entirely within the exterior ring.

**(h)****(i)****(j)**



(h) and **(i)** are valid POLYGONS, **(j-m)** cannot be represented as single POLYGONS, but **(j)** and **(m)** could be represented as a valid MULTIPOLYGON.

A MULTIPOLYGON is *valid* if and only if all of its elements are valid and the interiors of no two elements intersect. The boundaries of any two elements may touch, but only at a finite number of POINTS.



(n) and **(o)** are not valid MULTIPOLYGONS. **(p)**, however, is valid.

Most of the functions implemented by the GEOS library rely on the assumption that your geometries are valid as specified by the OpenGIS Simple Feature Specification. To check simplicity or validity of geometries you can use the `ST_IsSimple()` and `ST_IsValid()`

```
-- Typically, it doesn't make sense to check
-- for validity on linear features since it will always return TRUE.
-- But in this example, PostGIS extends the definition of the OGC IsValid
-- by returning false if a LineString has less than 2 *distinct* vertices.
```

```
gisdb=# SELECT
  ST_IsValid('LINESTRING(0 0, 1 1)'),
  ST_IsValid('LINESTRING(0 0, 0 0, 0 0)');

 st_isvalid | st_isvalid
-----+-----
          t |          f
```

By default, PostGIS does not apply this validity check on geometry input, because testing for validity needs lots of CPU time for complex geometries, especially polygons. If you do not trust your data sources, you can manually enforce such a check to your tables by adding a check constraint:

```
ALTER TABLE mytable
  ADD CONSTRAINT geometry_valid_check
  CHECK (ST_IsValid(geom));
```

If you encounter any strange error messages such as "GEOS Intersection() threw an error!" when calling PostGIS functions with valid input geometries, you likely found an error in either PostGIS or one of the libraries it uses, and you should contact the PostGIS developers. The same is true if a PostGIS function returns an invalid geometry for valid input.



Note

Strictly compliant OGC geometries cannot have Z or M values. The `ST_IsValid()` function won't consider higher dimensioned geometries invalid! Invocations of `AddGeometryColumn()` will add a constraint checking geometry dimensions, so it is enough to specify 2 there.

4.7 Loading Spatial Data

Once you have created a spatial table, you are ready to upload spatial data to the database. There are two built-in ways to get spatial data into a PostGIS/PostgreSQL database: using formatted SQL statements or using the Shapefile loader.

4.7.1 Using SQL to Load Data

If spatial data can be converted to a text representation (as either WKT or WKB), then using SQL might be the easiest way to get data into PostGIS. Data can be bulk-loaded into PostGIS/PostgreSQL by loading a text file of SQL `INSERT` statements using the `psql` SQL utility.

A SQL load file (`roads.sql` for example) might look like this:

```
BEGIN;
INSERT INTO roads (road_id, roads_geom, road_name)
  VALUES (1, 'LINESTRING(191232 243118,191108 243242)', 'Jeff Rd');
INSERT INTO roads (road_id, roads_geom, road_name)
  VALUES (2, 'LINESTRING(189141 244158,189265 244817)', 'Geordie Rd');
INSERT INTO roads (road_id, roads_geom, road_name)
  VALUES (3, 'LINESTRING(192783 228138,192612 229814)', 'Paul St');
INSERT INTO roads (road_id, roads_geom, road_name)
  VALUES (4, 'LINESTRING(189412 252431,189631 259122)', 'Graeme Ave');
INSERT INTO roads (road_id, roads_geom, road_name)
  VALUES (5, 'LINESTRING(190131 224148,190871 228134)', 'Phil Tce');
INSERT INTO roads (road_id, roads_geom, road_name)
  VALUES (6, 'LINESTRING(198231 263418,198213 268322)', 'Dave Cres');
COMMIT;
```

The SQL file can be loaded into PostgreSQL using `psql`:

```
psql -d [database] -f roads.sql
```

4.7.2 Using the Shapefile Loader

The `shp2pgsql` data loader converts Shapefiles into SQL suitable for insertion into a PostGIS/PostgreSQL database either in geometry or geography format. The loader has several operating modes selected by command line flags.

There is also a `shp2pgsql-gui` graphical interface with most of the options as the command-line loader. This may be easier to use for one-off non-scripted loading or if you are new to PostGIS. It can also be configured as a plugin to PgAdminIII.

(claldlp) These are mutually exclusive options:

- c Creates a new table and populates it from the Shapefile. *This is the default mode.*
- a Appends data from the Shapefile into the database table. Note that to use this option to load multiple files, the files must have the same attributes and same data types.
- d Drops the database table before creating a new table with the data in the Shapefile.
- p Only produces the table creation SQL code, without adding any actual data. This can be used if you need to completely separate the table creation and data loading steps.
- ? Display help screen.
- D Use the PostgreSQL "dump" format for the output data. This can be combined with -a, -c and -d. It is much faster to load than the default "insert" SQL format. Use this for very large data sets.
- s [**<FROM_SRID>:**]**<SRID>** Creates and populates the geometry tables with the specified SRID. Optionally specifies that the input shapefile uses the given FROM_SRID, in which case the geometries will be reprojected to the target SRID.
- k Keep identifiers' case (column, schema and attributes). Note that attributes in Shapefile are all UPPERCASE.
- i Coerce all integers to standard 32-bit integers, do not create 64-bit bigints, even if the DBF header signature appears to warrant it.
- I Create a GiST index on the geometry column.
- m -m *a_file_name* Specify a file containing a set of mappings of (long) column names to 10 character DBF column names. The content of the file is one or more lines of two names separated by white space and no trailing or leading space. For example:


```
COLUMNNAME DBFFIELD1
AVERYLONGCOLUMNNAME DBFFIELD2
```
- S Generate simple geometries instead of MULTI geometries. Will only succeed if all the geometries are actually single (I.E. a MULTIPOLYGON with a single shell, or a MULTIPOINT with a single vertex).
- t **<dimensionality>** Force the output geometry to have the specified dimensionality. Use the following strings to indicate the dimensionality: 2D, 3DZ, 3DM, 4D.
If the input has fewer dimensions than specified, the output will have those dimensions filled in with zeroes. If the input has more dimensions than specified, the unwanted dimensions will be stripped.
- w Output WKT format, instead of WKB. Note that this can introduce coordinate drifts due to loss of precision.
- e Execute each statement on its own, without using a transaction. This allows loading of the majority of good data when there are some bad geometries that generate errors. Note that this cannot be used with the -D flag as the "dump" format always uses a transaction.
- W **<encoding>** Specify encoding of the input data (dbf file). When used, all attributes of the dbf are converted from the specified encoding to UTF8. The resulting SQL output will contain a `SET CLIENT_ENCODING to UTF8` command, so that the backend will be able to reconvert from UTF8 to whatever encoding the database is configured to use internally.
- N **<policy>** NULL geometries handling policy (insert*,skip,abort)
- n -n Only import DBF file. If your data has no corresponding shapefile, it will automatically switch to this mode and load just the dbf. So setting this flag is only needed if you have a full shapefile set, and you only want the attribute data and no geometry.

- G** Use geography type instead of geometry (requires lon/lat data) in WGS84 long lat (SRID=4326)
- T <tablespace>** Specify the tablespace for the new table. Indexes will still use the default tablespace unless the **-X** parameter is also used. The PostgreSQL documentation has a good description on when to use custom tablespaces.
- X <tablespace>** Specify the tablespace for the new table's indexes. This applies to the primary key index, and the GIST spatial index if **-I** is also used.
- Z** When used, this flag will prevent the generation of ANALYZE statements. Without the **-Z** flag (default behavior), the ANALYZE statements will be generated.

An example session using the loader to create an input file and loading it might look like this:

```
# shp2pgsql -c -D -s 4269 -i -I shaperoads.shp myschema.roadstable > roads.sql
# psql -d roadsdb -f roads.sql
```

A conversion and load can be done in one step using UNIX pipes:

```
# shp2pgsql shaperoads.shp myschema.roadstable | psql -d roadsdb
```

4.8 Extracting Spatial Data

Spatial data can be extracted from the database using either SQL or the Shapefile dumper. The section on SQL presents some of the functions available to do comparisons and queries on spatial tables.

4.8.1 Using SQL to Extract Data

The most straightforward way of extracting spatial data out of the database is to use a SQL SELECT query to define the data set to be extracted and dump the resulting columns into a parsable text file:

```
db=# SELECT road_id, ST_AsText(road_geom) AS geom, road_name FROM roads;
```

```
road_id | geom | road_name
-----+-----+-----
1 | LINESTRING(191232 243118,191108 243242) | Jeff Rd
2 | LINESTRING(189141 244158,189265 244817) | Geordie Rd
3 | LINESTRING(192783 228138,192612 229814) | Paul St
4 | LINESTRING(189412 252431,189631 259122) | Graeme Ave
5 | LINESTRING(190131 224148,190871 228134) | Phil Tce
6 | LINESTRING(198231 263418,198213 268322) | Dave Cres
7 | LINESTRING(218421 284121,224123 241231) | Chris Way
(6 rows)
```

There will be times when some kind of restriction is necessary to cut down the number of records returned. In the case of attribute-based restrictions, use the same SQL syntax as used with a non-spatial table. In the case of spatial restrictions, the following functions are useful:

ST_Intersects This function tells whether two geometries share any space.

= This tests whether two geometries are geometrically identical. For example, if 'POLYGON((0 0,1 1,1 0,0 0))' is the same as 'POLYGON((0 0,1 1,1 0,0 0))' (it is).

Next, you can use these operators in queries. Note that when specifying geometries and boxes on the SQL command line, you must explicitly turn the string representations into geometries function. The 312 is a fictitious spatial reference system that matches our data. So, for example:

```
SELECT road_id, road_name
FROM roads
WHERE roads_geom='SRID=312;LINESTRING(191232 243118,191108 243242) '::geometry;
```

The above query would return the single record from the "ROADS_GEOM" table in which the geometry was equal to that value.

To check whether some of the roads passes in the area defined by a polygon:

```
SELECT road_id, road_name
FROM roads
WHERE ST_Intersects(roads_geom, 'SRID=312;POLYGON(...))');
```

The most common spatial query will probably be a "frame-based" query, used by client software, like data browsers and web mappers, to grab a "map frame" worth of data for display.

When using the "&&" operator, you can specify either a BOX3D as the comparison feature or a GEOMETRY. When you specify a GEOMETRY, however, its bounding box will be used for the comparison.

Using a "BOX3D" object for the frame, such a query looks like this:

```
SELECT ST_AsText(roads_geom) AS geom
FROM roads
WHERE
roads_geom && ST_MakeEnvelope(191232, 243117,191232, 243119,312);
```

Note the use of the SRID 312, to specify the projection of the envelope.

4.8.2 Using the Shapefile Dumper

The `pgsql2shp` table dumper connects to the database and converts a table (possibly defined by a query) into a shape file. The basic syntax is:

```
pgsql2shp [<options>] <database> [<schema>.]<table>
```

```
pgsql2shp [<options>] <database> <query>
```

The commandline options are:

- f <filename>** Write the output to a particular filename.
- h <host>** The database host to connect to.
- p <port>** The port to connect to on the database host.
- P <password>** The password to use when connecting to the database.
- u <user>** The username to use when connecting to the database.
- g <geometry column>** In the case of tables with multiple geometry columns, the geometry column to use when writing the shape file.
- b** Use a binary cursor. This will make the operation faster, but will not work if any NON-geometry attribute in the table lacks a cast to text.
- r** Raw mode. Do not drop the `gid` field, or escape column names.
- m filename** Remap identifiers to ten character names. The content of the file is lines of two symbols separated by a single white space and no trailing or leading space: `VERYLONGSYMBOL SHORTONE ANOTHERVERYLONGSYMBOL SHORTER` etc.

4.9 Building Spatial Indexes

Indexes make using a spatial database for large data sets possible. Without indexing, a search for features would require a sequential scan of every record in the database. Indexing speeds up searching by organizing the data into a structure which can be quickly traversed to find records.

The B-tree index method commonly used for attribute data is not very useful for spatial data, since it only supports storing and querying data in a single dimension. Data such as geometry which has 2 or more dimensions) requires an index method that supports range query across all the data dimensions. (That said, it is possible to effectively index so-called XY (point) data using a B-tree and explicit range searches.) One of the key advantages of PostgreSQL for spatial data handling is that it offers several kinds of index methods which work well for multi-dimensional data: GiST, BRIN and SP-GiST indexes.

- **GiST (Generalized Search Tree)** indexes break up data into "things to one side", "things which overlap", "things which are inside" and can be used on a wide range of data-types, including GIS data. PostGIS uses an R-Tree index implemented on top of GiST to index spatial data. GiST is the most commonly-used and versatile spatial index method, and offers very good query performance.
- **BRIN (Block Range Index)** indexes operate by summarizing the spatial extent of ranges of table records. Search is done via a scan of the ranges. BRIN is only appropriate for use for some kinds of data (spatially sorted, with infrequent or no update). But it provides much faster index create time, and much smaller index size.
- **SP-GiST (Space-Partitioned Generalized Search Tree)** is a generic index method that supports partitioned search trees such as quad-trees, k-d trees, and radix trees (tries).

For more information see the [PostGIS Workshop](#), and the [PostgreSQL manual](#).

4.9.1 GiST Indexes

GiST stands for "Generalized Search Tree" and is a generic form of indexing for multi-dimensional data. PostGIS uses an R-Tree index implemented on top of GiST to index spatial data. GiST is the most commonly-used and versatile spatial index method, and offers very good query performance. Other implementations of GiST are used to speed up searches on all kinds of irregular data structures (integer arrays, spectral data, etc) which are not amenable to normal B-Tree indexing. For more information see the [PostgreSQL manual](#).

Once a spatial data table exceeds a few thousand rows, you will want to build an index to speed up spatial searches of the data (unless all your searches are based on attributes, in which case you'll want to build a normal index on the attribute fields).

The syntax for building a GiST index on a "geometry" column is as follows:

```
CREATE INDEX [indexname] ON [tablename] USING GIST ( [geometryfield] );
```

The above syntax will always build a 2D-index. To get the an n-dimensional index for the geometry type, you can create one using this syntax:

```
CREATE INDEX [indexname] ON [tablename] USING GIST ([geometryfield] gist_geometry_ops_nd);
```

Building a spatial index is a computationally intensive exercise. It also blocks write access to your table for the time it creates, so on a production system you may want to do in a slower CONCURRENTLY-aware way:

```
CREATE INDEX CONCURRENTLY [indexname] ON [tablename] USING GIST ( [geometryfield] );
```

After building an index, it is sometimes helpful to force PostgreSQL to collect table statistics, which are used to optimize query plans:

```
VACUUM ANALYZE [table_name] [(column_name)];
```

4.9.2 BRIN Indexes

BRIN stands for "Block Range Index". It is a general-purpose index method introduced in PostgreSQL 9.5. BRIN is a *lossy* index method, meaning that a secondary check is required to confirm that a record matches a given search condition (which is the case for all provided spatial indexes). It provides much faster index creation and much smaller index size, with reasonable read performance. Its primary purpose is to support indexing very large tables on columns which have a correlation with their physical location within the table. In addition to spatial indexing, BRIN can speed up searches on various kinds of attribute data structures (integer, arrays etc). For more information see the [PostgreSQL manual](#).

Once a spatial table exceeds a few thousand rows, you will want to build an index to speed up spatial searches of the data. GiST indexes are very performant as long as their size doesn't exceed the amount of RAM available for the database, and as long as you can afford the index storage size, and the cost of index update on write. Otherwise, for very large tables BRIN index can be considered as an alternative.

A BRIN index stores the bounding box enclosing all the geometries contained in the rows in a contiguous set of table blocks, called a *block range*. When executing a query using the index the block ranges are scanned to find the ones that intersect the query extent. This is efficient only if the data is physically ordered so that the bounding boxes for block ranges have minimal overlap (and ideally are mutually exclusive). The resulting index is very small in size, but is typically less performant for read than a GiST index over the same data.

Building a BRIN index is much less CPU-intensive than building a GiST index. It's common to find that a BRIN index is ten times faster to build than a GiST index over the same data. And because a BRIN index stores only one bounding box for each range of table blocks, it's common to use up to a thousand times less disk space than a GiST index.

You can choose the number of blocks to summarize in a range. If you decrease this number, the index will be bigger but will probably provide better performance.

For BRIN to be effective, the table data should be stored in a physical order which minimizes the amount of block extent overlap. It may be that the data is already sorted appropriately (for instance, if it is loaded from another dataset that is already sorted in spatial order). Otherwise, this can be accomplished by sorting the data by a one-dimensional spatial key. One way to do this is to create a new table sorted by the geometry values (which in recent PostGIS versions uses an efficient Hilbert curve ordering):

```
CREATE TABLE table_sorted AS
SELECT * FROM table ORDER BY geom;
```

Alternatively, data can be sorted in-place by using a GeoHash as a (temporary) index, and clustering on that index:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_temp_geohash ON table
USING btree (ST_GeoHash( ST_Transform( geom, 4326 ), 20));
CLUSTER table USING idx_temp_geohash;
```

The syntax for building a BRIN index on a geometry column is:

```
CREATE INDEX [indexname] ON [tablename] USING BRIN ( [geome_col] );
```

The above syntax builds a 2D index. To build a 3D-dimensional index, use this syntax:

```
CREATE INDEX [indexname] ON [tablename]
USING BRIN ([geome_col] brin_geometry_inclusion_ops_3d);
```

You can also get a 4D-dimensional index using the 4D operator class:

```
CREATE INDEX [indexname] ON [tablename]
USING BRIN ([geome_col] brin_geometry_inclusion_ops_4d);
```

The above commands use the default number of blocks in a range, which is 128. To specify the number of blocks to summarise in a range, use this syntax

```
CREATE INDEX [indexname] ON [tablename]
USING BRIN ( [geome_col] ) WITH (pages_per_range = [number]);
```

Keep in mind that a BRIN index only stores one index entry for a large number of rows. If your table stores geometries with a mixed number of dimensions, it's likely that the resulting index will have poor performance. You can avoid this performance penalty by choosing the operator class with the least number of dimensions of the stored geometries

The `geography` datatype is supported for BRIN indexing. The syntax for building a BRIN index on a geography column is:

```
CREATE INDEX [indexname] ON [tablename] USING BRIN ( [geog_col] );
```

The above syntax builds a 2D-index for geospatial objects on the spheroid.

Currently, only "inclusion support" is provided, meaning that just the `&&`, `~` and `@` operators can be used for the 2D cases (for both `geometry` and `geography`), and just the `&&&` operator for 3D geometries. There is currently no support for kNN searches.

An important difference between BRIN and other index types is that the database does not maintain the index dynamically. Changes to spatial data in the table are simply appended to the end of the index. This will cause index search performance to degrade over time. The index can be updated by performing a `VACUUM`, or by using a special function `brin_summarize_new_values`. For this reason BRIN may be most appropriate for use with data that is read-only, or only rarely changing. For more information refer to the [manual](#).

To summarize using BRIN for spatial data:

- Index build time is very fast, and index size is very small.
- Index query time is slower than GiST, but can still be very acceptable.
- Requires table data to be sorted in a spatial ordering.
- Requires manual index maintenance.
- Most appropriate for very large tables, with low or no overlap (e.g. points), which are static or change infrequently.
- More effective for queries which return relatively large numbers of data records.

4.9.3 SP-GiST Indexes

SP-GiST stands for "Space-Partitioned Generalized Search Tree" and is a generic form of indexing for multi-dimensional data types that supports partitioned search trees, such as quad-trees, k-d trees, and radix trees (tries). The common feature of these data structures is that they repeatedly divide the search space into partitions that need not be of equal size. In addition to spatial indexing, SP-GiST is used to speed up searches on many kinds of data, such as phone routing, ip routing, substring search, etc. For more information see the [PostgreSQL manual](#).

As it is the case for GiST indexes, SP-GiST indexes are lossy, in the sense that they store the bounding box enclosing spatial objects. SP-GiST indexes can be considered as an alternative to GiST indexes.

Once a GIS data table exceeds a few thousand rows, an SP-GiST index may be used to speed up spatial searches of the data. The syntax for building an SP-GiST index on a "geometry" column is as follows:

```
CREATE INDEX [indexname] ON [tablename] USING SPGIST ( [geometryfield] );
```

The above syntax will build a 2-dimensional index. A 3-dimensional index for the `geometry` type can be created using the 3D operator class:

```
CREATE INDEX [indexname] ON [tablename] USING SPGIST ([geometryfield] ↔
    spgist_geometry_ops_3d);
```

Building a spatial index is a computationally intensive operation. It also blocks write access to your table for the time it creates, so on a production system you may want to do in a slower CONCURRENTLY-aware way:

```
CREATE INDEX CONCURRENTLY [indexname] ON [tablename] USING SPGIST ( [geometryfield] );
```

After building an index, it is sometimes helpful to force PostgreSQL to collect table statistics, which are used to optimize query plans:

```
VACUUM ANALYZE [table_name] [(column_name)];
```

An SP-GiST index can accelerate queries involving the following operators:

- <<, &<, &>, >>, <<|, &<|, |&>, |>>, &&, @>, <@, and ~=, for 2-dimensional indexes,
- &/&, ~=, @>>, and <<@, for 3-dimensional indexes.

There is no support for kNN searches at the moment.

4.9.4 Tuning Index Usage

Ordinarily, indexes invisibly speed up data access: once an index is built, the PostgreSQL query planner automatically decides when to use it to improve query performance. But there are some situations where the planner does not choose to use existing indexes, so queries end up using slow sequential scans instead of a spatial index.

If you find your spatial indexes are not being used, there are a few things you can do:

- Examine the query plan and check your query actually computes the thing you need. An erroneous JOIN, either forgotten or to the wrong table, can unexpectedly retrieve table records multiple times. To get the query plan, execute with `EXPLAIN` in front of the query.
- Make sure statistics are gathered about the number and distributions of values in a table, to provide the query planner with better information to make decisions around index usage. **VACUUM ANALYZE** will compute both.

You should regularly vacuum your databases anyways. Many PostgreSQL DBAs run **VACUUM** as an off-peak cron job on a regular basis.

- If vacuuming does not help, you can temporarily force the planner to use the index information by using the command **SET ENABLE_SEQSCAN TO OFF;**. This way you can check whether the planner is at all able to generate an index-accelerated query plan for your query. You should only use this command for debugging; generally speaking, the planner knows better than you do about when to use indexes. Once you have run your query, do not forget to run **SET ENABLE_SEQSCAN TO ON;** so that the planner will operate normally for other queries.
- If **SET ENABLE_SEQSCAN TO OFF;** helps your query to run faster, your Postgres is likely not tuned for your hardware. If you find the planner wrong about the cost of sequential versus index scans try reducing the value of `RANDOM_PAGE_COST` in `postgresql.conf`, or use **SET RANDOM_PAGE_COST TO 1.1;**. The default value for `RANDOM_PAGE_COST` is 4.0. Try setting it to 1.1 (for SSD) or 2.0 (for fast magnetic disks). Decreasing the value makes the planner more likely to use index scans.
- If **SET ENABLE_SEQSCAN TO OFF;** does not help your query, the query may be using a SQL construct that the Postgres planner is not yet able to optimize. It may be possible to rewrite the query in a way that the planner is able to handle. For example, a subquery with an inline SELECT may not produce an efficient plan, but could possibly be rewritten using a LATERAL JOIN.

For more information see the Postgres manual section on [Query Planning](#).

Chapter 5

Spatial Queries

The *raison d'être* of spatial databases is to perform queries inside the database which would ordinarily require desktop GIS functionality. Using PostGIS effectively requires knowing what spatial functions are available, how to use them in queries, and ensuring that appropriate indexes are in place to provide good performance.

5.1 Determining Spatial Relationships

Spatial relationships indicate how two geometries interact with one another. They are a fundamental capability for querying geometry.

5.1.1 Dimensionally Extended 9-Intersection Model

According to the [OpenGIS Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL](#), "the basic approach to comparing two geometries is to make pair-wise tests of the intersections between the Interiors, Boundaries and Exteriors of the two geometries and to classify the relationship between the two geometries based on the entries in the resulting 'intersection' matrix."

In the theory of point-set topology, the points in a geometry embedded in 2-dimensional space are categorized into three sets:

Boundary

The boundary of a geometry is the set of geometries of the next lower dimension. For POINTs, which have a dimension of 0, the boundary is the empty set. The boundary of a LINESTRING is the two endpoints. For POLYGONS, the boundary is the linework of the exterior and interior rings.

Interior

The interior of a geometry are those points of a geometry that are not in the boundary. For POINTs, the interior is the point itself. The interior of a LINESTRING is the set of points between the endpoints. For POLYGONS, the interior is the areal surface inside the polygon.

Exterior

The exterior of a geometry is the rest of the space in which the geometry is embedded; in other words, all points not in the interior or on the boundary of the geometry. It is a 2-dimensional non-closed surface.

The [Dimensionally Extended 9-Intersection Model](#) (DE-9IM) describes the spatial relationship between two geometries by specifying the dimensions of the 9 intersections between the above sets for each geometry. The intersection dimensions can be formally represented in a 3x3 **intersection matrix**.

For a geometry g the *Interior*, *Boundary*, and *Exterior* are denoted using the notation $I(g)$, $B(g)$, and $E(g)$. Also, $dim(s)$ denotes the dimension of a set s with the domain of $\{0, 1, 2, F\}$:

- 0 => point

- 1 => line
- 2 => area
- F => empty set

Using this notation, the intersection matrix for two geometries *a* and *b* is:

	Interior	Boundary	Exterior
Interior	$\dim(I(a) \cap I(b))$	$\dim(I(a) \cap B(b))$	$\dim(I(a) \cap E(b))$
Boundary	$\dim(B(a) \cap I(b))$	$\dim(B(a) \cap B(b))$	$\dim(B(a) \cap E(b))$
Exterior	$\dim(E(a) \cap I(b))$	$\dim(E(a) \cap B(b))$	$\dim(E(a) \cap E(b))$

Visually, for two overlapping polygonal geometries, this looks like:





	Interior	Boundary	Exterior
Interior	 $\dim(I(a) \cap I(b)) = 2$	 $\dim(I(a) \cap B(b)) = 1$	 $\dim(I(a) \cap E(b)) = 2$
Boundary	 $\dim(B(a) \cap I(b)) = 1$	 $\dim(B(a) \cap B(b)) = 0$	 $\dim(B(a) \cap E(b)) = 1$
Exterior	 $\dim(E(a) \cap I(b)) = 2$	 $\dim(E(a) \cap B(b)) = 1$	 $\dim(E(a) \cap E(b)) = 2$

Reading from left to right and top to bottom, the intersection matrix is represented as the text string '212101212'.

For more information, refer to:

- [OpenGIS Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL](#) (version 1.1, section 2.1.13.2)
- [Wikipedia: Dimensionally Extended Nine-Intersection Model \(DE-9IM\)](#)
- [GeoTools: Point Set Theory and the DE-9IM Matrix](#)

5.1.2 Named Spatial Relationships

To make it easy to determine common spatial relationships, the OGC SFS defines a set of *named spatial relationship predicates*. PostGIS provides these as the functions **ST_Contains**, **ST_Crosses**, **ST_Disjoint**, **ST_Equals**, **ST_Intersects**, **ST_Overlaps**, **ST_Touches**, **ST_Within**. It also defines the non-standard relationship predicates **ST_Covers**, **ST_CoveredBy**, and **ST_ContainsProperly**.

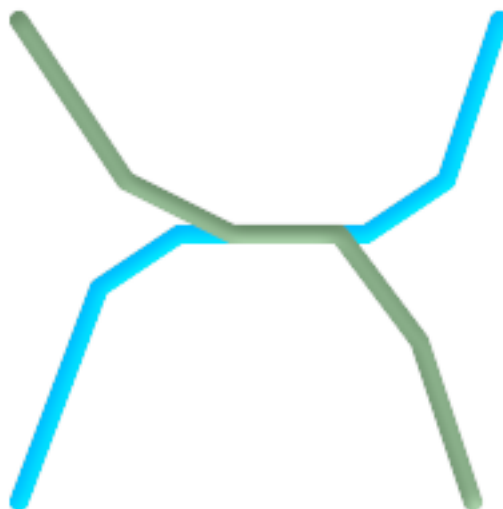
Spatial predicates are usually used as conditions in SQL `WHERE` or `JOIN` clauses. The named spatial predicates automatically use a spatial index if one is available, so there is no need to use the bounding box operator `&&` as well. For example:

```
SELECT city.name, state.name, city.geom
FROM city JOIN state ON ST_Intersects(city.geom, state.geom);
```

For more details and illustrations, see the [PostGIS Workshop](#).

5.1.3 General Spatial Relationships

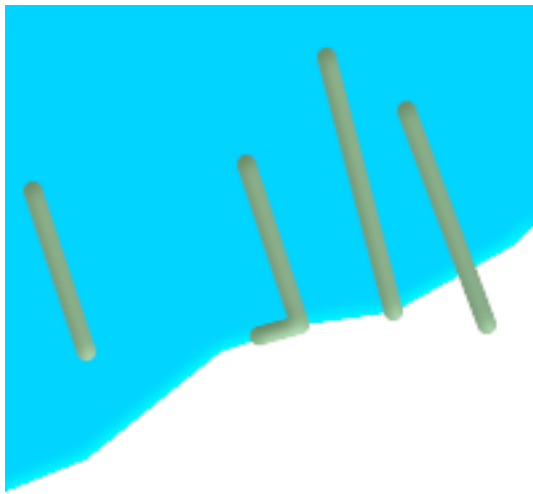
In some cases the named spatial relationships are insufficient to provide a desired spatial filter condition.



For example, consider a linear dataset representing a road network. It may be required to identify all road segments that cross each other, not at a point, but in a line (perhaps to validate some business rule). In this case `ST_Crosses` does not provide the necessary spatial filter, since for linear features it returns `true` only where they cross at a point.

A two-step solution would be to first compute the actual intersection (`ST_Intersection`) of pairs of road lines that spatially intersect (`ST_Intersects`), and then check if the intersection's `ST_GeometryType` is 'LINESTRING' (properly dealing with cases that return `GEOMETRYCOLLECTIONS` of `[MULTI] POINTs`, `[MULTI] LINESTRINGs`, etc.).

Clearly, a simpler and faster solution is desirable.



A second example is locating wharves that intersect a lake's boundary on a line and where one end of the wharf is up on shore. In other words, where a wharf is within but not completely contained by a lake, intersects the boundary of a lake on a line, and where exactly one of the wharf's endpoints is within or on the boundary of the lake. It is possible to use a combination of spatial predicates to find the required features:

- `ST_Contains(lake, wharf) = TRUE`
 - `ST_ContainsProperly(lake, wharf) = FALSE`
 - `ST_GeometryType(ST_Intersection(wharf, lake)) = 'LINESTRING'`
 - `ST_NumGeometries(ST_Multi(ST_Intersection(ST_Boundary(wharf), ST_Boundary(lake)))) = 1`
- ... but needless to say, this is quite complicated.

These requirements can be met by computing the full DE-9IM intersection matrix. PostGIS provides the `ST_Relate` function to do this:

```
SELECT ST_Relate( 'LINESTRING (1 1, 5 5)',
                  'POLYGON ((3 3, 3 7, 7 7, 7 3, 3 3))' );
st_relate
-----
1010F0212
```

To test a particular spatial relationship, an **intersection matrix pattern** is used. This is the matrix representation augmented with the additional symbols {T, *}:

- T => intersection dimension is non-empty; i.e. is in {0, 1, 2}
- * => don't care

Using intersection matrix patterns, specific spatial relationships can be evaluated in a more succinct way. The `ST_Relate` and the `ST_RelateMatch` functions can be used to test intersection matrix patterns. For the first example above, the intersection matrix pattern specifying two lines intersecting in a line is `'1*1***1**'`:

```
-- Find road segments that intersect in a line
SELECT a.id
FROM roads a, roads b
WHERE a.id != b.id
      AND a.geom && b.geom
      AND ST_Relate(a.geom, b.geom, '1*1***1**');
```

For the second example, the intersection matrix pattern specifying a line partly inside and partly outside a polygon is **'102101FF2'**:

```
-- Find wharves partly on a lake's shoreline
SELECT a.lake_id, b.wharf_id
FROM lakes a, wharfs b
WHERE a.geom && b.geom
      AND ST_Relate(a.geom, b.geom, '102101FF2');
```

5.2 Using Spatial Indexes

When constructing queries using spatial conditions, for best performance it is important to ensure that a spatial index is used, if one exists (see Section 4.9). To do this, a spatial operator or index-aware function must be used in a `WHERE` or `ON` clause of the query.

Spatial operators include the bounding box operators (of which the most commonly used is `&&`; see Section 8.10.1 for the full list) and the distance operators used in nearest-neighbor queries (the most common being `<->`; see Section 8.10.2 for the full list.)

Index-aware functions automatically add a bounding box operator to the spatial condition. Index-aware functions include the named spatial relationship predicates `ST_Contains`, `ST_ContainsProperly`, `ST_CoveredBy`, `ST_Covers`, `ST_Crosses`, `ST_Intersects`, `ST_Overlaps`, `ST_Touches`, `ST_Within`, and `ST_3DIntersects`, and the distance predicates `ST_DWithin`, `ST_DFullyWithin`, `ST_3DDFullyWithin`, and `ST_3DDWithin`.)

Functions such as `ST_Distance` do *not* use indexes to optimize their operation. For example, the following query would be quite slow on a large table:

```
SELECT geom
FROM geom_table
WHERE ST_Distance( geom, 'SRID=312;POINT(100000 200000)' ) < 100
```

This query selects all the geometries in `geom_table` which are within 100 units of the point (100000, 200000). It will be slow because it is calculating the distance between each point in the table and the specified point, ie. one `ST_Distance()` calculation is computed for **every** row in the table.

The number of rows processed can be reduced substantially by using the index-aware function `ST_DWithin`:

```
SELECT geom
FROM geom_table
WHERE ST_DWithin( geom, 'SRID=312;POINT(100000 200000)', 100 )
```

This query selects the same geometries, but it does it in a more efficient way. This is enabled by `ST_DWithin()` using the `&&` operator internally on an expanded bounding box of the query geometry. If there is a spatial index on `the_geom`, the query planner will recognize that it can use the index to reduce the number of rows scanned before calculating the distance. The spatial index allows retrieving only records with geometries whose bounding boxes overlap the expanded extent and hence which *might* be within the required distance. The actual distance is then computed to confirm whether to include the record in the result set.

5.3 Examples of Spatial SQL

The examples in this section will make use of two tables, a table of linear roads, and a table of polygonal municipality boundaries. The table definitions for the `bc_roads` table is:

Column	Type	Description
gid	integer	Unique ID
name	character varying	Road Name
the_geom	geometry	Location Geometry (Linestring)

The table definition for the `bc_municipality` table is:

Column	Type	Description
gid	integer	Unique ID
code	integer	Unique ID
name	character varying	City / Town Name
the_geom	geometry	Location Geometry (Polygon)

1. *What is the total length of all roads, expressed in kilometers?*

You can answer this question with a very simple piece of SQL:

```
SELECT sum(ST_Length(the_geom))/1000 AS km_roads FROM bc_roads;
```

```
km_roads
-----
70842.1243039643
(1 row)
```

2. *How large is the city of Prince George, in hectares?*

This query combines an attribute condition (on the municipality name) with a spatial calculation (of the area):

```
SELECT
  ST_Area(the_geom)/10000 AS hectares
FROM bc_municipality
WHERE name = 'PRINCE GEORGE';
```

```
hectares
-----
32657.9103824927
(1 row)
```

3. *What is the largest municipality in the province, by area?*

This query brings a spatial measurement into the query condition. There are several ways of approaching this problem, but the most efficient is below:

```
SELECT
  name,
  ST_Area(the_geom)/10000 AS hectares
FROM
  bc_municipality
ORDER BY hectares DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

```
name          | hectares
-----+-----
TUMBLER RIDGE | 155020.02556131
(1 row)
```

Note that in order to answer this query we have to calculate the area of every polygon. If we were doing this a lot it would make sense to add an area column to the table that we could separately index for performance. By ordering the results in a descending direction, and then using the PostgreSQL "LIMIT" command we can easily pick off the largest value without using an aggregate function like max().

4. *What is the length of roads fully contained within each municipality?*

This is an example of a "spatial join", because we are bringing together data from two tables (doing a join) but using a spatial interaction condition ("contained") as the join condition rather than the usual relational approach of joining on a common key:

```

SELECT
    m.name,
    sum(ST_Length(r.the_geom))/1000 as roads_km
FROM
    bc_roads AS r,
    bc_municipality AS m
WHERE
    ST_Contains(m.the_geom, r.the_geom)
GROUP BY m.name
ORDER BY roads_km;

```

name	roads_km
SURREY	1539.47553551242
VANCOUVER	1450.33093486576
LANGLEY DISTRICT	833.793392535662
BURNABY	773.769091404338
PRINCE GEORGE	694.37554369147
...	

This query takes a while, because every road in the table is summarized into the final result (about 250K roads for our particular example table). For smaller overlays (several thousand records on several hundred) the response can be very fast.

5. *Create a new table with all the roads within the city of Prince George.*

This is an example of an "overlay", which takes in two tables and outputs a new table that consists of spatially clipped or cut resultants. Unlike the "spatial join" demonstrated above, this query actually creates new geometries. An overlay is like a turbo-charged spatial join, and is useful for more exact analysis work:

```

CREATE TABLE pg_roads as
SELECT
    ST_Intersection(r.the_geom, m.the_geom) AS intersection_geom,
    ST_Length(r.the_geom) AS rd_orig_length,
    r.*
FROM
    bc_roads AS r,
    bc_municipality AS m
WHERE
    m.name = 'PRINCE GEORGE'
    AND ST_Intersects(r.the_geom, m.the_geom);

```

6. *What is the length in kilometers of "Douglas St" in Victoria?*

```

SELECT
    sum(ST_Length(r.the_geom))/1000 AS kilometers
FROM
    bc_roads r,
    bc_municipality m
WHERE
    r.name = 'Douglas St'
    AND m.name = 'VICTORIA'
    AND ST_Intersects(m.the_geom, r.the_geom);

kilometers
-----
4.89151904172838
(1 row)

```

7. *What is the largest municipality polygon that has a hole?*

```
SELECT gid, name, ST_Area(the_geom) AS area
FROM bc_municipality
WHERE ST_NRings(the_geom) > 1
ORDER BY area DESC LIMIT 1;
```

gid	name	area
12	SPALLUMCHEEN	257374619.430216
(1 row)		

Chapter 6

Consigli per migliori prestazioni

6.1 Piccole tabelle contenenti geometrie di grandi dimensioni

6.1.1 Descrizione del problema

Le attuali versioni di PostgreSQL (compresa la versione 8.0) sono affette da un difetto del query optimizer riguardante le tabelle TOAST. Le tabelle TOAST sono una sorta di "spazio aggiuntivo" usato per memorizzare valori di grandi dimensioni (nel senso di dimensioni dei dati) che non possono essere salvati in normali pagine (per esempio lunghi testi, immagini o geometrie con molti vertici). Vedi [la documentazione PostgreSQL sulle tabelle TOAST](#) per maggiori informazioni).

Il problema si presenta nel caso di tabelle contenenti geometrie di grandi dimensioni ma poche righe (per esempio una tabella contenente i confini di tutti gli stati europei ad alta risoluzione). In questo caso infatti la tabella in se è di piccole dimensioni ma usa molto spazio TOAST. Nel nostro esempio la tabella conteneva circa 80 righe e utilizzava solo 3 pagine di dati, ma la tabella TOAST ne utilizzava 8225.

Ora si lanci una query che usi l'operatore && e che [MATCHES] solo poche righe. Il

Per controllare se i propri dati sono interessati da questo bug, si può usare il comando PostgreSQL "EXPLAIN ANALYZE". Per maggiori informazioni e dettagli tecnici consultare il corrispondente thread sulla mailing list di PostgreSQL: <http://archives.postgresql.org/performance/2005-02/msg00030.php>

and newer thread on PostGIS <https://lists.osgeo.org/pipermail/postgis-devel/2017-June/026209.html>

6.1.2 Possibili soluzioni

Gli sviluppatori di PostgreSQL stanno cercando di risolvere il problema rendendo la valutazione della query indipendente dalla tabella TOAST. Per ora ci sono due possibili soluzioni alternative:

La è forzare il query planner ad usare l'indice spaziale usando il comando "SET enable_seqscan TO off;" prima di lanciare la query. Questo comando impedisce al query planner di usare lo scan sequenziale della tabella se possibile e lo forza quindi ad usare l'indice GIST. Tuttavia il comando deve essere lanciato ad ogni connessione e, per evitare di confondere il query planner in altri casi, il parametro deve essere resettato dopo l'esecuzione della query interessata con il comando "SET enable_seqscan TO on;" .

Il secondo metodo è rendere lo scan sequenziale così veloce come il query planner si aspetta che sia. Questo può essere raggiunto aggiungendo una colonna addizionale in cui salvare la bounding box di ogni geometria. Nel nostro esempio i comandi sarebbero:

```
SELECT AddGeometryColumn('myschema', 'mytable', 'bbox', '4326', 'GEOMETRY', '2');
UPDATE mytable SET bbox = ST_Envelope(ST_Force_2d(the_geom));
```

Ora la query deve essere modificata in modo da usare l'operatore && con la colonna bbox piuttosto che con la colonna geom_column:

```
SELECT geom_column
FROM mytable
WHERE bbox && ST_SetSRID('BOX3D(0 0,1 1)::box3d,4326);
```

Ovviamente la colonna `bbox` deve essere mantenuta attuale quando si modificano o si aggiungono geometrie. La via più semplice per fare questo sarebbe con un trigger, oppure l'applicazione può essere modificata in modo da aggiornare anche la colonna `bbox` oppure si può lanciare l'UPDATE precedente dopo ogni modifica.

6.2 CLUSTERing di indici geometrici

Per tabelle che vengono per lo più solo lette, e dove un singolo indice è usato dalla maggior parte delle query, PostgreSQL offre il comando `CLUSTER`. Questo comando riordina fisicamente le righe in modo che l'ordine corrisponda a quello dell'indice. Con questo metodo si migliorano le prestazioni per due motivi: primo, il numero delle ricerche nella tabella dei dati è ridotto drasticamente. Secondo, se i dati interessati dalla query sono concentrati in un piccolo intervallo sull'indice, il processo di mettere in cache sarà più efficiente perché le righe saranno distribuite all'interno di poche pagine. (si invita a leggere la documentazione di PostgreSQL riguardante il comando `CLUSTER`).

Attualmente però, PostgreSQL non permette di usare il clustering con indici GIST, perché gli indici GIST ignorano i valori nulli:

```
lwgeom=# CLUSTER my_geom_index ON my_table;
ERROR: cannot cluster when index access method does not handle null values
HINT: You may be able to work around this by marking column "the_geom" NOT NULL.
```

Come suggerito dal messaggio di errore, è possibile aggirare il problema aggiungendo un vincolo "NOT NULL" alla tabella:

```
lwgeom=# ALTER TABLE my_table ALTER COLUMN the_geom SET not null;
ALTER TABLE
```

Ovviamente questo non funzionerà se la colonna `the_geom` già contiene valori nulli. Inoltre il vincolo dev'essere definito usando il comando precedente. Usare un vincolo `CHECK` del tipo "`ALTER TABLE blubb ADD CHECK (geometry is not null);`" non funzionerà.

6.3 Evitare la conversione della dimensione

A volte può accadere di avere dati in 3D o 4D, ma di accederli sempre usando funzioni che danno in output solo geometrie 2D come `ST_AsText()` oppure `ST_AsBinary()`. Queste funzioni processano internamente le geometrie eseguendo `ST_Force2D()` e questo può risultare in un peggioramento delle prestazioni significativo nel caso di geometrie di grandi dimensioni. Per evitare questo problema è consigliabile eliminare le dimensioni non utilizzate una volta e per sempre:

```
UPDATE mytable SET the_geom = ST_Force_2d(the_geom);
VACUUM FULL ANALYZE mytable;
```

Se la colonna di tipo `geometry` è stata aggiunta usando la funzione `AddGeometryColumn()`, verrà creato anche un vincolo dimensionale sulla geometria. Per aggirare il vincolo sarà necessario cancellarlo. Ricorda di aggiornare il record nella tabella `geometry_columns` e di ricreare il vincolo successivamente.

Nel caso di grandi tabelle può essere sensato dividere l'UPDATE in porzioni più piccole, usando la clausola `WHERE` con la chiave primaria o un altro criterio flessibile per aggiornare solo una parte della tabella, ed eseguendo un semplice "VACUUM;" tra gli UPDATE. Questo accorgimento ridurrà drasticamente il bisogno lo spazio temporaneo sul disco. Inoltre, se la colonna geometrica contiene geometrie con diverse dimensioni, si può limitare l'UPDATE con "`WHERE dimension(the_geom)>2`", evitando così di riscrivere le geometrie che sono già in 2D.

Chapter 7

Building Applications

7.1 Using MapServer

The Minnesota MapServer is an internet web-mapping server which conforms to the OpenGIS Web Map Service specification.

- The MapServer homepage is at <http://mapserver.org>.
- The OpenGIS Web Map Service specification is at <http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/wms>.

7.1.1 Basic Usage

To use PostGIS with MapServer, you need to know how to configure MapServer, which is beyond the scope of this documentation. This section covers specific PostGIS issues and configuration details.

To use PostGIS with MapServer, you will need:

- Version 0.6 or newer of PostGIS.
- Version 3.5 or newer of MapServer.

MapServer accesses PostGIS/PostgreSQL data like any other PostgreSQL client, using the `libpq` interface. This means that MapServer can be installed on any machine with network access to the PostGIS server, and use PostGIS as a source of data. The faster the connection between the systems, the better.

1. Compile and install MapServer, with whatever options you desire, including the `--with-postgis` configuration option.
2. In your MapServer map file, add a PostGIS layer. For example:

```
LAYER
  CONNECTIONTYPE postgis
  NAME "widehighways"
  # Connect to a remote spatial database
  CONNECTION "user=dbuser dbname=gisdatabase host=bigserver"
  PROCESSING "CLOSE_CONNECTION=DEFER"
  # Get the lines from the 'geom' column of the 'roads' table
  DATA "geom from roads using srid=4326 using unique gid"
  STATUS ON
  TYPE LINE
  # Of the lines in the extents, only render the wide highways
  FILTER "type = 'highway' and numlanes >= 4"
  CLASS
    # Make the superhighways brighter and 2 pixels wide
```



```

    EXPRESSION ([numlanes] >= 6)
    STYLE
      COLOR 255 22 22
      WIDTH 2
    END
  END
CLASS
  # All the rest are darker and only 1 pixel wide
  EXPRESSION ([numlanes] < 6)
  STYLE
    COLOR 205 92 82
  END
END
END
END

```

In the example above, the PostGIS-specific directives are as follows:

CONNECTIONTYPE For PostGIS layers, this is always "postgis".

CONNECTION The database connection is governed by the a 'connection string' which is a standard set of keys and values like this (with the default values in <>):

user=<username> password=<password> dbname=<username> hostname=<server> port=<5432>

An empty connection string is still valid, and any of the key/value pairs can be omitted. At a minimum you will generally supply the database name and username to connect with.

DATA The form of this parameter is "<geocolumn> from <tablename> using srid=<srid> using unique <primary key>" where the column is the spatial column to be rendered to the map, the SRID is SRID used by the column and the primary key is the table primary key (or any other uniquely-valued column with an index).

You can omit the "using srid" and "using unique" clauses and MapServer will automatically determine the correct values if possible, but at the cost of running a few extra queries on the server for each map draw.

PROCESSING Putting in a CLOSE_CONNECTION=DEFER if you have multiple layers reuses existing connections instead of closing them. This improves speed. Refer to for [MapServer PostGIS Performance Tips](#) for a more detailed explanation.

FILTER The filter must be a valid SQL string corresponding to the logic normally following the "WHERE" keyword in a SQL query. So, for example, to render only roads with 6 or more lanes, use a filter of "num_lanes >= 6".

3. In your spatial database, ensure you have spatial (GiST) indexes built for any the layers you will be drawing.

```
CREATE INDEX [indexname] ON [tablename] USING GIST ( [geometrycolumn] );
```

4. If you will be querying your layers using MapServer you will also need to use the "using unique" clause in your DATA statement.

MapServer requires unique identifiers for each spatial record when doing queries, and the PostGIS module of MapServer uses the unique value you specify in order to provide these unique identifiers. Using the table primary key is the best practice.

7.1.2 Frequently Asked Questions

1. *When I use an EXPRESSION in my map file, the condition never returns as true, even though I know the values exist in my table.*

Unlike shape files, PostGIS field names have to be referenced in EXPRESSIONS using *lower case*.

```
EXPRESSION ([numlanes] >= 6)
```

2. *The FILTER I use for my Shapefiles is not working for my PostGIS table of the same data.*

Unlike shape files, filters for PostGIS layers use SQL syntax (they are appended to the SQL statement the PostGIS connector generates for drawing layers in MapServer).

```
FILTER "type = 'highway' and numlanes >= 4"
```

3. *My PostGIS layer draws much slower than my Shapefile layer, is this normal?*

In general, the more features you are drawing into a given map, the more likely it is that PostGIS will be slower than Shapefiles. For maps with relatively few features (100s), PostGIS will often be faster. For maps with high feature density (1000s), PostGIS will always be slower. If you are finding substantial draw performance problems, it is possible that you have not built a spatial index on your table.

```
postgis# CREATE INDEX geotable_gix ON geotable USING GIST ( geocolumn );
postgis# VACUUM ANALYZE;
```

4. *My PostGIS layer draws fine, but queries are really slow. What is wrong?*

For queries to be fast, you must have a unique key for your spatial table and you must have an index on that unique key. You can specify what unique key for mapserver to use with the `USING UNIQUE` clause in your `DATA` line:

```
DATA "geom FROM geotable USING UNIQUE gid"
```

5. *Can I use "geography" columns (new in PostGIS 1.5) as a source for MapServer layers?*

Yes! MapServer understands geography columns as being the same as geometry columns, but always using an SRID of 4326. Just make sure to include a "using srid=4326" clause in your `DATA` statement. Everything else works exactly the same as with geometry.

```
DATA "geog FROM geotable USING SRID=4326 USING UNIQUE gid"
```

7.1.3 Advanced Usage

The `USING` pseudo-SQL clause is used to add some information to help mapserver understand the results of more complex queries. More specifically, when either a view or a subselect is used as the source table (the thing to the right of "FROM" in a `DATA` definition) it is more difficult for mapserver to automatically determine a unique identifier for each row and also the SRID for the table. The `USING` clause can provide mapserver with these two pieces of information as follows:

```
DATA "geom FROM (
  SELECT
    table1.geom AS geom,
    table1.gid AS gid,
    table2.data AS data
  FROM table1
  LEFT JOIN table2
  ON table1.id = table2.id
) AS new_table USING UNIQUE gid USING SRID=4326"
```

USING UNIQUE <uniqueid> MapServer requires a unique id for each row in order to identify the row when doing map queries. Normally it identifies the primary key from the system tables. However, views and subselects don't automatically have an known unique column. If you want to use MapServer's query functionality, you need to ensure your view or subselect includes a uniquely valued column, and declare it with `USING UNIQUE`. For example, you could explicitly select one of the table's primary key values for this purpose, or any other column which is guaranteed to be unique for the result set.



Note

"Querying a Map" is the action of clicking on a map to ask for information about the map features in that location. Don't confuse "map queries" with the SQL query in a `DATA` definition.

USING SRID=<srid> PostGIS needs to know which spatial referencing system is being used by the geometries in order to return the correct data back to MapServer. Normally it is possible to find this information in the "geometry_columns" table in the PostGIS database, however, this is not possible for tables which are created on the fly such as subselects and views. So the `USING SRID=` option allows the correct SRID to be specified in the `DATA` definition.

7.1.4 Examples

Lets start with a simple example and work our way up. Consider the following MapServer layer definition:

```
LAYER
  CONNECTIONTYPE postgis
  NAME "roads"
  CONNECTION "user=theuser password=thepass dbname=thedb host=theserver"
  DATA "geom from roads"
  STATUS ON
  TYPE LINE
  CLASS
    STYLE
      COLOR 0 0 0
    END
  END
END
```

This layer will display all the road geometries in the roads table as black lines.

Now lets say we want to show only the highways until we get zoomed in to at least a 1:100000 scale - the next two layers will achieve this effect:

```
LAYER
  CONNECTIONTYPE postgis
  CONNECTION "user=theuser password=thepass dbname=thedb host=theserver"
  PROCESSING "CLOSE_CONNECTION=DEFER"
  DATA "geom from roads"
  MINSCALE 100000
  STATUS ON
  TYPE LINE
  FILTER "road_type = 'highway'"
  CLASS
    COLOR 0 0 0
  END
END
LAYER
  CONNECTIONTYPE postgis
  CONNECTION "user=theuser password=thepass dbname=thedb host=theserver"
  PROCESSING "CLOSE_CONNECTION=DEFER"
  DATA "geom from roads"
  MAXSCALE 100000
  STATUS ON
  TYPE LINE
  CLASSITEM road_type
  CLASS
    EXPRESSION "highway"
    STYLE
      WIDTH 2
      COLOR 255 0 0
    END
  END
  CLASS
    STYLE
      COLOR 0 0 0
    END
  END
END
```

The first layer is used when the scale is greater than 1:100000, and displays only the roads of type "highway" as black lines. The FILTER option causes only roads of type "highway" to be displayed.

The second layer is used when the scale is less than 1:100000, and will display highways as double-thick red lines, and other roads as regular black lines.

So, we have done a couple of interesting things using only MapServer functionality, but our DATA SQL statement has remained simple. Suppose that the name of the road is stored in another table (for whatever reason) and we need to do a join to get it and label our roads.

```
LAYER
  CONNECTIONTYPE postgis
  CONNECTION "user=theuser password=thepass dbname=thedb host=theserver"
  DATA "geom FROM (SELECT roads.gid AS gid, roads.geom AS geom,
    road_names.name as name FROM roads LEFT JOIN road_names ON
    roads.road_name_id = road_names.road_name_id)
    AS named_roads USING UNIQUE gid USING SRID=4326"
  MAXSCALE 20000
  STATUS ON
  TYPE ANNOTATION
  LABELITEM name
  CLASS
    LABEL
      ANGLE auto
      SIZE 8
      COLOR 0 192 0
      TYPE truetype
      FONT arial
    END
  END
END
```

This annotation layer adds green labels to all the roads when the scale gets down to 1:20000 or less. It also demonstrates how to use an SQL join in a DATA definition.

7.2 Java Clients (JDBC)

Java clients can access PostGIS "geometry" objects in the PostgreSQL database either directly as text representations or using the JDBC extension objects bundled with PostGIS. In order to use the extension objects, the "postgis.jar" file must be in your CLASSPATH along with the "postgresql.jar" JDBC driver package.

```
import java.sql.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.lang.*;
import org.postgis.*;

public class JavaGIS {

  public static void main(String[] args) {

    java.sql.Connection conn;

    try {
      /*
       * Load the JDBC driver and establish a connection.
       */
      Class.forName("org.postgresql.Driver");
      String url = "jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/database";
      conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, "postgres", "");
      /*
       * Add the geometry types to the connection. Note that you
       * must cast the connection to the pgsq- specific connection
       * implementation before calling the addDataType() method.
       */
    }
  }
}
```

```

    */
    ((org.postgresql.PGConnection) conn).addDataType("geometry", Class.forName("org.postgis. ↵
        PGgeometry"));
    ((org.postgresql.PGConnection) conn).addDataType("box3d", Class.forName("org.postgis. ↵
        PGbox3d"));
    /*
    * Create a statement and execute a select query.
    */
    Statement s = conn.createStatement();
    ResultSet r = s.executeQuery("select geom,id from geomtable");
    while( r.next() ) {
        /*
        * Retrieve the geometry as an object then cast it to the geometry type.
        * Print things out.
        */
        PGgeometry geom = (PGgeometry)r.getObject(1);
        int id = r.getInt(2);
        System.out.println("Row " + id + ":");
        System.out.println(geom.toString());
    }
    s.close();
    conn.close();
}
catch( Exception e ) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
}
}

```

The "PGgeometry" object is a wrapper object which contains a specific topological geometry object (subclasses of the abstract class "Geometry") depending on the type: Point, LineString, Polygon, MultiPoint, MultiLineString, MultiPolygon.

```

PGgeometry geom = (PGgeometry)r.getObject(1);
if( geom.getType() == Geometry.POLYGON ) {
    Polygon pl = (Polygon)geom.getGeometry();
    for( int r = 0; r < pl.numRings(); r++) {
        LinearRing rng = pl.getRing(r);
        System.out.println("Ring: " + r);
        for( int p = 0; p < rng.numPoints(); p++ ) {
            Point pt = rng.getPoint(p);
            System.out.println("Point: " + p);
            System.out.println(pt.toString());
        }
    }
}
}

```

The JavaDoc for the extension objects provides a reference for the various data accessor functions in the geometric objects.

7.3 C Clients (libpq)

...

7.3.1 Text Cursors

...

7.3.2 Binary Cursors

...

Chapter 8

Guida a PostGIS

Le funzioni elencate sotto sono quelle di cui un utente PostGIS avrà più probabilmente bisogno. Ci sono altre funzioni, di supporto agli oggetti PostGIS, che non sono utili all'utente comune.



Note
PostGIS ha iniziato una transizione dalla namin convention esistente a una convenzione SQL-MM-centrica. Di conseguenza, molte funzioni di uso comune sono state rinominate usando il prefisso standard "spatial type" (ST). Le funzioni precedenti sono tuttora disponibili, anche se non elencate nel presente documento. Al loro posto sono presenti le funzioni aggiornate corrispondenti. Le funzioni non ST_ che mancano in questo documento sono deprecate e verranno eliminate in una futura release, quindi NON VANNO PIÙ USATE.

8.1 PostgreSQL PostGIS tipi Geometry/Geography/Box

8.1.1 box2d

box2d — The type representing a 2-dimensional bounding box.

Descrizione

box3d è un tipo spaziale di Postgis usato per rappresentare il parallelepipedo contenente una geometria o un insieme di geometrie. La funzione ST_3DExtent ritorna un oggetto box3d.

The representation contains the values `xmin`, `ymin`, `xmax`, `ymax`. These are the minimum and maximum values of the X and Y extents.

box2d objects have a text representation which looks like `BOX (1 2, 5 6)`.

Comportamento in caso di CAST

Questa sezione illustra le modalità di CAST - automatici e espliciti - permessi per questo tipo di dato

Cast verso	Comportamento
box3d	automatico
geometry	automatico

Vedi anche

Section [15.7](#)

8.1.2 box3d

box3d — The type representing a 3-dimensional bounding box.

Descrizione

box3d è un tipo spaziale di Postgis usato per rappresentare il parallelepipedo contenente una geometria o un insieme di geometrie. La funzione ST_3DExtent ritorna un oggetto box3d.

The representation contains the values `xmin`, `ymin`, `zmin`, `xmax`, `ymax`, `zmax`. These are the minimum and maximum values of the X, Y and Z extents.

box3d objects have a text representation which looks like BOX3D (1 2 3,5 6 5).

Comportamento in caso di CAST

Questa sezione illustra le modalità di CAST - automatici e espliciti - permessi per questo tipo di dato

Cast verso	Comportamento
box	automatico
box2d	automatico
geometry	automatico

Vedi anche

Section [15.7](#)

8.1.3 geometry

geometry — geography è un tipo spaziale usato per rappresentare un'entità in un sistema di coordinate sferico valido per l'intero pianeta.

Descrizione

Il tipo di dato "geometry" è un fondamentale tipo spaziale di Postgis usato per rappresentare una entità in un sistema di coordinate euclideo.

All spatial operations on geometry use the units of the Spatial Reference System the geometry is in.

Comportamento in caso di CAST

Questa sezione illustra le modalità di CAST - automatici e espliciti - permessi per questo tipo di dato

Cast verso	Comportamento
box	automatico
box2d	automatico
box3d	automatico
bytea	automatico
geography	automatico
text	automatico

Vedi anche

Section 4.1, Section 4.3

8.1.4 geometry_dump

`geometry_dump` — A composite type used to describe the parts of complex geometry.

Descrizione

`geometry_dump` is a **composite data type** containing the fields:

- `geom` - a geometry representing a component of the dumped geometry. The geometry type depends on the originating function.
- `path[]` - an integer array that defines the navigation path within the dumped geometry to the `geom` component. The path array is 1-based (i.e. `path[1]` is the first element.)

It is used by the `ST_Dump*` family of functions as an output type to explode a complex geometry into its constituent parts.

Vedi anche

Section 15.6

8.1.5 geography

`geography` — The type representing spatial features with geodetic (ellipsoidal) coordinate systems.

Descrizione

`geography` è un tipo spaziale usato per rappresentare un'entità in un sistema di coordinate sferico valido per l'intero pianeta. Spatial operations on the `geography` type provide more accurate results by taking the ellipsoidal model into account.

Comportamento in caso di CAST

Questa sezione illustra le modalità di CAST - automatici e espliciti - permessi per questo tipo di dato

Cast verso	Comportamento
<code>geometry</code>	Esplicito

Vedi anche

Section 4.3, Section 4.3

8.2 Funzioni per la gestione del database

8.2.1 AddGeometryColumn

`AddGeometryColumn` — Rimuove una colonna `geometry` da una tabella spaziale

Synopsis

```
text AddGeometryColumn(varchar table_name, varchar column_name, integer srid, varchar type, integer dimension, boolean use_typmod=true);
text AddGeometryColumn(varchar schema_name, varchar table_name, varchar column_name, integer srid, varchar type, integer dimension, boolean use_typmod=true);
text AddGeometryColumn(varchar catalog_name, varchar schema_name, varchar table_name, varchar column_name, integer srid, varchar type, integer dimension, boolean use_typmod=true);
```

Descrizione

Aggiunge una colonna di tipo geometry ad una tabella già esistente. `schema_name` è il nome dello schema contenente la tabella. `srid` deve essere un numero intero che si riferisce a un record presente nella tabella `SPATIAL_REF_SYS`. `type` deve essere una stringa corrispondente al tipo di geometria, per esempio 'POLYGON' oppure 'MULTILINESTRING'. La funzione produce un errore se lo schema non esiste (oppure non è visibile nel `search_path` attuale), o la SRID specificata, il tipo di geometria o la dimensione sono invalidi.

Note



Cambiamento nella versione 2.0.0: questa funzione non aggiorna più `geometry_columns` perché `geometry_columns` non è più una tabella ma una vista che estrae automaticamente le informazioni necessarie dal system catalog. Inoltre per default la funzione non crea vincoli ma usa il modificatore di tipi integrato in PostgreSQL. Per esempio: creare una colonna con tipo POINT e con SRID 4326 con questa funzione, ora è equivalente a: `ALTER TABLE some_table ADD COLUMN geom geometry(Point,4326);`
Cambiamento nella versione 2.0.0: il vecchio funzionamento con i vincoli può essere attivato passando alla funzione l'argomento `use_typmod` impostato su `false`.

Note



Cambiamento in versione 2.0.0: le viste non possono più essere registrate in `geometry_columns`, a meno che le colonne geometry a cui fanno riferimento non siano state generate con `typmod` e usate senza funzioni wrapper. In questo caso la vista sarà registrata correttamente in `geometry_columns` perché eredita il `typmod` dalla colonna geometry originale. Le viste che usano funzioni che ritornano geometrie verranno registrate correttamente se il tipo dell'output della funzione verrà definito esplicitamente con la funzione CAST come `typmod geometry`.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Miglioramento nella versione 2.0.0: introdotto il parametro `use_typmod`. Se settato su `true` (o se omissso) la funzione genererà una colonna geometry basata su `typmod`. Se settato su `false`, la funzione genererà una colonna geometry con basata su vincoli geometrici.

Esempi

```
-- Creiamo uno schema in cui salvare i dati
CREATE SCHEMA my_schema;
-- Creiamo una semplice tabella
CREATE TABLE my_schema.my_spatial_table (id serial);

-- La descrizione mostra una semplice tabella con un'unica colonna "id"
postgis=# \d my_schema.my_spatial_table
Table "my_schema.my_spatial_table"
```

```
Column | Type | Modifiers
-----+-----+-----
id      | integer | not null default nextval('my_schema.my_spatial_table_id_seq'::regclass)

-- Aggiungiamo una colonna geometry
SELECT AddGeometryColumn ('my_schema','my_spatial_table','geom',4326,'POINT',2);

-- Aggiungiamo un'altra colonna geometry settando il parametro use_typmod = false,
-- generando quindi una colonna geometry basata su vincoli
SELECT AddGeometryColumn ('my_schema','my_spatial_table','geom_c',4326,'POINT',2, false);

--Di nuovo aggiungiamo un'altra colonna geometry usando il vecchio meccanismo con vincoli
Add a curvepolygon using old constraint behavior
SELECT AddGeometryColumn ('my_schema','my_spatial_table','geomcp_c',4326,'CURVEPOLYGON',2,
false);

-- Descriviamo di nuovo la tabella con le nuove 3 colonne geometry
\d my_schema.my_spatial_table
          addgeometrycolumn
-----
my_schema.my_spatial_table.geomcp_c SRID:4326 TYPE:CURVEPOLYGON DIMS:2
(1 row)
```

Table "my_schema.my_spatial_table"			
Column	Type	Modifiers	
id	integer	not null	default nextval('my_schema.my_spatial_table_id_seq'::regclass)
geom	geometry(Point,4326)		
geom_c	geometry		
geomcp_c	geometry		

```
Check constraints:
"enforce_dims_geom_c" CHECK (st_ndims(geom_c) = 2)
"enforce_dims_geomcp_c" CHECK (st_ndims(geomcp_c) = 2)
"enforce_geotype_geom_c" CHECK (geometrytype(geom_c) = 'POINT'::text OR geom_c IS NULL)
"enforce_geotype_geomcp_c" CHECK (geometrytype(geomcp_c) = 'CURVEPOLYGON'::text OR geomcp_c IS NULL)
"enforce_srid_geom_c" CHECK (st_srid(geom_c) = 4326)
"enforce_srid_geomcp_c" CHECK (st_srid(geomcp_c) = 4326)

-- Le colonne geometry sono automaticamente registrate in geometry_columns
SELECT f_geometry_column As col_name, type, srid, coord_dimension As ndims
FROM geometry_columns
WHERE f_table_name = 'my_spatial_table' AND f_table_schema = 'my_schema';
```

col_name	type	srid	ndims
geom	Point	4326	2
geom_c	Point	4326	2
geomcp_c	CurvePolygon	4326	2

Vedi anche

[DropGeometryColumn](#), [DropGeometryTable](#), [Section 4.4.2](#), [Section 4.4.3](#)

8.2.2 DropGeometryColumn

DropGeometryColumn — Rimuove una colonna geometry da una tabella spaziale

Synopsis

```
text DropGeometryColumn(varchar table_name, varchar column_name);
text DropGeometryColumn(varchar schema_name, varchar table_name, varchar column_name);
text DropGeometryColumn(varchar catalog_name, varchar schema_name, varchar table_name, varchar column_name);
```

Descrizione

Rimuove una colonna geometry da una tabella spaziale. Il campo schema_name deve corrispondere al campo f_table_schema in geometry_columns.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



Note

Cambiamento nella versione 2.0.0: questa funzione è mantenuta per retrocompatibilità. Attualmente, essendo geometry_columns una vista basata sul system catalog, una colonna geometry può essere rimossa come qualsiasi altra colonna con ALTER TABLE

Esempi

```
SELECT DropGeometryColumn ('my_schema','my_spatial_table','geom');
          ----RESULT output ----
                        dropgeometrycolumn
-----
my_schema.my_spatial_table.geom effectively removed.

-- In PostGIS 2.0+ questo comando è equivalente al comando standard
-- alter table. Ambedue i comandi rimuoveranno la colonna da geometry_columns
ALTER TABLE my_schema.my_spatial_table DROP column geom;
```

Vedi anche

[AddGeometryColumn](#), [DropGeometryTable](#), [Section 4.4.2](#)

8.2.3 DropGeometryTable

DropGeometryTable — Rimuove una tabella e tutte le sue referenze da geometry_columns

Synopsis

```
boolean DropGeometryTable(varchar table_name);
boolean DropGeometryTable(varchar schema_name, varchar table_name);
boolean DropGeometryTable(varchar catalog_name, varchar schema_name, varchar table_name);
```

Descrizione

Rimuove una tabella spaziale e tutte le sue referenze da `geometry_columns`. Nota: utilizza la funzione PostgreSQL `current_schema()` se lo schema non è passato come argomento.



Note

Cambiamento nella versione 2.0.0: questa funzione è mantenuta per retrocompatibilità. Attualmente, essendo `geometry_columns` una vista basata sul system catalog, una tabella spaziale può essere rimossa come qualsiasi altra tabella con `DROP TABLE`

Esempi

```
SELECT DropGeometryTable ('my_schema', 'my_spatial_table');
----RESULT output ---
my_schema.my_spatial_table dropped.

-- Il comando sopra è ora equivalente a --
DROP TABLE my_schema.my_spatial_table;
```

Vedi anche

[AddGeometryColumn](#), [DropGeometryColumn](#), [Section 4.4.2](#)

8.2.4 Find_SRID

`Find_SRID` — Returns the SRID defined for a geometry column.

Synopsis

```
text Populate_Geometry_Columns(boolean use_typmod=true);
int Populate_Geometry_Columns(oid relation_oid, boolean use_typmod=true);
```

Descrizione

Returns the integer SRID of the specified geometry column by searching through the `GEOMETRY_COLUMNS` table. If the geometry column has not been properly added (e.g. with the [AddGeometryColumn](#) function), this function will not work.

Esempi

```
SELECT Find_SRID('public', 'tiger_us_state_2007', 'geom_4269');
find_srid
-----
4269
```

Vedi anche

[ST_SRID](#)

8.2.5 Populate_Geometry_Columns

Populate_Geometry_Columns — Ensures geometry columns are defined with type modifiers or have appropriate spatial constraints.

Synopsis

```
text Populate_Geometry_Columns(boolean use_typmod=true);
int Populate_Geometry_Columns(oid relation_oid, boolean use_typmod=true);
```

Descrizione

Si accerta che le colonne geometry siano definite con typemod oppure abbiano gli appropriati vincoli spaziali e conseguentemente siano correttamente registrate nella vista `geometry_columns`. Per default la funzione converte tutte le colonne geometry definite senza typemod in geometry con typemod. Per ottenere il vecchio meccanismo con i vincoli spaziali si può settare la variabile `use_typmod=false`

For backwards compatibility and for spatial needs such as table inheritance where each child table may have different geometry type, the old check constraint behavior is still supported. If you need the old behavior, you need to pass in the new optional argument as false `use_typmod=false`. When this is done geometry columns will be created with no type modifiers but will have 3 constraints defined. In particular, this means that every geometry column belonging to a table has at least three constraints:

- `enforce_dims_the_geom` - assicura che tutte le geometrie hanno la stessa dimensione (vedi [ST_NDims](#))
- `enforce_geotype_the_geom` - assicura che tutte le geometrie sono dello stesso tipo (vedi [GeometryType](#))
- `enforce_srid_the_geom` - - assicura che tutte le geometrie hanno la stessa proiezione (vedi [ST_SRID](#))

Se alla funzione viene passato l' `oid` di una tabella, questa cerca di determinare srid, dimensione e tipo della geometria di tutte le colonne geometry della tabella, aggiungendo i vincoli se necessario. In caso di successo, una riga viene inserita nella tabella `geometry_columns`, altrimenti viene lanciata un'eccezione con un messaggio che descrive il problema.

Se alla funzione viene passato l' `oid` di una vista, questa cerca di determinare srid, dimensione e tipo della geometria di tutte le colonne geometry della vista, inserendo le appropriate righe nella tabella `geometry_columns`. I vincoli spaziali non vengono controllati né definiti.

La variante senza parametri è un semplice wrapper per la variante parametrizzata, che prima svuota e poi riempie la tabella `geometry_columns` per ogni vista e tabella spaziale nel database, aggiungendo gli appropriate vincoli spaziali. La funzione ritorna un sommario con il numero delle colonne geometry trovate e di quelle inserite in `geometry_columns`. La versione parametrizzata ritorna semplicemente il numero di righe inserite nella tabella `geometry_columns`.

Disponibilità: 1.4.0

Cambiamento nella versione 2.0.0: Per default la funzione utilizza ora type modifier invece di controllare i vincoli spaziali. il meccanismo con i vincoli può essere comunque attivato passando il parametro `use_typmod` e settandolo come false.

Miglioramento nelle version 2.0.0: Il parametro opzionale `use_typmod` è stato introdotto per permettere di controllare se le colonne devono essere create con typmodifier oppure con i vincoli spaziali.

Esempi

```
CREATE TABLE public.myspatial_table(gid serial, geom geometry);
INSERT INTO myspatial_table(geom) VALUES(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)',4326) );
-- Il comando seguente usa typ modifiers. Per poter funzionare devono essere presenti dati ←
  nella tabella.
SELECT Populate_Geometry_Columns('public.myspatial_table'::regclass);
```

```
populate_geometry_columns
-----
```

```
1

\d myspatial_table

Table "public.myspatial_table"
Column |          Type          | Modifiers
-----+-----+-----
gid     | integer                | not null default nextval('myspatial_table_gid_seq'::regclass)
geom    | geometry(LineString,4326) |

-- Il comando seguente modificherà le colonne geometry usando i vincoli spaziali se non sono state definite con typmod oppure non hanno già i vincoli spaziali.
--Per poter funzionare devono essere presenti dati nella tabella.
CREATE TABLE public.myspatial_table_cs(gid serial, geom geometry);
INSERT INTO myspatial_table_cs(geom) VALUES(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)',4326) );
SELECT Populate_Geometry_Columns('public.myspatial_table_cs'::regclass, false);
populate_geometry_columns
-----
1

\d myspatial_table_cs

Table "public.myspatial_table_cs"
Column |  Type  | Modifiers
-----+-----+-----
gid     | integer | not null default nextval('myspatial_table_cs_gid_seq'::regclass)
geom    | geometry |
Check constraints:
    "enforce_dims_geom" CHECK (st_ndims(geom) = 2)
    "enforce_geotype_geom" CHECK (geometrytype(geom) = 'LINESTRING'::text OR geom IS NULL)
    "enforce_srid_geom" CHECK (st_srid(geom) = 4326)
```

8.2.6 UpdateGeometrySRID

UpdateGeometrySRID — Updates the SRID of all features in a geometry column, and the table metadata.

Synopsis

```
text UpdateGeometrySRID(varchar table_name, varchar column_name, integer srid);
text UpdateGeometrySRID(varchar schema_name, varchar table_name, varchar column_name, integer srid);
text UpdateGeometrySRID(varchar catalog_name, varchar schema_name, varchar table_name, varchar column_name, integer srid);
```

Descrizione

Aggiorna lo SRID di tutti i record in una colonna geometry, aggiornando anche geometry_columns e il vincolo SRID della colonna. Usa la funzione current_schema() se lo schema non è passato come argomento.

-  This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
-  This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

Insert geometries into roads table with a SRID set already using **EWKT format**:

```
COPY roads (geom) FROM STDIN;
SRID=4326;LINESTRING(0 0, 10 10)
SRID=4326;LINESTRING(10 10, 15 0)
\.
```

This will change the srid of the roads table to 4326 from whatever it was before:

```
SELECT UpdateGeometrySRID('roads', 'geom', 4326);
```

The prior example is equivalent to this DDL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE roads
  ALTER COLUMN geom TYPE geometry(MULTILINESTRING, 4326)
  USING ST_SetSRID(geom, 4326);
```

If you got the projection wrong (or brought it in as unknown) in load and you wanted to transform to web mercator all in one shot you can do this with DDL but there is no equivalent PostGIS management function to do so in one go.

```
ALTER TABLE roads
  ALTER COLUMN geom TYPE geometry(MULTILINESTRING, 3857) USING ST_Transform(ST_SetSRID(geom ↔
    , 4326), 3857) ;
```

Vedi anche

[UpdateRasterSRID](#), [DropGeometryTable](#), [Section 4.4.2](#), [Section 4.4.3](#)

8.3 Costruttori geometrici.

8.3.1 ST_GeomCollFromText

ST_GeomCollFromText — Creates a GeometryCollection or Multi* geometry from a set of geometries.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_MakeLine(geometry set geoms);
geometry ST_MakeLine(geometry geom1, geometry geom2);
geometry ST_MakeLine(geometry[] geoms_array);
```

Descrizione

Collects geometries into a geometry collection. The result is either a Multi* or a GeometryCollection, depending on whether the input geometries have the same or different types (homogeneous or heterogeneous). The input geometries are left unchanged within the collection.

Variant 1: accepts two input geometries

Variant 2: accepts an array of geometries

Variant 3: aggregate function accepting a rowset of geometries.

**Note**

If any of the input geometries are collections (Multi* or GeometryCollection) ST_Collect returns a GeometryCollection (since that is the only type which can contain nested collections). To prevent this, use **ST_Dump** in a subquery to expand the input collections to their atomic elements (see example below).

**Note**

ST_Collect and **ST_Union** appear similar, but in fact operate quite differently. ST_Collect aggregates geometries into a collection without changing them in any way. ST_Union geometrically merges geometries where they overlap, and splits linestrings at intersections. It may return single geometries when it dissolves boundaries.

Availability: 1.4.0 - ST_Collect(geomarray) was introduced. ST_Collect was enhanced to handle more geometries faster.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi - uso di XLink

Collect 2D points.

```
SELECT ST_AsText( ST_Collect( ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 2)'),
                             ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-2 3)') ));
```

```
st_astext
-----
MULTIPOINT(1 2,-2 3)
```

Collect 3D points.

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT( ST_Collect( ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINT(1 2 3)'),
                             ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINT(1 2 4)') ) );
```

```
st_asewkt
-----
MULTIPOINT(1 2 3,1 2 4)
```

Collect curves.

```
SELECT ST_AsText( ST_Collect( 'CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415,220227 150505,220227 150406)',
                             'CIRCULARSTRING(220227 150406,220227 150407,220227 150406)') );
```

```
st_astext
-----
MULTICURVE(CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415,220227 150505,220227 150406),
           CIRCULARSTRING(220227 150406,220227 150407,220227 150406))
```

Esempi - superficie poliedrica

Using an array constructor for a subquery.

```
SELECT ST_Collect( ARRAY( SELECT geom FROM sometable ) );
```

Using an array constructor for values.


```
SELECT ST_AsText( ST_Collect(
    ARRAY[ ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)'),
          ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(3 4, 4 5)') ] )) As wktcollect;

--wkt collect --
MULTILINESTRING((1 2,3 4),(3 4,4 5))
```

Examples - Aggregate variant

Creating multiple collections by grouping geometries in a table.

```
SELECT stusps, ST_Collect(f.geom) as geom
  FROM (SELECT stusps, (ST_Dump(geom)).geom As geom
        FROM
          somestatetable ) As f
 GROUP BY stusps
```

Vedi anche

[ST_Dump](#), [ST_AsBinary](#)

8.3.2 ST_LineFromMultiPoint

ST_LineFromMultiPoint — Crea una LineString da una geometria MultiPoint.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_LineFromMultiPoint**(geometry aMultiPoint);

Descrizione

Crea una LineString da una geometria MultiPoint.

Use [ST_MakeLine](#) to create lines from Point or LineString inputs.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

Crea una LineString da una geometria MultiPoint.

```
--Crea una 3d line string da un 3d multipoint
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_LineFromMultiPoint(ST_GeomFromEWKT('MULTIPOINT(1 2 3, 4 5 6, 7 8 9)')) ) ←
;
--result--
LINESTRING(1 2 3,4 5 6,7 8 9)
```

Vedi anche

[ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_AsKML](#)

8.3.3 ST_MakeEnvelope

ST_MakeEnvelope — Creates a rectangular Polygon from minimum and maximum coordinates.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MakeEnvelope**(double precision xmin, double precision ymin, double precision xmax, double precision ymax, integer srid=unknown);

Descrizione

Creates a rectangular Polygon from the minimum and maximum values for X and Y. Input values must be in the spatial reference system specified by the SRID. If no SRID is specified the unknown spatial reference system (SRID 0) is used.

Disponibilità: dalla versione 1.5.

Enhanced: 2.0: Ability to specify an envelope without specifying an SRID was introduced.

Example: Building a bounding box polygon

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_MakeEnvelope(10, 10, 11, 11, 4326));

st_asewkt
-----
POLYGON((10 10, 10 11, 11 11, 11 10, 10 10))
```

Vedi anche

[ST_MakePoint](#), [ST_MakePoint](#), [ST_Point](#), [ST_SRID](#)

8.3.4 ST_MakeLine

ST_MakeLine — Crea una LineString da una geometria MultiPoint.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MakeLine**(geometry set geoms);
 geometry **ST_MakeLine**(geometry geom1, geometry geom2);
 geometry **ST_MakeLine**(geometry[] geoms_array);

Descrizione

Creates a LineString containing the points of Point, MultiPoint, or LineString geometries. Other geometry types cause an error.

Variant 1: accepts two input geometries

Variant 2: accepts an array of geometries

Variant 3: aggregate function accepting a rowset of geometries. To ensure the order of the input geometries use `ORDER BY` in the function call, or a subquery with an `ORDER BY` clause.

Repeated nodes at the beginning of input LineStrings are collapsed to a single point. Repeated points in Point and MultiPoint inputs are not collapsed. [ST_RemovePoint](#) can be used to collapse repeated points from the output LineString.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Availability: 2.3.0 - Support for MultiPoint input elements was introduced

Availability: 2.0.0 - Support for LineString input elements was introduced

Availability: 1.4.0 - ST_MakeLine(geomarray) was introduced. ST_MakeLine aggregate functions was enhanced to handle more points faster.

Examples: Two-input variant

Create a line composed of two points.

```
SELECT ST_MakeLine(ARRAY(SELECT ST_Centroid(the_geom) FROM visit_locations ORDER BY visit_time));

--Making a 3d line with 3 3-d points
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_MakeLine(ARRAY[ST_MakePoint(1,2,3),
                                ST_MakePoint(3,4,5), ST_MakePoint(6,6,6)]));

           st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(1 2 3,3 4 5,6 6 6)
```

Crea una BOX3D definita dalle geometrie dei punti 3d dati.

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT( ST_MakeLine(ST_MakePoint(1,2,3), ST_MakePoint(3,4,5) ));

           st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(1 2 3,3 4 5)
```

Create a line from two disjoint LineStrings.

```
select ST_AsText( ST_MakeLine( 'LINESTRING(0 0, 1 1)', 'LINESTRING(2 2, 3 3)' ) );

           st_astext
-----
LINESTRING(0 0,1 1,2 2,3 3)
```

Examples: Array variant

Create a line from an array formed by a subquery with ordering.

```
SELECT ST_MakeLine( ARRAY( SELECT ST_Centroid(geom) FROM visit_locations ORDER BY visit_time) );
```

Create a 3D line from an array of 3D points

```
SELECT ST_MakeLine(ARRAY(SELECT ST_Centroid(the_geom) FROM visit_locations ORDER BY visit_time));

--Making a 3d line with 3 3-d points
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_MakeLine(ARRAY[ST_MakePoint(1,2,3),
                                ST_MakePoint(3,4,5), ST_MakePoint(6,6,6)]));

           st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(1 2 3,3 4 5,6 6 6)
```

Examples: Aggregate variant

This example queries time-based sequences of GPS points from a set of tracks and creates one record for each track. The result geometries are LineStrings composed of the GPS track points in the order of travel.

Using aggregate `ORDER BY` provides a correctly-ordered LineString.

```
SELECT gps.track_id, ST_MakeLine(gps.geom ORDER BY gps_time) As geom
FROM gps_points As gps
GROUP BY track_id;
```

Prior to PostgreSQL 9, ordering in a subquery can be used. However, sometimes the query plan may not respect the order of the subquery.

```
SELECT gps.track_id, ST_MakeLine(gps.geom) As geom
FROM ( SELECT track_id, gps_time, geom
      FROM gps_points ORDER BY track_id, gps_time ) As gps
GROUP BY track_id;
```

Vedi anche

[ST_RemovePoint](#), [ST_AsText](#), [ST_GeomFromText](#), [ST_MakePoint](#)

8.3.5 ST_MakePoint

`ST_MakePoint` — Creates a 2D, 3DZ or 4D Point.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Point**(float x_lon, float y_lat);

geometry **ST_MakePointM**(float x, float y, float m);

geometry **ST_MakePoint**(double precision x, double precision y, double precision z, double precision m);

Descrizione

Crea una BOX2D definita dalle geometrie dei punti dati.

Use [ST_MakePointM](#) to make points with XYM coordinates.

While not OGC-compliant, `ST_MakePoint` is faster and more precise than [ST_GeomFromText](#) and [ST_PointFromText](#). It is also easier to use for numeric coordinate values.

**Note**

For geodetic coordinates, X is longitude and Y is latitude



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
--Return point with unknown SRID
SELECT ST_MakePoint(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829);

--Return point marked as WGS 84 long lat
SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_MakePoint(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829),4326);

--Return a 3D point (e.g. has altitude)
SELECT ST_MakePoint(1, 2,1.5);

--Get z of point
SELECT ST_Z(ST_MakePoint(1, 2,1.5));
result
-----
1.5
```

Vedi anche

[ST_GeomFromText](#), [ST_PointFromText](#), [ST_SetSRID](#), [ST_MakePointM](#)

8.3.6 ST_MakePointM

ST_MakePointM — Creates a Point from X, Y and M values.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MakePointM**(float x, float y, float m);

Descrizione

Creates a point with X, Y and M (measure) coordinates.

Use [ST_MakePoint](#) to make points with XY, XYZ, or XYZM coordinates.

**Note**

For geodetic coordinates, X is longitude and Y is latitude

Esempi

**Note**

[ST_AsEWKT](#) is used for text output because [ST_AsText](#) does not support M values.

Create point with unknown SRID.

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT( ST_MakePointM(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829, 10) );

               st_asewkt
-----
POINTM(-71.1043443253471 42.3150676015829 10)
```

Create point with a measure in the WGS 84 geodetic coordinate system.

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT( ST_SetSRID( ST_MakePointM(-71.104, 42.315, 10), 4326));
```

st_asewkt
SRID=4326;POINTM(-71.104 42.315 10)

Get measure of created point.

```
SELECT ST_M( ST_MakePointM(-71.104, 42.315, 10) );
```

result
10

Vedi anche

[ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_MakePoint](#), [ST_SetSRID](#)

8.3.7 ST_MakePolygon

ST_MakePolygon — Creates a Polygon from a shell and optional list of holes.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_MakePolygon(geometry linestring);
geometry ST_MakePolygon(geometry outerlinestring, geometry[] interiorlinestrings);
```

Descrizione

Creates a Polygon formed by the given shell and optional array of holes. Input geometries must be closed LineStrings (rings).

Variant 1: Accepts one shell LineString.

Variant 2: Accepts a shell LineString and an array of inner (hole) LineStrings. A geometry array can be constructed using the PostgreSQL `array_agg()`, `ARRAY[]` or `ARRAY()` constructs.



Note

This function does not accept MultiLineStrings. Use [ST_LineToCurve](#) to generate a LineString, or [ST_Dump](#) to extract LineStrings.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Examples: Single input variant

Create a Polygon from a 2D LineString.

```
SELECT ST_MLineFromText('MULTILINESTRING((1 2, 3 4), (4 5, 6 7))');
```

Create a Polygon from an open LineString, using [ST_StartPoint](#) and [ST_AddPoint](#) to close it.

```
SELECT ST_MakePolygon( ST_AddPoint(foo.open_line, ST_StartPoint(foo.open_line)) )
FROM (
    SELECT ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(75 29,77 29,77 29, 75 29)') As open_line) As foo;
```

Create a Polygon from a 3D LineString

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT( ST_MakePolygon( 'LINESTRING(75.15 29.53 1,77 29 1,77.6 29.5 1, 75.15 ↵
    29.53 1)') );

st_asewkt
-----
POLYGON((75.15 29.53 1,77 29 1,77.6 29.5 1,75.15 29.53 1))
```

Create a Polygon from a LineString with measures

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT( ST_MakePolygon( 'LINESTRINGM(75.15 29.53 1,77 29 1,77.6 29.5 2, 75.15 ↵
    29.53 2)' ) );

st_asewkt
-----
POLYGONM((75.15 29.53 1,77 29 1,77.6 29.5 2,75.15 29.53 2))
```

Examples: Outer shell with inner holes variant

Create a donut Polygon with an extra hole

```
SELECT ST_MakePolygon(
    ST_ExteriorRing(ST_Buffer(foo.line,10)),
    ARRAY[ST_Translate(foo.line,1,1),
          ST_ExteriorRing(ST_Buffer(ST_MakePoint(20,20),1)) ]
)
FROM
    (SELECT ST_ExteriorRing(ST_Buffer(ST_MakePoint(10,10),10,10))
     As line )
     As foo;
```

Create a set of province boundaries with holes representing lakes. The input is a table of province Polygons/MultiPolygons and a table of water linestrings. Lines forming lakes are determined by using **ST_IsClosed**. The province linework is extracted by using **ST_Boundary**. As required by **ST_MakePolygon**, the boundary is forced to be a single LineString by using **ST_LineToCurve**. (However, note that if a province has more than one region or has islands this will produce an invalid polygon.) Using a **LEFT JOIN** ensures all provinces are included even if they have no lakes.



Note

The CASE construct is used because passing a null array into **ST_MakePolygon** results in a NULL return value.

```
SELECT p.gid, p.province_name,
    CASE WHEN array_agg(w.geom) IS NULL
    THEN p.geom
    ELSE ST_MakePolygon( ST_LineMerge(ST_Boundary(p.geom)),
        array_agg(w.geom)) END
FROM
    provinces p LEFT JOIN waterlines w
        ON (ST_Within(w.geom, p.geom) AND ST_IsClosed(w.geom))
GROUP BY p.gid, p.province_name, p.geom;
```

Another technique is to utilize a correlated subquery and the `ARRAY()` constructor that converts a row set to an array.

```
SELECT p.gid, p.province_name,
       CASE WHEN
           ST_Accum(w.the_geom) IS NULL THEN p.the_geom
       ELSE ST_MakePolygon(ST_LineMerge(ST_Boundary(p.the_geom)), ST_Accum(w.the_geom)) END
FROM
    provinces p LEFT JOIN waterlines w
                ON (ST_Within(w.the_geom, p.the_geom) AND ST_IsClosed(w.the_geom))
GROUP BY p.gid, p.province_name, p.the_geom;

-- Stesso esempio di cui sopra, ma con una sottoquery correlata
-- e la funzione PostgreSQL ARRAY() che converte il set di record in un vettore

SELECT p.gid, p.province_name, CASE WHEN
    EXISTS(SELECT w.the_geom
            FROM waterlines w
            WHERE ST_Within(w.the_geom, p.the_geom)
            AND ST_IsClosed(w.the_geom))
    THEN
        ST_MakePolygon(ST_LineMerge(ST_Boundary(p.the_geom)),
            ARRAY(SELECT w.the_geom
                  FROM waterlines w
                  WHERE ST_Within(w.the_geom, p.the_geom)
                  AND ST_IsClosed(w.the_geom)))
    ELSE p.the_geom END As the_geom
FROM
    provinces p;
```

Vedi anche

[ST_BuildArea](#) [ST_Polygon](#)

8.3.8 ST_Point

`ST_Point` — Creates a Point with the given coordinate values. Alias for `ST_MakePoint`.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Point**(float x_lon, float y_lat);

geometry **ST_MakePointM**(float x, float y, float m);

Descrizione

Returns an Point with the given X and Y coordinate values. This is the SQL-MM alias for [ST_MakePoint](#) that takes just X and Y.



Note

For geodetic coordinates, X is longitude and Y is latitude



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 6.1.2

Examples: Geometry

```
SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829), 4326)
```

Examples: Geography

```
SELECT CAST(ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829), 4326) As geography);
```

PostgreSQL also provides the `::` short-hand for casting

```
SELECT CAST(ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829), 4326) As geography);
```

If the point coordinates are not in a geodetic coordinate system (such as WGS84), then they must be reprojected before casting to a geography. In this example a point in Pennsylvania State Plane feet (SRID 2273) is projected to WGS84 (SRID 4326).

```
SELECT CAST(ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829), 4326) As geography);
```

Vedi anche

Section 4.3.1, [ST_AsText](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_GeomFromText](#), [ST_LineToCurve](#), [ST_MakePolygon](#)

8.3.9 ST_Point

ST_Point — Creates a Point with the given coordinate and SRID values.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MakePoint**(double precision x, double precision y, double precision z, double precision m);

Descrizione

Returns an Point with the given X, Y and Z coordinate values, and optionally an SRID number.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829), 4326)
```

```
SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829), 4326)
```

```
SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829), 4326)
```

Vedi anche

[ST_MakePoint](#), [ST_PointFromText](#), [ST_SetSRID](#), [ST_MakePointM](#)

8.3.10 ST_Point

ST_Point — Creates a Point with the given coordinate and SRID values.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MakePoint**(double precision x, double precision y, double precision z, double precision m);

Descrizione

Returns an Point with the given X, Y and M coordinate values, and optionally an SRID number.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829), 4326)
```

```
SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829), 4326)
```

```
SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829), 4326)
```

Vedi anche

[ST_MakePoint](#), [ST_PointFromText](#), [ST_SetSRID](#), [ST_MakePointM](#)

8.3.11 ST_Point

ST_Point — Creates a Point with the given coordinate and SRID values.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MakeEnvelope**(double precision xmin, double precision ymin, double precision xmax, double precision ymax, integer srid=unknown);

Descrizione

Returns an Point with the given X, Y, Z and M coordinate values, and optionally an SRID number.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829), 4326)
```

```
SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829), 4326)
```

```
SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.1043443253471, 42.3150676015829), 4326)
```

Vedi anche

[ST_MakePoint](#), [ST_PointFromText](#), [ST_SetSRID](#), [ST_MakePointM](#)

8.3.12 ST_Polygon

ST_Polygon — Creates a Polygon from a LineString with a specified SRID.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Polygon**(geometry aLineString, integer srid);

Descrizione

Returns a polygon built from the given LineString and sets the spatial reference system from the `srid`.

ST_Polygon is similar to **ST_MakePolygon** Variant 1 with the addition of setting the SRID.

, **ST_MakePoint**, **ST_SetSRID**



Note

This function does not accept MultiLineStrings. Use **ST_LineToCurve** to generate a LineString, or **ST_Dump** to extract LineStrings.



This method implements the **OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1**.



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.3.2



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

Create a 2D polygon.

```
SELECT ST_AsText( ST_Polygon('LINESTRING(75 29, 77 29, 77 29, 75 29)')::geometry, 4326) );

-- result --
POLYGON((75 29, 77 29, 77 29, 75 29))
```

Create a 3D polygon.

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT( ST_Polygon( ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(75 29 1, 77 29 2, 77 29 3, 75 29 1)') ), 4326) );

-- result --
SRID=4326;POLYGON((75 29 1, 77 29 2, 77 29 3, 75 29 1))
```

Vedi anche

ST_AsEWKT, **ST_AsText**, **ST_GeomFromEWKT**, **ST_GeomFromText**, **ST_LineToCurve**, **ST_MakePolygon**

8.3.13 ST_MakeEnvelope

ST_MakeEnvelope — Creates a rectangular Polygon in **Web Mercator** (SRID:3857) using the **XYZ tile system**.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MakePoint**(double precision x, double precision y, double precision z, double precision m);

Descrizione

Creates a rectangular Polygon in **Web Mercator** (SRID:3857) using the **XYZ tile system**. By default, the bounds are the in EPSG:3857 using the standard range of the Web Mercator system (-20037508.342789, 20037508.342789). The optional bounds parameter can be used to generate envelopes for any tiling scheme: provide a geometry that has the SRID and extent of the initial "zoom level zero" square within which the tile system is to be inscribed.

The optional margin parameter can be used to grow a tile by the given percentage, e.g. margin=0.125 grows the tile by 12.5%, which is equivalent to buffer=512 when extent is 4096, as used in **ST_AsSVG**. This is useful to create a tile buffer -- to include data lying outside of the tile's visible area, but whose existence affects current tile's rendering. For example, a city name (a geopoint) could be near an edge of a tile, but the text would need to render on two tiles, even though the geopoint is located in the visible area of just one tile. Using an expanded tile in a search would include the city geopoint for both tiles. Use negative value to shrink the tile instead. Values less than -0.5 are prohibited because that would eliminate the tile completely. Do not use margin with ST_AsMVTGeom(). See example in **ST_AsGML**.

Miglioramento nella versione: 2.0.0 introdotto opzionale parametro SRID.

Disponibilità: dalla versione 1.5.

Example: Building a tile envelope

```
SELECT ST_AsText( ST_TileEnvelope(2, 1, 1) );

st_astext
-----
POLYGON((-10018754.1713945 0,-10018754.1713945 10018754.1713945,0 10018754.1713945,0 ↵
0,-10018754.1713945 0))

SELECT ST_AsText( ST_TileEnvelope(3, 1, 1, ST_MakeEnvelope(-180, -90, 180, 90, 4326) ) );

st_astext
-----
POLYGON((-135 45,-135 67.5,-90 67.5,-90 45,-135 45))
```

Vedi anche

ST_MakeEnvelope

8.3.14 ST_HexagonGrid

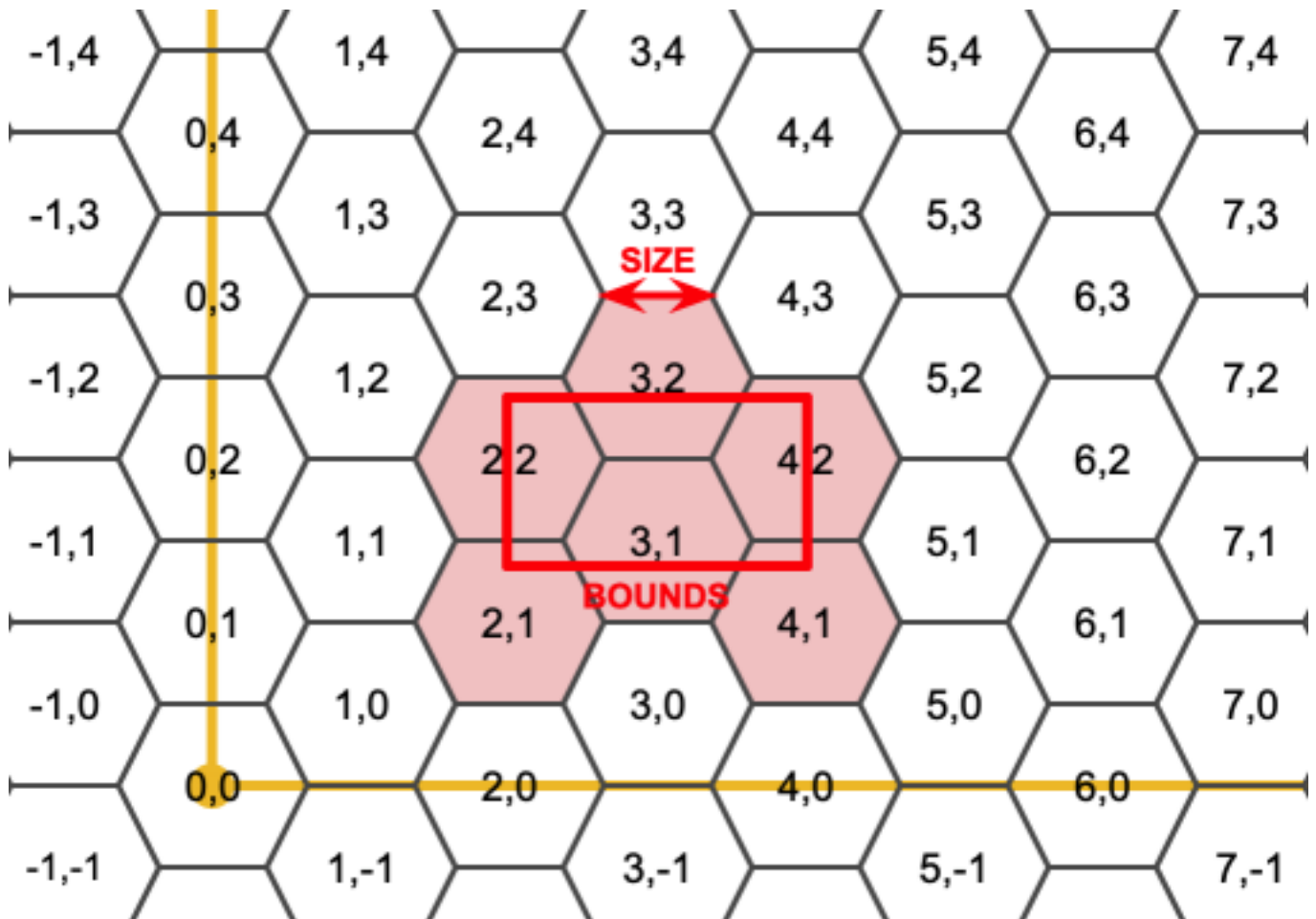
ST_HexagonGrid — Returns a set of hexagons and cell indices that completely cover the bounds of the geometry argument.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Point**(float x_lon, float y_lat);

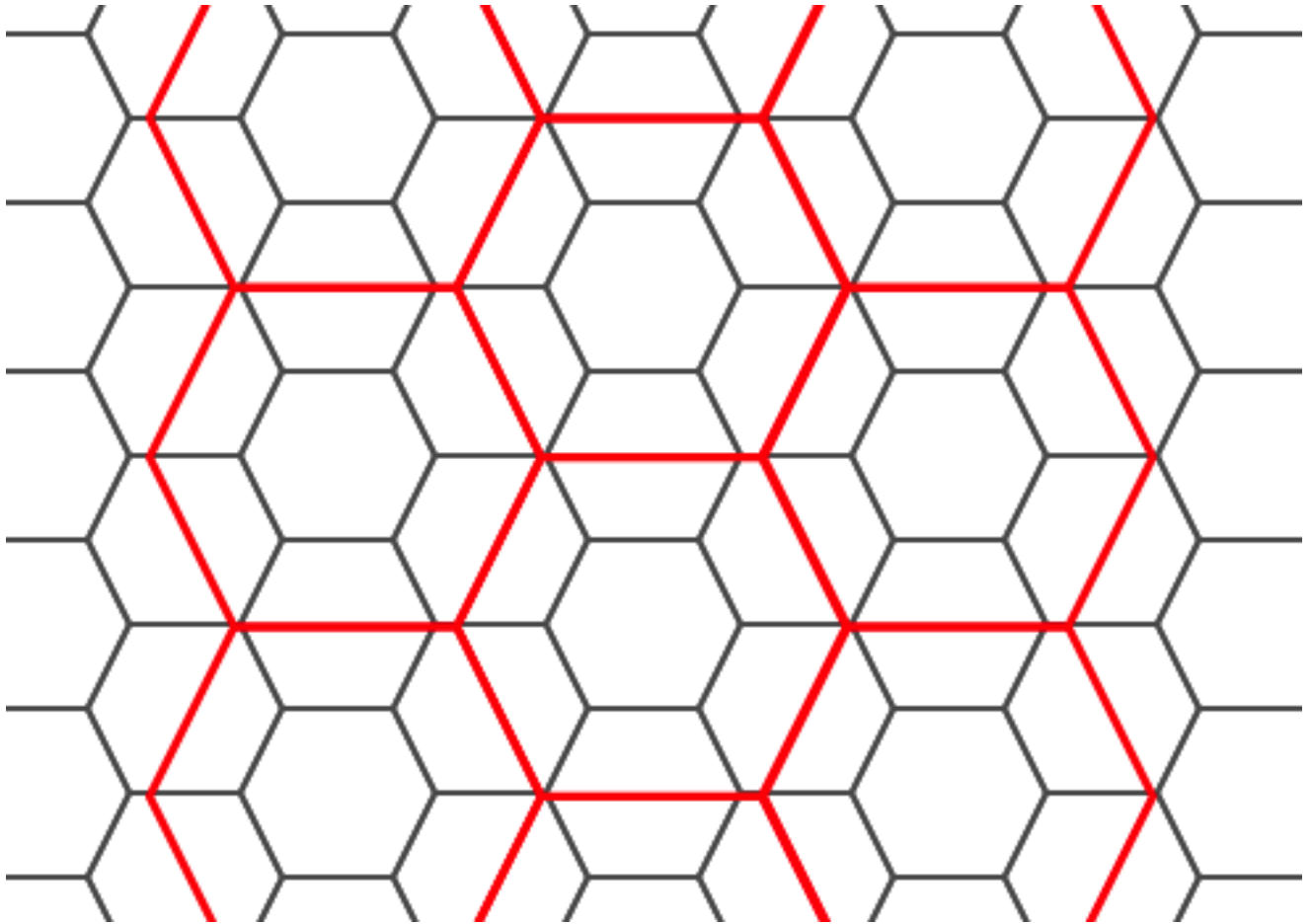
Descrizione

Starts with the concept of a hexagon tiling of the plane. (Not a hexagon tiling of the globe, this is not the **H3** tiling scheme.) For a given planar SRS, and a given edge size, starting at the origin of the SRS, there is one unique hexagonal tiling of the plane, Tiling(SRS, Size). This function answers the question: what hexagons in a given Tiling(SRS, Size) overlap with a given bounds.



The SRS for the output hexagons is the SRS provided by the bounds geometry.

Doubling or tripling the edge size of the hexagon generates a new parent tiling that fits with the origin tiling. Unfortunately, it is not possible to generate parent hexagon tilings that the child tiles perfectly fit inside.



Disponibilità: dalla versione 1.5.

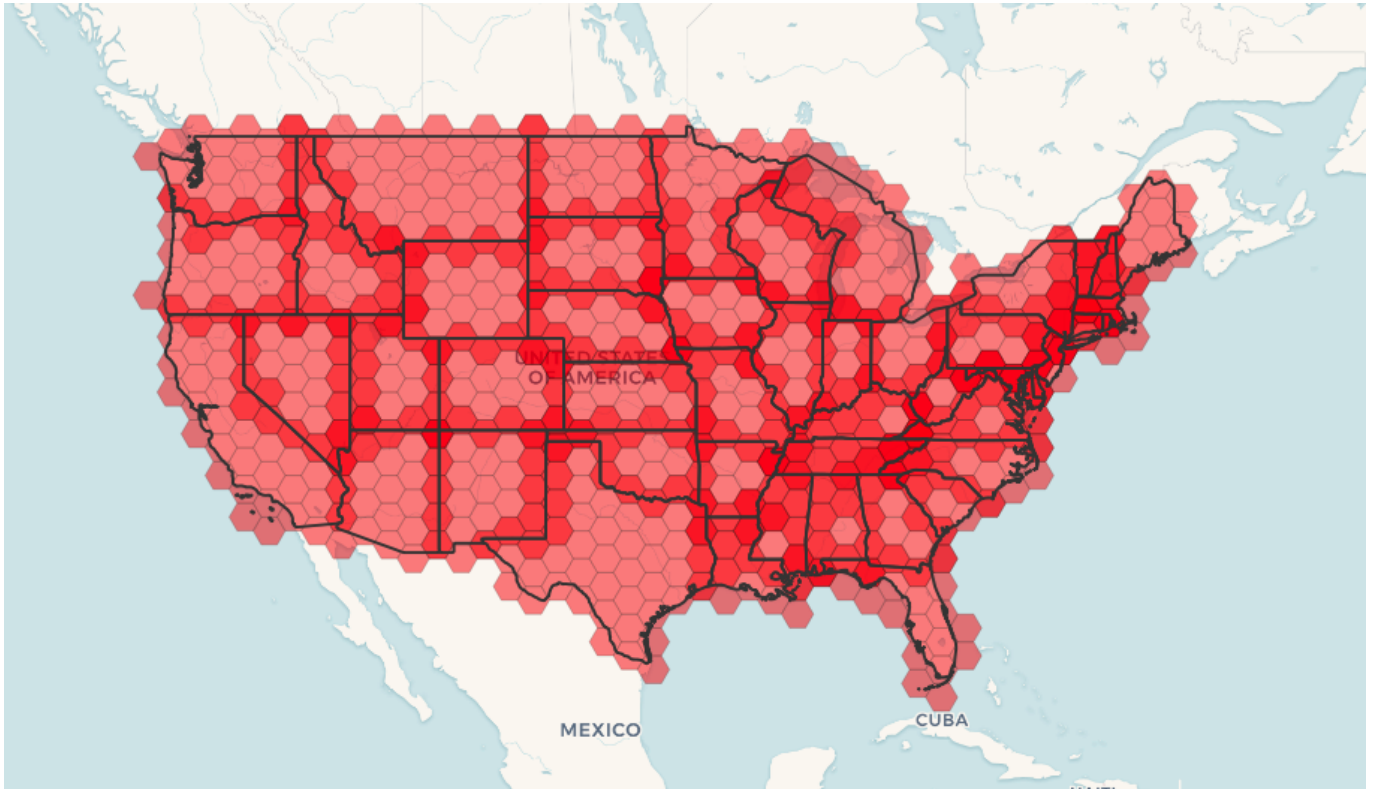
Example: Counting points in hexagons

To do a point summary against a hexagonal tiling, generate a hexagon grid using the extent of the points as the bounds, then spatially join to that grid.

```
SELECT COUNT(*), hexes.geom
FROM
    ST_HexagonGrid(
        10000,
        ST_SetSRID(ST_EstimatedExtent('pointtable', 'geom'), 3857)
    ) AS hexes
INNER JOIN
    pointtable AS pts
    ON ST_Intersects(pts.geom, hexes.geom)
GROUP BY hexes.geom;
```

Example: Generating hex coverage of polygons

If we generate a set of hexagons for each polygon boundary and filter out those that do not intersect their hexagons, we end up with a tiling for each polygon.



Tiling states results in a hexagon coverage of each state, and multiple hexagons overlapping at the borders between states.



Note

The LATERAL keyword is implied for set-returning functions when referring to a prior table in the FROM list. So CROSS JOIN LATERAL, CROSS JOIN, or just plain , are equivalent constructs for this example.

```
SELECT admin1.gid, hex.geom
FROM
  admin1
  CROSS JOIN
  ST_HexagonGrid(100000, admin1.geom) AS hex
WHERE
  adm0_a3 = 'USA'
  AND
  ST_Intersects(admin1.geom, hex.geom)
```

Vedi anche

[ST_EstimatedExtent](#), [ST_MakePoint](#), [ST_Point](#), [ST_SRID](#)

8.3.15 ST_Hexagon

ST_Hexagon — Returns a single hexagon, using the provided edge size and cell coordinate within the hexagon grid space.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MakePoint**(double precision x, double precision y, double precision z, double precision m);

Descrizione

Uses the same hexagon tiling concept as [ST_HexagonGrid](#), but generates just one hexagon at the desired cell coordinate. Optionally, can adjust origin coordinate of the tiling, the default origin is at 0,0.

Hexagons are generated with no SRID set, so use [ST_SetSRID](#) to set the SRID to the one you expect.

Disponibilità: dalla versione 1.5.

Example: Creating a hexagon at the origin

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_SetSRID(ST_Hexagon(1.0, 0, 0), 3857));

POLYGON((-1 0,-0.5
          -0.866025403784439,0.5
          -0.866025403784439,1
          0,0.5
          0.866025403784439,-0.5
          0.866025403784439,-1 0))
```

Vedi anche

[ST_MakeEnvelope](#), [ST_MakePoint](#), [ST_SetSRID](#)

8.3.16 ST_SquareGrid

ST_SquareGrid — Returns a set of grid squares and cell indices that completely cover the bounds of the geometry argument.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Point**(float x_lon, float y_lat);

Descrizione

Starts with the concept of a square tiling of the plane. For a given planar SRS, and a given edge size, starting at the origin of the SRS, there is one unique square tiling of the plane, `Tiling(SRS, Size)`. This function answers the question: what grids in a given `Tiling(SRS, Size)` overlap with a given bounds.

The SRS for the output squares is the SRS provided by the bounds geometry.

Doubling or edge size of the square generates a new parent tiling that perfectly fits with the original tiling. Standard web map tilings in mercator are just powers-of-two square grids in the mercator plane.

Disponibilità: dalla versione 1.5.

Example: Generating a 1 degree grid for a country

The grid will fill the whole bounds of the country, so if you want just squares that touch the country you will have to filter afterwards with `ST_Intersects`.

```
WITH grid AS (
SELECT (ST_SquareGrid(1, ST_Transform(geom,4326))).*
FROM admin0 WHERE name = 'Canada'
)
SELEcT ST_AsText(geom)
FROM grid
```


Example: Counting points in squares (using single chopped grid)

To do a point summary against a square tiling, generate a square grid using the extent of the points as the bounds, then spatially join to that grid. Note the estimated extent might be off from actual extent, so be cautious and at very least make sure you've analyzed your table.

```
SELECT COUNT(*), squares.geom
FROM
  pointtable AS pts
  INNER JOIN
    ST_SquareGrid(
      1000,
      ST_SetSRID(ST_EstimatedExtent('pointtable', 'geom'), 3857)
    ) AS squares
ON ST_Intersects(pts.geom, squares.geom)
GROUP BY squares.geom
```

Example: Counting points in squares using set of grid per point

This yields the same result as the first example but will be slower for a large number of points

```
SELECT COUNT(*), squares.geom
FROM
  pointtable AS pts
  INNER JOIN
    ST_SquareGrid(
      1000,
      pts.geom
    ) AS squares
ON ST_Intersects(pts.geom, squares.geom)
GROUP BY squares.geom
```

Vedi anche

[ST_MakeEnvelope](#), [ST_Point](#), [ST_SetSRID](#), [ST_SRID](#)

8.3.17 ST_Square

ST_Square — Returns a single square, using the provided edge size and cell coordinate within the square grid space.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MakePoint**(double precision x, double precision y, double precision z, double precision m);

Descrizione

Uses the same square tiling concept as [ST_SquareGrid](#), but generates just one square at the desired cell coordinate. Optionally, can adjust origin coordinate of the tiling, the default origin is at 0,0.

Squares are generated with no SRID set, so use [ST_SetSRID](#) to set the SRID to the one you expect.

Disponibilità: dalla versione 1.5.

Example: Creating a square at the origin

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_MakeEnvelope(10, 10, 11, 11, 4326));

st_asewkt
-----
POLYGON((10 10, 10 11, 11 11, 11 10, 10 10))
```

Vedi anche

[ST_MakeEnvelope](#), [ST_MakeLine](#), [ST_MakePolygon](#)

8.4 Geometry Accessors

8.4.1 GeometryType

GeometryType — Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.

Synopsis

text **GeometryType**(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

Restituisce il tipo di geometria come stringa. Per esempio: 'LINESTRING', 'POLYGON', 'MULTIPOINT', ecc.

OGC SPEC s2.1.1.1 - Returns the name of the instantiable subtype of Geometry of which this Geometry instance is a member. The name of the instantiable subtype of Geometry is returned as a string.

**Note**

Questa funzione indica anche se la geometria viene misurata, restituendo una stringa nella forma 'POINTM'.

Migliorato: Nella 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche, i triangoli e i TIN.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Esempi

```
SELECT GeometryType(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(77.29 29.07,77.42 29.26,77.27 29.31,77.29 29.07)'));
geometrytype
-----
LINESTRING
```

```
SELECT ST_GeometryType(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYHEDRALSURFACE( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)),
((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)),
((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1))
) )');
--result
POLYHEDRALSURFACE
```

```
SELECT GeometryType(geom) as result
FROM
  (SELECT
    ST_GeomFromEWKT('TIN (((
      0 0 0,
      0 0 1,
      0 1 0,
      0 0 0
    )), ((
      0 0 0,
      0 1 0,
      1 1 0,
      0 0 0
    ))
  )') AS geom
) AS g;
result
-----
TIN
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeometryType](#)

8.4.2 ST_Boundary

ST_Boundary — Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Boundary**(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

Returns the closure of the combinatorial boundary of this Geometry. The combinatorial boundary is defined as described in section 3.12.3.2 of the OGC SPEC. Because the result of this function is a closure, and hence topologically closed, the resulting boundary can be represented using representational geometry primitives as discussed in the OGC SPEC, section 3.12.2.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

**Note**

Prima della 2.0.0, questa funzione dava un'eccezione se usata con `GEOMETRYCOLLECTION`. A partire dalla 2.0.0 in poi, restituirà invece `NULL` (input non supportato).



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). OGC SPEC s2.1.1.1



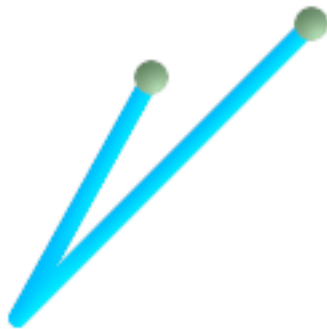
This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.14



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Enhanced: 2.1.0 support for Triangle was introduced

Changed: 3.2.0 support for TIN, does not use geos, does not linearize curves

Esempi*Linestring with boundary points overlaid*

```
SELECT ST_Boundary(geom)
FROM (SELECT 'LINESTRING(100 150,50 60, ↵
       70 80, 160 170)>:::geometry As geom) As f;

-- ST_AsText output
MULTIPOINT(100 150,160 170)
```

*polygon holes with boundary multilinestring*

```
SELECT ST_Boundary(geom)
FROM (SELECT
'POLYGON (( 10 130, 50 190, 110 190, 140 ↵
        150, 150 80, 100 10, 20 40, 10 130 ),
        ( 70 40, 100 50, 120 80, 80 110, ↵
        50 90, 70 40 ))>:::geometry As geom) As f;

-- ST_AsText output
MULTILINESTRING((10 130,50 190,110 ↵
        190,140 150,150 80,100 10,20 40,10 130),
        (70 40,100 50,120 80,80 110,50 ↵
        90,70 40))
```

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Boundary(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 1,0 0, -1 1)')));
st_astext
-----
MULTIPOINT(1 1,-1 1)
```

```

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Boundary(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((1 1,0 0, -1 1, 1 1))')));
st_astext
-----
LINESTRING(1 1,0 0,-1 1,1 1)

--Usando un poligono 3d
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Boundary(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYGON((1 1 1,0 0 1, -1 1 1, 1 1 1))')));

st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(1 1 1,0 0 1,-1 1 1,1 1 1)

--Usando una multilinestring 3d
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Boundary(ST_GeomFromEWKT('MULTILINESTRING((1 1 1,0 0 0.5, -1 1 1),(1 1 1 ←
0.5,0 0 0.5, -1 1 0.5, 1 1 0.5) )')));

st_asewkt
-----
MULTIPOINT(-1 1 1,1 1 0.75)

```

Si veda anche

[ST_AsText](#), [ST_ExteriorRing](#), [ST_MakePolygon](#)

8.4.3 ST_BoundingDiagonal

ST_BoundingDiagonal — Returns the diagonal of a geometry's bounding box.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_BoundingDiagonal**(geometry geom, boolean fits=false);

Descrizione

Returns the diagonal of the supplied geometry's bounding box as a LineString. The diagonal is a 2-point LineString with the minimum values of each dimension in its start point and the maximum values in its end point. If the input geometry is empty, the diagonal line is a LINESTRING EMPTY.

The optional `fits` parameter specifies if the best fit is needed. If false, the diagonal of a somewhat larger bounding box can be accepted (which is faster to compute for geometries with many vertices). In either case, the bounding box of the returned diagonal line always covers the input geometry.

The returned geometry retains the SRID and dimensionality (Z and M presence) of the input geometry.



Note

In degenerate cases (i.e. a single vertex in input) the returned linestring will be formally invalid (no interior). The result is still topologically valid.

Availability: 2.2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports M coordinates.

Esempi

```
-- Get the minimum X in a buffer around a point
SELECT ST_X(ST_StartPoint(ST_BoundingDiagonal(
  ST_Buffer(ST_Point(0,0),10)
)));
  st_x
-----
   -10
```

Si veda anche

[ST_StartPoint](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_M](#), [ST_X](#), [ST_YMax](#), [ST_YMin](#), [ST_Z](#)

8.4.4 ST_CoordDim

ST_CoordDim — Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.

Synopsis

integer **ST_CoordDim**(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.

This is the MM compliant alias name for [ST_NDims](#)



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.3



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_CoordDim('CIRCULARSTRING(1 2 3, 1 3 4, 5 6 7, 8 9 10, 11 12 13)');
      ---result---
      3

      SELECT ST_CoordDim(ST_Point(1,2));
      --result--
      2
```

Si veda anche

[ST_NDims](#)

8.4.5 ST_Dimension

ST_Dimension — Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.

Synopsis

integer **ST_Dimension**(geometry g);

Descrizione

La dimensione inerente a questo oggetto Geometry, che deve essere minore o uguale alla dimensione delle coordinate. La specifica OGC s2.1.1.1 restituisce 0 per POINT, 1 per LINESTRING, 2 per POLYGON, e la maggiore fra le dimensioni dei componenti di una GEOMETRYCOLLECTION. Se la geometria è sconosciuta (vuota), viene restituito il valore NULL.



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.2

Miglioramento: nella versione 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le supefici poliedriche e i TIN. Non viene più generata un'eccezione se viene data una geometria vuota.



Note

Prima della 2.0.0, questa funzione dava un'eccezione se usata con una geometria vuota.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_Dimension('GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(LINESTRING(1 1,0 0),POINT(0 0))');
ST_Dimension
-----
1
```

Si veda anche

[ST_NDims](#)

8.4.6 ST_Dump

ST_Dump — Returns a set of geometry_dump rows for the components of a geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Envelope**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

A set-returning function (SRF) that extracts the components of a geometry. It returns a set of **geometry_dump** rows, each containing a geometry (*geom* field) and an array of integers (*path* field).

For an atomic geometry type (POINT,LINESTRING,POLYGON) a single record is returned with an empty *path* array and the input geometry as *geom*. For a collection or multi-geometry a record is returned for each of the collection components, and the *path* denotes the position of the component inside the collection.

ST_Dump is useful for expanding geometries. It is the inverse of a **ST_GeomCollFromText** / GROUP BY, in that it creates new rows. For example it can be use to expand MULTIPOLYGONS into POLYGONS.

Migliorato: Nella 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche, i triangoli e i TIN.

Availability: PostGIS 1.0.0RC1. Requires PostgreSQL 7.3 or higher.



Note

Prior to 1.3.4, this function crashes if used with geometries that contain CURVES. This is fixed in 1.3.4+



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi standard

```
SELECT sometable.field1, sometable.field1,
       (ST_Dump(sometable.geom)).geom AS geom
FROM sometable;

-- Break a compound curve into its constituent linestrings and circularstrings
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(a.geom), ST_HasArc(a.geom)
FROM ( SELECT (ST_Dump(p_geom)).geom AS geom
        FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('COMPOUNDCURVE(CIRCULARSTRING(0 0, 1 1, 1 0),(1 0, 0 1))') AS p_geom) AS b
      ) AS a;
      st_asewkt          | st_hasarc
-----+-----
CIRCULARSTRING(0 0,1 1,1 0) | t
LINESTRING(1 0,0 1)       | f
(2 rows)
```

Esempi con superfici poliedriche, TIN e triangoli

```
-- Polyhedral surface example
-- Break a Polyhedral surface into its faces
SELECT (a.p_geom).path[1] As path, ST_AsEWKT((a.p_geom).geom) As geom_ewkt
FROM (SELECT ST_Dump(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYHEDRALSURFACE(
((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)),
((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)), ((1 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1))
)')) AS a);
```



```
)') ) AS p_geom ) AS a;

path | geom_ewkt
-----+-----
1 | POLYGON((0 0 0,0 0 1,0 1 1,0 1 0,0 0 0))
2 | POLYGON((0 0 0,0 1 0,1 1 0,1 0 0,0 0 0))
3 | POLYGON((0 0 0,1 0 0,1 0 1,0 0 1,0 0 0))
4 | POLYGON((1 1 0,1 1 1,1 0 1,1 0 0,1 1 0))
5 | POLYGON((0 1 0,0 1 1,1 1 1,1 1 0,0 1 0))
6 | POLYGON((0 0 1,1 0 1,1 1 1,0 1 1,0 0 1))

-- TIN --
SELECT (g.gdump).path, ST_AsEWKT((g.gdump).geom) as wkt
FROM
  (SELECT
    ST_Dump( ST_GeomFromEWKT('TIN (((
      0 0 0,
      0 0 1,
      0 1 0,
      0 0 0
    ))), ((
      0 0 0,
      0 1 0,
      1 1 0,
      0 0 0
    ))
  )') ) AS gdump
  ) AS g;
-- result --
path | wkt
-----+-----
{1} | TRIANGLE((0 0 0,0 0 1,0 1 0,0 0 0))
{2} | TRIANGLE((0 0 0,0 1 0,1 1 0,0 0 0))
```

Si veda anche

[geometry_dump](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_Dump](#), [ST_GeometryN](#), [ST_NumGeometries](#)

8.4.7 ST_NumPoints

ST_NumPoints — Returns a set of `geometry_dump` rows for the coordinates in a geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_StartPoint**(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

A set-returning function (SRF) that extracts the coordinates (vertices) of a geometry. It returns a set of `geometry_dump` rows, each containing a geometry (*geom* field) and an array of integers (*path* field).

- the *geom* field POINTs represent the coordinates of the supplied geometry.
- the *path* field (an integer[]) is an index enumerating the coordinate positions in the elements of the supplied geometry. The indices are 1-based. For example, for a LINESTRING the paths are {i} where i is the nth coordinate in the LINESTRING. For a POLYGON the paths are {i, j} where i is the ring number (1 is outer; inner rings follow) and j is the coordinate position in the ring.

To obtain a single geometry containing the coordinates use **ST_Points**.

Enhanced: 2.1.0 Faster speed. Reimplemented as native-C.

Migliorato: Nella 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche, i triangoli e i TIN.

Disponibilità: 2.0

- ✔ This method supports Circular Strings and Curves
- ✔ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.
- ✔ This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).
- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Classic Explode a Table of LineStrings into nodes

```
SELECT edge_id, (dp).path[1] As index, ST_AsText((dp).geom) As wktnode
FROM (SELECT 1 As edge_id
      , ST_DumpPoints(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4, 10 10)')) AS dp
      UNION ALL
      SELECT 2 As edge_id
      , ST_DumpPoints(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(3 5, 5 6, 9 10)')) AS dp
      ) As foo;
edge_id | index | wktnode
-----+-----+-----
1 | 1 | POINT(1 2)
1 | 2 | POINT(3 4)
1 | 3 | POINT(10 10)
2 | 1 | POINT(3 5)
2 | 2 | POINT(5 6)
2 | 3 | POINT(9 10)
```

Esempi standard



```
SELECT path, ST_AsText (geom)
FROM (
  SELECT (ST_DumpPoints(g.geom)) .*
  FROM
```

```

(SELECT
  'GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(
    POINT ( 0 1 ),
    LINESTRING ( 0 3, 3 4 ),
    POLYGON (( 2 0, 2 3, 0 2, 2 0 )),
    POLYGON (( 3 0, 3 3, 6 3, 6 0, 3 0 ),
      ( 5 1, 4 2, 5 2, 5 1 )),
    MULTIPOLYGON (
      (( 0 5, 0 8, 4 8, 4 5, 0 5 )),
      ( 1 6, 3 6, 2 7, 1 6 )),
      (( 5 4, 5 8, 6 7, 5 4 ))
    )
  )::geometry AS geom
) AS g
) j;

```

path	st_astext
{1,1}	POINT(0 1)
{2,1}	POINT(0 3)
{2,2}	POINT(3 4)
{3,1,1}	POINT(2 0)
{3,1,2}	POINT(2 3)
{3,1,3}	POINT(0 2)
{3,1,4}	POINT(2 0)
{4,1,1}	POINT(3 0)
{4,1,2}	POINT(3 3)
{4,1,3}	POINT(6 3)
{4,1,4}	POINT(6 0)
{4,1,5}	POINT(3 0)
{4,2,1}	POINT(5 1)
{4,2,2}	POINT(4 2)
{4,2,3}	POINT(5 2)
{4,2,4}	POINT(5 1)
{5,1,1,1}	POINT(0 5)
{5,1,1,2}	POINT(0 8)
{5,1,1,3}	POINT(4 8)
{5,1,1,4}	POINT(4 5)
{5,1,1,5}	POINT(0 5)
{5,1,2,1}	POINT(1 6)
{5,1,2,2}	POINT(3 6)
{5,1,2,3}	POINT(2 7)
{5,1,2,4}	POINT(1 6)
{5,2,1,1}	POINT(5 4)
{5,2,1,2}	POINT(5 8)
{5,2,1,3}	POINT(6 7)
{5,2,1,4}	POINT(5 4)

(29 rows)

Esempi con superfici poliedriche, TIN e triangoli

```

-- Polyhedral surface cube --
SELECT (g.gdump).path, ST_AsEWKT((g.gdump).geom) as wkt
FROM
  (SELECT
    ST_DumpPoints(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYHEDRALSURFACE( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 ←
      0)),
      ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)),
      ((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
      ((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1)) )' ) AS gdump
  )

```

```

    ) AS g;
-- result --
path | wkt
-----+-----
{1,1,1} | POINT(0 0 0)
{1,1,2} | POINT(0 0 1)
{1,1,3} | POINT(0 1 1)
{1,1,4} | POINT(0 1 0)
{1,1,5} | POINT(0 0 0)
{2,1,1} | POINT(0 0 0)
{2,1,2} | POINT(0 1 0)
{2,1,3} | POINT(1 1 0)
{2,1,4} | POINT(1 0 0)
{2,1,5} | POINT(0 0 0)
{3,1,1} | POINT(0 0 0)
{3,1,2} | POINT(1 0 0)
{3,1,3} | POINT(1 0 1)
{3,1,4} | POINT(0 0 1)
{3,1,5} | POINT(0 0 0)
{4,1,1} | POINT(1 1 0)
{4,1,2} | POINT(1 1 1)
{4,1,3} | POINT(1 0 1)
{4,1,4} | POINT(1 0 0)
{4,1,5} | POINT(1 1 0)
{5,1,1} | POINT(0 1 0)
{5,1,2} | POINT(0 1 1)
{5,1,3} | POINT(1 1 1)
{5,1,4} | POINT(1 1 0)
{5,1,5} | POINT(0 1 0)
{6,1,1} | POINT(0 0 1)
{6,1,2} | POINT(1 0 1)
{6,1,3} | POINT(1 1 1)
{6,1,4} | POINT(0 1 1)
{6,1,5} | POINT(0 0 1)
(30 rows)

```

```

-- Triangle --
SELECT (g.gdump).path, ST_AsText((g.gdump).geom) as wkt
FROM
  (SELECT
    ST_DumpPoints( ST_GeomFromEWKT('TRIANGLE ((
      0 0,
      0 9,
      9 0,
      0 0
    ))') ) AS gdump
  ) AS g;
-- result --
path | wkt
-----+-----
{1} | POINT(0 0)
{2} | POINT(0 9)
{3} | POINT(9 0)
{4} | POINT(0 0)

```

```

-- TIN --
SELECT (g.gdump).path, ST_AsEWKT((g.gdump).geom) as wkt
FROM
  (SELECT
    ST_DumpPoints( ST_GeomFromEWKT('TIN (((
      0 0 0,

```

```

        0 0 1,
        0 1 0,
        0 0 0
   )), ((
        0 0 0,
        0 1 0,
        1 1 0,
        0 0 0
    ))
    )') ) AS gdump
) AS g;
-- result --
path | wkt
-----+-----
{1,1,1} | POINT(0 0 0)
{1,1,2} | POINT(0 0 1)
{1,1,3} | POINT(0 1 0)
{1,1,4} | POINT(0 0 0)
{2,1,1} | POINT(0 0 0)
{2,1,2} | POINT(0 1 0)
{2,1,3} | POINT(1 1 0)
{2,1,4} | POINT(0 0 0)
(8 rows)
```

Si veda anche

[geometry_dump](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_Dump](#), [ST_GeometryN](#), [ST_NumGeometries](#)

8.4.8 ST_NumPoints

ST_NumPoints — Returns a set of `geometry_dump` rows for the segments in a geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_StartPoint**(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

A set-returning function (SRF) that extracts the segments of a geometry. It returns a set of `geometry_dump` rows, each containing a geometry (*geom* field) and an array of integers (*path* field).

- the *geom* field LINESTRINGs represent the segments of the supplied geometry.
- the *path* field (an `integer[]`) is an index enumerating the segment start point positions in the elements of the supplied geometry. The indices are 1-based. For example, for a LINESTRING the paths are {*i*} where *i* is the *n*th segment start point in the LINESTRING. For a POLYGON the paths are {*i*, *j*} where *i* is the ring number (1 is outer; inner rings follow) and *j* is the segment start point position in the ring.

Disponibilità: 2.0

-  This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).
-  This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi standard

```

SELECT path, ST_AsText (geom)
FROM (
    SELECT (ST_DumpSegments(g.geom)).*
    FROM (SELECT 'GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(
        LINESTRING(1 1, 3 3, 4 4),
        POLYGON((5 5, 6 6, 7 7, 5 5))
    )'::geometry AS geom
        ) AS g
    ) j;

```

path	│	st_astext
{1,1}	│	LINESTRING(1 1,3 3)
{1,2}	│	LINESTRING(3 3,4 4)
{2,1,1}	│	LINESTRING(5 5,6 6)
{2,1,2}	│	LINESTRING(6 6,7 7)
{2,1,3}	│	LINESTRING(7 7,5 5)

(5 rows)

Esempi con superfici poliedriche, TIN e triangoli

```

-- Triangle --
SELECT path, ST_AsText (geom)
FROM (
    SELECT (ST_DumpSegments(g.geom)).*
    FROM (SELECT 'TRIANGLE((
        0 0,
        0 9,
        9 0,
        0 0
    )'::geometry AS geom
        ) AS g
    ) j;

```

path	│	st_astext
{1,1}	│	LINESTRING(0 0,0 9)
{1,2}	│	LINESTRING(0 9,9 0)
{1,3}	│	LINESTRING(9 0,0 0)

(3 rows)

```

-- TIN --
SELECT path, ST_AsEWKT(geom)
FROM (
    SELECT (ST_DumpSegments(g.geom)).*
    FROM (SELECT 'TIN(((
        0 0 0,
        0 0 1,
        0 1 0,
        0 0 0
    ))), ((
        0 0 0,
        0 1 0,
        1 1 0,
        0 0 0
    ))
    )'::geometry AS geom

```

```

) AS g
) j;

path      &#x2502;      st_asewkt
-----
{1,1,1} &#x2502; LINESTRING(0 0 0,0 0 1)
{1,1,2} &#x2502; LINESTRING(0 0 1,0 1 0)
{1,1,3} &#x2502; LINESTRING(0 1 0,0 0 0)
{2,1,1} &#x2502; LINESTRING(0 0 0,0 1 0)
{2,1,2} &#x2502; LINESTRING(0 1 0,1 1 0)
{2,1,3} &#x2502; LINESTRING(1 1 0,0 0 0)
(6 rows)

```

Si veda anche

[geometry_dump](#), [ST_GeomCollFromText](#), [ST_Dump](#), [ST_NumInteriorRing](#),

8.4.9 ST_NRings

ST_NRings — Returns a set of `geometry_dump` rows for the exterior and interior rings of a Polygon.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ExteriorRing**(geometry a_polygon);

Descrizione

A set-returning function (SRF) that extracts the rings of a polygon. It returns a set of [geometry_dump](#) rows, each containing a geometry (*geom* field) and an array of integers (*path* field).

The *geom* field contains each ring as a POLYGON. The *path* field is an integer array of length 1 containing the polygon ring index. The exterior ring (shell) has index 0. The interior rings (holes) have indices of 1 and higher.



Note

Non funzionerà per i MULTIPOLYGON. Da utilizzare assieme a ST_Dump per i MULTIPOLYGON

Availability: PostGIS 1.1.3. Requires PostgreSQL 7.3 or higher.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

General form of query.

```

SELECT polyTable.field1, polyTable.field1,
       (ST_DumpRings(polyTable.geom)).geom As geom
FROM polyTable;

```

A polygon with a single hole.

```

SELECT path, ST_AsEWKT(geom) As geom
FROM ST_DumpRings(
    ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYGON((-8149064 5133092 1,-8149064 5132986 1,-8148996 5132839 1,-8148972 5132767 1,-8148958 5132508 1,-8148941 5132466 1,-8148924 5132394 1,-8148903 5132210 1,-8148930 5131967 1,-8148992 5131978 1,-8149237 5132093 1,-8149404 5132211 1,-8149647 5132310 1,-8149757 5132394 1,-8150305 5132788 1,-8149064 5133092 1),(-8149362 5132394 1,-8149446 5132501 1,-8149548 5132597 1,-8149695 5132675 1,-8149362 5132394 1))')
) as foo;

```

path	geom
{0}	POLYGON((-8149064 5133092 1,-8149064 5132986 1,-8148996 5132839 1,-8148972 5132767 1,-8148958 5132508 1,-8148941 5132466 1,-8148924 5132394 1,-8148903 5132210 1,-8148930 5131967 1,-8148992 5131978 1,-8149237 5132093 1,-8149404 5132211 1,-8149647 5132310 1,-8149757 5132394 1,-8150305 5132788 1,-8149064 5133092 1))
{1}	POLYGON((-8149362 5132394 1,-8149446 5132501 1,-8149548 5132597 1,-8149695 5132675 1,-8149362 5132394 1))

Si veda anche

[geometry_dump](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_Dump](#), [ST_GeometryN](#), [ST_NumGeometries](#)

8.4.10 ST_EndPoint

ST_EndPoint — Returns the last point of a LineString or CircularLineString.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Envelope**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

Restituisce l'ultimo punto di una geometria **LINESTRING** come **POINT** o **NULL** se il parametro di input non è una **LINESTRING**.



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.1.4



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Note



Modifica: La versione 2.0.0 non funziona più con geometrie singole di stringhe multilinea. Nelle versioni precedenti di PostGIS una stringa multilinea con una sola linea avrebbe funzionato tranquillamente con questa funzione, restituendo il punto di inizio. Nella versione 2.0.0 la funzione restituisce **NULL** come per qualsiasi altra stringa multilinea. Il comportamento precedente non era documentato, ma le persone che presumevano di avere i dati memorizzati come **LINESTRING** potrebbero trovare che questi ora restituiscono il valore **NULL**.

Esempi

End point of a LineString

```
postgis=# SELECT ST_AsText(ST_EndPoint('LINESTRING(1 1, 2 2, 3 3)::geometry));
      st_astext
-----
POINT(3 3)
```

End point of a non-LineString is NULL

```
SELECT ST_EndPoint('POINT(1 1)::geometry') IS NULL AS is_null;
      is_null
-----
t
```

End point of a 3D LineString

```
--3d endpoint
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_EndPoint('LINESTRING(1 1 2, 1 2 3, 0 0 5)'));
      st_asewkt
-----
POINT(0 0 5)
```

End point of a CircularString

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_EndPoint('CIRCULARSTRING(5 2,-3 1.999999, -2 1, -4 2, 6 3)::geometry')) ←
;
      st_astext
-----
POINT(6 3)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_PointN](#), [ST_StartPoint](#)

8.4.11 ST_Envelope

ST_Envelope — Returns a geometry representing the bounding box of a geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Envelope**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

Returns the double-precision (float8) minimum bounding box for the supplied geometry, as a geometry. The polygon is defined by the corner points of the bounding box ((MINX, MINY), (MINX, MAXY), (MAXX, MAXY), (MAXX, MINY), (MINX, MINY)). (PostGIS will add a ZMIN/ZMAX coordinate as well).

I casi degeneri (linee verticali, punti) restituiranno una geometria di dimensione inferiore al POLYGON, cioè POINT o LINESTRING.

Disponibilità: il comportamento nella 1.5.0 è stato cambiato per dare in uscita numeri in precisione doppia anziché float4



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.1



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.15

Esempi

```

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Envelope('POINT(1 3)::geometry'));
      st_astext
-----
POINT(1 3)
(1 row)

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Envelope('LINESTRING(0 0, 1 3)::geometry'));
      st_astext
-----
POLYGON((0 0,0 3,1 3,1 0,0 0))
(1 row)

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Envelope('POLYGON((0 0, 0 1, 1.0000001 1, 1.0000001 0, 0 0))::geometry' ↵
));
      st_astext
-----
POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1.00000011920929 1,1.00000011920929 0,0 0))
(1 row)
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Envelope('POLYGON((0 0, 0 1, 1.0000000001 1, 1.0000000001 0, 0 0)):: ↵
geometry'));
      st_astext
-----
POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1.00000011920929 1,1.00000011920929 0,0 0))
(1 row)

SELECT Box3D(geom), Box2D(geom), ST_AsText(ST_Envelope(geom)) As envelopewkt
FROM (SELECT 'POLYGON((0 0, 0 1000012333334.34545678, 1.0000001 1, 1.0000001 0, 0 ↵
0))::geometry As geom) As foo;

```

*Envelope of a point and linestring.*

```

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Envelope(
    ST_Collect(
        ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(55 75,125 150)'),
        ST_Point(20, 80)
    )
));

```

```

                                )) As wktenv;
wktenv
-----
POLYGON((20 75,20 150,125 150,125 75,20 75))

```

Si veda anche

[Box2D](#), [Box3D](#), [ST_OrientedEnvelope](#)

8.4.12 ST_ExteriorRing

ST_ExteriorRing — Returns a LineString representing the exterior ring of a Polygon.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ExteriorRing**(geometry a_polygon);

Descrizione

Restituisce una **LINestring** che rappresenta l'anello esterno per una geometria **POLYGON**. Restituisce **NULL** se la geometria non è un poligono. Non funziona con **MULTIPOLYGON**



Note

Non funzionerà per i **MULTIPOLYGON**. Da utilizzare assieme a **ST_Dump** per i **MULTIPOLYGON**



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). 2.1.5.1



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.2.3, 8.3.3



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```

--Se avete una tabella di poligoni:
SELECT gid, ST_ExteriorRing(the_geom) AS ering
FROM sometable;

--Se avete una tabella MULTIPOLYGON
--e volete riottenere un MULTILINESTRING composto dagli anelli esteriori mposed of the ←
  exterior rings of each polygon
SELECT gid, ST_Collect(ST_ExteriorRing(the_geom)) AS erings
      FROM (SELECT gid, (ST_Dump(the_geom)).geom As the_geom
            FROM sometable) As foo
GROUP BY gid;

--Esempio 3d
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(
  ST_ExteriorRing(
    ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYGON((0 0 1, 1 1 1, 1 2 1, 1 1 1, 0 0 1))')
  )
);

```

```
st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(0 0 1,1 1 1,1 2 1,1 1 1,0 0 1)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_InteriorRingN](#), [ST_Boundary](#), [ST_NumInteriorRings](#)

8.4.13 ST_GeometryN

ST_GeometryN — Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore **ST_Geometry**.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_GeometryN**(geometry geomA, integer n);

Descrizione

Restituisce la geometria numero N (a partire da 1) se la geometria è una **GEOMETRYCOLLECTION**, **(MULTI)POINT**, **(MULTI)LINES**, **MULTICURVE** o **(MULTI)POLYGON**, **POLYHEDRALSURFACE**. Altrimenti restituisce il valore **NULL**.



Note

L'indice parte da 1, come per le specifiche OGC a partire dalla versione 0.8.0. Le precedenti versioni invece implementavano un indice a partire da zero.



Note

Se volete estrarre tutte le geometria, **ST_Dump** è più efficiente e funziona anche nel caso di geometrie singole.

Migliorato: Nella 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche, i triangoli e i TIN.

Changed: 2.0.0 Prior versions would return **NULL** for singular geometries. This was changed to return the geometry for **ST_GeometryN(...,1)** case.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 9.1.5



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Esempi standard

```
--Extracting a subset of points from a 3d multipoint
SELECT n, ST_AsEWKT(ST_GeometryN(geom, n)) As geomewkt
FROM (
VALUES (ST_GeomFromEWKT('MULTIPOINT(1 2 7, 3 4 7, 5 6 7, 8 9 10)') ),
( ST_GeomFromEWKT('MULTICURVE(CIRCULARSTRING(2.5 2.5,4.5 2.5, 3.5 3.5), (10 11, 12 11))') )
)As foo(geom)
CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,100) n
WHERE n <= ST_NumGeometries(geom);
```

n	geomewkt
1	POINT(1 2 7)
2	POINT(3 4 7)
3	POINT(5 6 7)
4	POINT(8 9 10)
1	CIRCULARSTRING(2.5 2.5,4.5 2.5,3.5 3.5)
2	LINESTRING(10 11,12 11)

```
--Extracting all geometries (useful when you want to assign an id)
SELECT gid, n, ST_GeometryN(geom, n)
FROM sometable CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,100) n
WHERE n <= ST_NumGeometries(geom);
```

Esempi con superfici poliedriche, TIN e triangoli

```
-- Polyhedral surface example
-- Break a Polyhedral surface into its faces
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_GeometryN(p_geom,3)) As geom_ewkt
FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYHEDRALSURFACE(
((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)),
((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)),
((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)),
((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)),
((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1))
)') AS p_geom ) AS a;
```

geom_ewkt
POLYGON((0 0 0,1 0 0,1 0 1,0 0 1,0 0 0))

```
-- TIN --
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_GeometryN(geom,2)) as wkt
FROM
(SELECT
ST_GeomFromEWKT('TIN (((
0 0 0,
0 0 1,
0 1 0,
0 0 0
)), ((
0 0 0,
0 1 0,
1 1 0,
0 0 0
)))
```

```

        )') AS geom
    ) AS g;
-- result --
          wkt
-----
TRIANGLE((0 0 0,0 1 0,1 1 0,0 0 0))

```

Si veda anche

[ST_Dump](#), [ST_NumGeometries](#)

8.4.14 ST_GeometryType

ST_GeometryType — Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore **ST_Geometry**.

Synopsis

text **ST_GeometryType**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

Restituisce il tipo di geometria come stringa. P. es.: 'ST_LineString', 'ST_Polygon', 'ST_MultiPolygon' ecc. Questa funzione differisce da **GeometryType(geometry)** per il prefisso ST che viene restituito, così come per il fatto che non indica se la geometria è misurata.

Miglioramento: nella versione 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche.



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.4



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```

SELECT ST_GeometryType(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(77.29 29.07,77.42 29.26,77.27 29.31,77.29 29.07)'));
--risultato
ST_LineString

```

```

SELECT ST_GeometryType(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYHEDRALSURFACE( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)),
((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)),
((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1))
) )'));
--result
ST_PolyhedralSurface

```

```

SELECT ST_GeometryType(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYHEDRALSURFACE( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)),
    ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)),
    ((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
    ((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1))
  ) )');
--result
ST_PolyhedralSurface

```

```

SELECT ST_GeometryType(geom) as result
FROM
  (SELECT
    ST_GeomFromEWKT('TIN (((
      0 0 0,
      0 0 1,
      0 1 0,
      0 0 0
    )), ((
      0 0 0,
      0 1 0,
      1 1 0,
      0 0 0
    ))
  )') AS geom
) AS g;
result
-----
ST_Tin

```

Si veda anche

[GeometryType](#)

8.4.15 ST_HasArc

ST_HasArc — Tests if a geometry contains a circular arc

Synopsis

boolean **ST_IsEmpty**(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

Restituisce TRUE se la geometria è una geometrycollection, un poligono o un punto vuoto, ecc.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_HasArc(ST_Collect('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4, 5 6)', 'CIRCULARSTRING(1 1, 2 3, 4 5, 6 6, 7, 5 6)'));
      st_hasarc
      -
      t
```

Si veda anche

[ST_CurveToLine](#), [ST_PointN](#)

8.4.16 ST_InteriorRingN

ST_InteriorRingN — Returns the Nth interior ring (hole) of a Polygon.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_InteriorRingN**(geometry a_polygon, integer n);

Descrizione

Restituisce una **LINESTRING** che rappresenta l'anello esterno per una geometria **POLYGON**. Restituisce **NULL** se la geometria non è un poligono. Non funziona con **MULTIPOLYGON**

**Note**

Non funzionerà per i **MULTIPOLYGON**. Da utilizzare assieme a **ST_Dump** per i **MULTIPOLYGON**



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.2.6, 8.3.5



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_InteriorRingN(the_geom, 1)) As the_geom
FROM (SELECT ST_BuildArea(
         ST_Collect(ST_Buffer(ST_Point(1,2), 20,3),
                   ST_Buffer(ST_Point(1, 2), 10,3))) As the_geom
       ) as foo
```

Si veda anche

[ST_ExteriorRing](#), [ST_M](#), [ST_X](#), [ST_Y](#), [ST_ZMax](#), [ST_ZMin](#)

8.4.17 ST_IsClosed

ST_IsClosed — Restituisce `TRUE` se il punto iniziale e quello finale di `LINESTRING` coincidono. Per le superfici poliedriche indica una superficie chiusa (volumetrica).

Synopsis

boolean **ST_IsClosed**(geometry g);

Descrizione

Restituisce `TRUE` se il punto iniziale e quello finale di `LINESTRING` coincidono. Per le superfici poliedriche indicase la superficie è un'area (aperta) o un volume (chiusa).



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.1.5, 9.3.3



Note

SQL-MM definisce il risultato di `ST_IsClosed(NULL)` come 0, mentre PostGIS restituisce `NULL`.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Miglioramento: nella versione 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi con Stringhe di linee e punti

```
postgis=# SELECT ST_IsClosed('LINESTRING(0 0, 1 1)::geometry');
st_isclosed
-----
f
(1 row)

postgis=# SELECT ST_IsClosed('LINESTRING(0 0, 0 1, 1 1, 0 0)::geometry');
st_isclosed
-----
t
(1 row)

postgis=# SELECT ST_IsClosed('MULTILINESTRING((0 0, 0 1, 1 1, 0 0),(0 0, 1 1))::geometry');
st_isclosed
-----
f
(1 row)

postgis=# SELECT ST_IsClosed('POINT(0 0)::geometry');
st_isclosed
-----
t
```

```
(1 row)

postgis=# SELECT ST_IsClosed('MULTIPOINT((0 0), (1 1))'::geometry);
 st_isclosed
-----
 t
(1 row)
```

Esempi con superfici poliedriche

```
-- A cube --
SELECT ST_IsClosed(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYHEDRALSURFACE( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 ←
1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)),
((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0) ←
),
((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1) ←
) )''));

 st_isclosed
-----
 t

-- Same as cube but missing a side --
SELECT ST_IsClosed(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYHEDRALSURFACE( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 ←
0)),
((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0) ←
),
((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)) )''));

 st_isclosed
-----
 f
```

Si veda anche

[ST_IsRing](#)

8.4.18 ST_IsCollection

ST_IsCollection — Restituisce TRUE se la geometria è una geometrycollection, un poligono o un punto vuoto, ecc.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_IsCollection**(geometry g);

Descrizione

Restituisce TRUE se il tipo di geometria è uno tra:

- GEOMETRYCOLLECTION

- MULTI{POINT,POLYGON,LINestring,CURVE,SURFACE}
- COMPOUNDCURVE

**Note**

Questa funzione analizza il tipo di geometria. Significa che restituirà `TRUE` sulle collezioni che sono vuote o contengono un singolo elemento.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```
postgis=# SELECT ST_IsCollection('LINestring(0 0, 1 1)::geometry');
st_iscollection
-----
f
(1 row)

postgis=# SELECT ST_IsCollection('MULTIPOINT EMPTY)::geometry');
st_iscollection
-----
t
(1 row)

postgis=# SELECT ST_IsCollection('MULTIPOINT((0 0))::geometry');
st_iscollection
-----
t
(1 row)

postgis=# SELECT ST_IsCollection('MULTIPOINT((0 0), (42 42))::geometry');
st_iscollection
-----
t
(1 row)

postgis=# SELECT ST_IsCollection('GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POINT(0 0))::geometry');
st_iscollection
-----
t
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_NumGeometries](#)

8.4.19 ST_IsEmpty

`ST_IsEmpty` — Tests if a geometry is empty.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_IsEmpty**(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

Restituisce TRUE se la Geometry è una geometria vuota. Se è TRUE, allora questa Geometry rappresenta una geometria vuota (una collezione, un poligono, un punto, ecc.)



Note

SQL-MM definisce il risultato di ST_IsEmpty(NULL) come 0, mentre PostGIS restituisce NULL.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.1



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.7



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



Warning

Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions of PostGIS ST_GeomFromText('GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(EMPTY)') was allowed. This is now illegal in PostGIS 2.0.0 to better conform with SQL/MM standards

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_IsEmpty(ST_GeomFromText('GEOMETRYCOLLECTION EMPTY'));
st_isempty
-----
t
(1 row)

SELECT ST_IsEmpty(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON EMPTY'));
st_isempty
-----
t
(1 row)

SELECT ST_IsEmpty(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((1 2, 3 4, 5 6, 1 2))'));
st_isempty
-----
f
(1 row)

SELECT ST_IsEmpty(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((1 2, 3 4, 5 6, 1 2))')) = false;
?column?
-----
t
(1 row)

SELECT ST_IsEmpty(ST_GeomFromText('CIRCULARSTRING EMPTY'));
st_isempty
-----
t
(1 row)
```

8.4.20 ST_IsPolygonCCW

ST_IsPolygonCCW — Tests if Polygons have exterior rings oriented counter-clockwise and interior rings oriented clockwise.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_IsPolygonCCW** (geometry geom);

Descrizione

Returns true if all polygonal components of the input geometry use a counter-clockwise orientation for their exterior ring, and a clockwise direction for all interior rings.

Returns true if the geometry has no polygonal components.



Note

Closed linestrings are not considered polygonal components, so you would still get a true return by passing a single closed linestring no matter its orientation.



Note

If a polygonal geometry does not use reversed orientation for interior rings (i.e., if one or more interior rings are oriented in the same direction as an exterior ring) then both **ST_IsPolygonCW** and **ST_IsPolygonCCW** will return false.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports M coordinates.

Si veda anche

[ST_ForcePolygonCW](#) , [ST_ForcePolygonCCW](#) , [ST_IsPolygonCW](#)

8.4.21 ST_IsPolygonCW

ST_IsPolygonCW — Tests if Polygons have exterior rings oriented clockwise and interior rings oriented counter-clockwise.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_IsPolygonCW** (geometry geom);

Descrizione

Returns true if all polygonal components of the input geometry use a clockwise orientation for their exterior ring, and a counter-clockwise direction for all interior rings.

Returns true if the geometry has no polygonal components.

**Note**

Closed linestrings are not considered polygonal components, so you would still get a true return by passing a single closed linestring no matter its orientation.

**Note**

If a polygonal geometry does not use reversed orientation for interior rings (i.e., if one or more interior rings are oriented in the same direction as an exterior ring) then both `ST_IsPolygonCW` and `ST_IsPolygonCCW` will return false.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports M coordinates.

Si veda anche

[ST_ForcePolygonCW](#) , [ST_ForcePolygonCCW](#) , [ST_IsPolygonCW](#)

8.4.22 ST_IsRing

`ST_IsRing` — Tests if a LineString is closed and simple.

Synopsis

boolean **`ST_IsRing`**(geometry g);

Descrizione

Restituisce TRUE se questa LINESTRING è sia **`ST_IsClosed`** (`ST_StartPoint ((g)) ~= ST_Endpoint ((g))`) che **`ST_IsSimple`** (non interseca se stessa).



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). 2.1.5.1



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.1.6

**Note**

SQL-MM defines the result of `ST_IsRing (NULL)` to be 0, while PostGIS returns NULL.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_IsRing(the_geom), ST_IsClosed(the_geom), ST_IsSimple(the_geom)
FROM (SELECT 'LINESTRING(0 0, 0 1, 1 1, 1 0, 0 0)::geometry AS the_geom) AS foo;
 st_isring | st_isclosed | st_issimple
-----+-----+-----
t          | t           | t
(1 row)
```

```
SELECT ST_IsRing(the_geom), ST_IsClosed(the_geom), ST_IsSimple(the_geom)
FROM (SELECT 'LINESTRING(0 0, 0 1, 1 0, 1 1, 0 0)::geometry AS the_geom) AS foo;
 st_isring | st_isclosed | st_issimple
-----+-----+-----
f          | t           | f
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_IsClosed](#), [ST_IsSimple](#), [ST_StartPoint](#), [ST_EndPoint](#)

8.4.23 ST_IsSimple

ST_IsSimple — Tests if a geometry has no points of self-intersection or self-tangency.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_IsSimple**(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

Returns true if this Geometry has no anomalous geometric points, such as self-intersection or self-tangency. For more information on the OGC's definition of geometry simplicity and validity, refer to "[Ensuring OpenGIS compliancy of geometries](#)"



Note

SQL-MM defines the result of `ST_IsSimple(NULL)` to be 0, while PostGIS returns NULL.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.1



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.8



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_IsSimple(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((1 2, 3 4, 5 6, 1 2))'));
 st_issimple
-----
t
(1 row)

SELECT ST_IsSimple(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 1,2 2,2 3.5,1 3,1 2,2 1)'));
 st_issimple
-----
f
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_IsValid](#)

8.4.24 ST_M

ST_M — Returns the M coordinate of a Point.

Synopsis

```
float ST_M(geometry a_point);
```

Descrizione

Restituisce la coordinata X del punto, o NULL se non disponibile. L'input deve essere un punto.



Note

This is not (yet) part of the OGC spec, but is listed here to complete the point coordinate extractor function list.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_M(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINT(1 2 3 4)'));
 st_m
-----
      4
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_X](#), [ST_Y](#), [ST_Z](#)

8.4.25 ST_MemSize

ST_MemSize — Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.

Synopsis

```
integer ST_NRings(geometry geomA);
```


Descrizione

Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.

This complements the PostgreSQL built-in [database object functions](#) `pg_column_size`, `pg_size_pretty`, `pg_relation_size`, `pg_total_relation_size`.

Note



`pg_relation_size` which gives the byte size of a table may return byte size lower than `ST_MemSize`. This is because `pg_relation_size` does not add toasted table contribution and large geometries are stored in TOAST tables.
`pg_total_relation_size` - includes, the table, the toasted tables, and the indexes.
`pg_column_size` returns how much space a geometry would take in a column considering compression, so may be lower than `ST_MemSize`

- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✔ This method supports Circular Strings and Curves
- ✔ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.
- ✔ This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Changed: 2.2.0 name changed to `ST_MemSize` to follow naming convention.

Esempi

```
--Return how much byte space Boston takes up in our Mass data set
SELECT pg_size_pretty(SUM(ST_MemSize(geom))) as totgeomsum,
pg_size_pretty(SUM(CASE WHEN town = 'BOSTON' THEN ST_MemSize(geom) ELSE 0 END)) As bossum,
CAST(SUM(CASE WHEN town = 'BOSTON' THEN ST_MemSize(geom) ELSE 0 END)*1.00 /
      SUM(ST_MemSize(geom))*100 As numeric(10,2)) As perbos
FROM towns;

totgeomsum          bossum          perbos
-----
1522 kB              30 kB              1.99

SELECT ST_MemSize(ST_GeomFromText('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415,220227 150505,220227 150406)'));

---
73

--What percentage of our table is taken up by just the geometry
SELECT pg_total_relation_size('public.neighborhoods') As fulltable_size, sum(ST_MemSize(geom)) As geomsize,
sum(ST_MemSize(geom))*1.00/pg_total_relation_size('public.neighborhoods')*100 As pergeom
FROM neighborhoods;
fulltable_size geomsize pergeom
-----
262144          96238          36.71188354492187500000
```

8.4.26 ST_NDims

ST_NDims — Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.

Synopsis

integer **ST_NDims**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

Returns the coordinate dimension of the geometry. PostGIS supports 2 - (x,y) , 3 - (x,y,z) or 2D with measure - x,y,m, and 4 - 3D with measure space x,y,z,m



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_NDims(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 1)')) As d2point,
       ST_NDims(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINT(1 1 2)')) As d3point,
       ST_NDims(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINTM(1 1 0.5)')) As d2pointm;
```

```

      d2point | d3point | d2pointm
-----+-----+-----
      2      |      3      |      3
```

Si veda anche

[ST_CoordDim](#), [ST_Dimension](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#)

8.4.27 ST_NPoints

ST_NPoints — Returns the number of points (vertices) in a geometry.

Synopsis

integer **ST_NPoints**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

Return the number of points in a geometry. Works for all geometries.

Miglioramento: nella versione 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche.

**Note**

Prior to 1.3.4, this function crashes if used with geometries that contain CURVES. This is fixed in 1.3.4+



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_NPoints(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(77.29 29.07,77.42 29.26,77.27 29.31,77.29 29.07)'));
--result
4

--Poligono nello spazio 3D
SELECT ST_NPoints(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(77.29 29.07 1,77.42 29.26 0,77.27 29.31 -1,77.29 29.07 3)'));
--result
4
```

Si veda anche[ST_NumPoints](#)**8.4.28 ST_NRings**

ST_NRings — Returns the number of rings in a polygonal geometry.

Synopsis

integer **ST_NRings**(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

If the geometry is a polygon or multi-polygon returns the number of rings. Unlike NumInteriorRings, it counts the outer rings as well.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_NRings(the_geom) As Nrings, ST_NumInteriorRings(the_geom) As ninterrings
FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((1 2, 3 4, 5 6, 1 2))') As the_geom) As foo;
```

nrings	ninterrings
1	0

(1 row)

Si veda anche[ST_NumInteriorRings](#)**8.4.29 ST_NumGeometries**

ST_NumGeometries — Restituisce TRUE se la geometria è una geometrycollection, un poligono o un punto vuoto, ecc.

Synopsis

integer **ST_NumGeometries**(geometry geom);

Descrizione

Returns the number of Geometries. If geometry is a GEOMETRYCOLLECTION (or MULTI*) return the number of geometries, for single geometries will return 1, otherwise return NULL.

Migliorato: Nella 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche, i triangoli e i TIN.

Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions this would return NULL if the geometry was not a collection/MULTI type. 2.0.0+ now returns 1 for single geometries e.g POLYGON, LINESTRING, POINT.



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 9.1.4



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Esempi

```
--Prior versions would have returned NULL for this -- in 2.0.0 this returns 1
SELECT ST_NumGeometries(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(77.29 29.07,77.42 29.26,77.27 29.31,77.29 29.07)'));
--result
1

--Geometry Collection Example - multis count as one geom in a collection
SELECT ST_NumGeometries(ST_GeomFromEWKT('GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(MULTIPOINT(-2 3 , -2 2),
LINESTRING(5 5 ,10 10),
POLYGON((-7 4.2,-7.1 5,-7.1 4.3,-7 4.2)))'));
--result
3
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeometryN](#), [ST_Multi](#)

8.4.30 ST_NumInteriorRings

ST_NumInteriorRings — Returns the number of interior rings (holes) of a Polygon.

Synopsis

integer **ST_NumInteriorRings**(geometry a_polygon);

Descrizione

Return the number of interior rings of a polygon geometry. Return NULL if the geometry is not a polygon.



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.2.5

Changed: 2.0.0 - in prior versions it would allow passing a MULTIPOLYGON, returning the number of interior rings of first POLYGON.

Esempi

```
--If you have a regular polygon
SELECT gid, field1, field2, ST_NumInteriorRings(geom) AS numholes
FROM sometable;

--If you have multipolygons
--And you want to know the total number of interior rings in the MULTIPOLYGON
SELECT gid, field1, field2, SUM(ST_NumInteriorRings(geom)) AS numholes
FROM (SELECT gid, field1, field2, (ST_Dump(geom)).geom As geom
      FROM sometable) As foo
GROUP BY gid, field1, field2;
```

Si veda anche

[ST_NumInteriorRing](#), [ST_PointN](#)

8.4.31 ST_NumInteriorRing

ST_NumInteriorRing — Returns the number of interior rings (holes) of a Polygon. Alias for **ST_NumInteriorRings**

Synopsis

integer **ST_NumInteriorRing**(geometry a_polygon);

Si veda anche

[ST_NumInteriorRings](#), [ST_PointN](#)

8.4.32 ST_NumPatches

ST_NumPatches — Return the number of faces on a Polyhedral Surface. Will return null for non-polyhedral geometries.

Synopsis

integer **ST_NumPatches**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

Return the number of faces on a Polyhedral Surface. Will return null for non-polyhedral geometries. This is an alias for **ST_NumGeometries** to support MM naming. Faster to use **ST_NumGeometries** if you don't care about MM convention.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: ?



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_NumPatches(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYHEDRALSURFACE( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0) ←
    0)),
    ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0) ←
    ),
    ((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
    ((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1) ←
    ) )' ));
--result
6
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_NumGeometries](#)

8.4.33 ST_NumPoints

ST_NumPoints — Returns the number of points in a **LineString** or **CircularString**.

Synopsis

integer **ST_NumPoints**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

Return the number of points in an **ST_LineString** or **ST_CircularString** value. Prior to 1.4 only works with linestrings as the specs state. From 1.4 forward this is an alias for **ST_NPoints** which returns number of vertexes for not just linestrings. Consider using **ST_NPoints** instead which is multi-purpose and works with many geometry types.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.2.4

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_NumPoints(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(77.29 29.07,77.42 29.26,77.27 29.31,77.29 29.07)')) ;
--result
4
```

Si veda anche

[ST_NPoints](#)

8.4.34 ST_PatchN

ST_PatchN — Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore **ST_Geometry**.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_PatchN**(geometry geomA, integer n);

Descrizione

Returns the 1-based Nth geometry (face) if the geometry is a POLYHEDRALSURFACE or POLYHEDRALSURFACEM. Otherwise, returns NULL. This returns the same answer as ST_GeometryN for PolyhedralSurfaces. Using ST_GeometryN is faster.



Note
L'indice parte da 1.



Note
Se volete estrarre tutte le geometria, ST_Dump è più efficiente e funziona anche nel caso di geometrie singole.

Disponibilità: 2.0

- ✓ This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: ?
- ✓ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✓ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
--Extract the 2nd face of the polyhedral surface
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_PatchN(geom, 2)) As geomewkt
FROM (
VALUES (ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYHEDRALSURFACE( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)),
((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)),
((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1)) )' )) ) ←
      As foo(geom);

      geomewkt
-----+-----
POLYGON((0 0 0,0 1 0,1 1 0,1 0 0,0 0 0))
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_Dump](#), [ST_GeometryN](#), [ST_NumGeometries](#)

8.4.35 ST_PointN

ST_PointN — Returns the Nth point in the first LineString or circular LineString in a geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_PointN**(geometry a_linestring, integer n);

Descrizione

Return the Nth point in a single linestring or circular linestring in the geometry. Negative values are counted backwards from the end of the LineString, so that -1 is the last point. Returns NULL if there is no linestring in the geometry.



Note

Index is 1-based as for OGC specs since version 0.8.0. Backward indexing (negative index) is not in OGC Previous versions implemented this as 0-based instead.



Note

If you want to get the Nth point of each LineString in a MultiLineString, use in conjunction with ST_Dump



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.2.5, 7.3.5



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



Note

Changed: 2.0.0 no longer works with single geometry multilinestrings. In older versions of PostGIS -- a single line multilinestring would work happily with this function and return the start point. In 2.0.0 it just returns NULL like any other multilinestring.

Changed: 2.3.0 : negative indexing available (-1 is last point)

Esempi

```
-- Extract all POINTs from a LINESTRING
SELECT ST_AsText(
  ST_PointN(
    column1,
    generate_series(1, ST_NPoints(column1))
  ))
FROM ( VALUES ('LINESTRING(0 0, 1 1, 2 2)::geometry') AS foo;

st_astext
-----
POINT(0 0)
POINT(1 1)
POINT(2 2)
(3 rows)

--Example circular string
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_PointN(ST_GeomFromText('CIRCULARSTRING(1 2, 3 2, 1 2)'), 2));

st_astext
-----
POINT(3 2)
(1 row)
```



```
SELECT ST_AsText(f)
FROM ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0 0, 1 1 1, 2 2 2)') AS g
,ST_PointN(g, -2) AS f; -- 1 based index

      st_astext
-----
POINT Z (1 1 1)
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche[ST_NPoints](#)**8.4.36 ST_Points**

ST_Points — Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Points**(geometry geom);

Descrizione

Returns a MultiPoint containing all the coordinates of a geometry. Does not remove points that are repeated in the geometry, including the start and end points of ring geometries. (If this behavior is undesired, duplicates may be removed using [ST_RemovePoint](#)).

To obtain information about the position of each coordinate in the parent geometry use [ST_NumPoints](#).

M and Z coordinates will be preserved if present.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Availability: 2.3.0

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Points('POLYGON Z ((30 10 4,10 30 5,40 40 6, 30 10))'));

--result
MULTIPOINT Z (30 10 4,10 30 5,40 40 6, 30 10 4)
```

Si veda anche[ST_RemovePoint](#), [ST_PointN](#)**8.4.37 ST_StartPoint**

ST_StartPoint — Returns the first point of a LineString.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_StartPoint**(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

Returns the first point of a **LINestring** or **CIRCULARLINestring** geometry as a **POINT**. Returns **NULL** if the input is not a **LINestring** or **CIRCULARLINestring**.



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.1.3



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Note



Enhanced: 3.2.0 returns a point for all geometries. Prior behavior returns **NULLs** if input was not a **LineString**.

Modifica: La versione 2.0.0 non funziona più con geometrie singole di stringhe multilinea. Nelle versioni precedenti di PostGIS una stringa multilinea con una sola linea avrebbe funzionato tranquillamente con questa funzione, restituendo il punto di inizio. Nella versione 2.0.0 la funzione restituisce **NULL** come per qualsiasi altra stringa multilinea. Il comportamento precedente non era documentato, ma le persone che presumevano di avere i dati memorizzati come **LINestring** potrebbero trovare che questi ora restituiscono il valore **NULL**.

Esempi

Start point of a **LineString**

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_StartPoint('LINestring(0 1, 0 2)::geometry'));
 st_astext
-----
POINT(0 1)
```

Start point of a non-**LineString** is **NULL**

```
SELECT ST_StartPoint('POINT(0 1)::geometry') IS NULL AS is_null;
 is_null
-----
t
```

Start point of a 3D **LineString**

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_StartPoint('LINestring(0 1 1, 0 2 2)::geometry'));
 st_asewkt
-----
POINT(0 1 1)
```

Start point of a **CircularString**

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_StartPoint('CIRCULARSTRING(5 2,-3 1.999999, -2 1, -4 2, 6 3)::geometry ←
));
 st_astext
-----
POINT(5 2)
```

Si veda anche

ST_EndPoint, **ST_PointN**

8.4.38 ST_Summary

ST_Summary — Returns a text summary of the contents of a geometry.

Synopsis

text **ST_Summary**(geometry g);
text **ST_Summary**(geography g);

Descrizione

Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.

Flags shown square brackets after the geometry type have the following meaning:

- M: has M coordinate
- Z: has Z coordinate
- B: has a cached bounding box
- G: is geodetic (geography)
- S: has spatial reference system



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Availability: 1.2.2

Enhanced: 2.0.0 added support for geography

Enhanced: 2.1.0 S flag to denote if has a known spatial reference system

Enhanced: 2.2.0 Added support for TIN and Curves

Esempi

```
=# SELECT ST_Summary(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 1 1)')) as geom,
          ST_Summary(ST_GeogFromText('POLYGON((0 0, 1 1, 1 2, 1 1, 0 0))')) geog;
          geom              |          geog
-----+-----
  LineString[B] with 2 points | Polygon[BGS] with 1 rings
                           | ring 0 has 5 points
                           :
(1 row)

=# SELECT ST_Summary(ST_GeogFromText('LINESTRING(0 0 1, 1 1 1)')) As geog_line,
          ST_Summary(ST_GeomFromText('SRID=4326;POLYGON((0 0 1, 1 1 2, 1 2 3, 1 1 1, 0 0 1)) ←
          ')) As geom_poly;
;
          geog_line              |          geom_poly
-----+-----
  LineString[ZBGS] with 2 points | Polygon[ZBS] with 1 rings
                           :   ring 0 has 5 points
                           :
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[PostGIS_DropBBox](#), [PostGIS_AddBBox](#), [ST_Force3DM](#), [ST_Force3DZ](#), [ST_Force2D](#), [geography](#)
[ST_IsValid](#), [ST_IsValidReason](#), [ST_IsValidDetail](#)

8.4.39 ST_X

ST_X — Returns the X coordinate of a Point.

Synopsis

```
float ST_X(geometry a_point);
```

Descrizione

Restituisce la coordinata X del punto, o NULL se non disponibile. L'input deve essere un punto.

**Note**

To get the minimum and maximum X value of geometry coordinates use the functions [ST_XMin](#) and [ST_XMax](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 6.1.3



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_X(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINT(1 2 3 4)'));
 st_x
-----
      1
(1 row)

SELECT ST_Y(ST_Centroid(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2 3 4, 1 1 1 1)')));
 st_y
-----
   1.5
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Centroid](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_M](#), [ST_XMax](#), [ST_XMin](#), [ST_Y](#), [ST_Z](#)

8.4.40 ST_Y

ST_Y — Returns the Y coordinate of a Point.

Synopsis

float **ST_Y**(geometry a_point);

Descrizione

Restituisce la coordinata X del punto, o NULL se non disponibile. L'input deve essere un punto.



Note

To get the minimum and maximum Y value of geometry coordinates use the functions **ST_YMin** and **ST_YMax**.



This method implements the **OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1**.



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 6.1.4



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_Y(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINT(1 2 3 4)'));
 st_y
-----
      2
(1 row)

SELECT ST_Y(ST_Centroid(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2 3 4, 1 1 1 1)')));
 st_y
-----
   1.5
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

ST_Centroid, **ST_GeomFromEWKT**, **ST_M**, **ST_X**, **ST_YMax**, **ST_YMin**, **ST_Z**

8.4.41 ST_Z

ST_Z — Returns the Z coordinate of a Point.

Synopsis

float **ST_Z**(geometry a_point);

Descrizione

Restituisce la coordinata X del punto, o NULL se non disponibile. L'input deve essere un punto.

**Note**

To get the minimum and maximum Z value of geometry coordinates use the functions [ST_ZMin](#) and [ST_ZMax](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_Z(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINT(1 2 3 4)'));
 st_z
-----
      3
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_M](#), [ST_X](#), [ST_Y](#), [ST_ZMax](#), [ST_ZMin](#)

8.4.42 ST_Zmflag

ST_Zmflag — Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.

Synopsis

```
smallint ST_Zmflag(geometry geomA);
```

Descrizione

Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.

Values are: 0 = 2D, 1 = 3D-M, 2 = 3D-Z, 3 = 4D.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```

SELECT ST_Zmflag(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)'));
st_zmflag
-----
0

SELECT ST_Zmflag(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRINGM(1 2 3, 3 4 3)'));
st_zmflag
-----
1

SELECT ST_Zmflag(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(1 2 3, 3 4 3, 5 6 3)'));
st_zmflag
-----
2

SELECT ST_Zmflag(ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINT(1 2 3 4)'));
st_zmflag
-----
3

```

Si veda anche

[ST_CoordDim](#), [ST_NDims](#), [ST_Dimension](#)

8.5 Geometry Editors

8.5.1 ST_AddPoint

ST_AddPoint — Add a point to a LineString.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_AddPoint**(geometry linestring, geometry point);

geometry **ST_AddPoint**(geometry linestring, geometry point, integer position);

Descrizione

Adds a point to a LineString before the index *position* (using a 0-based index). If the *position* parameter is omitted or is -1 the point is appended to the end of the LineString.

Disponibilità: 1.1.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

Add a point to the end of a 3D line

```

SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Translate(CAST('POINT(0 0 0)' As geometry), 5, 12,3));
st_asewkt
-----
POINT(5 12 3)

```

Guarantee all lines in a table are closed by adding the start point of each line to the end of the line only for those that are not closed.

```
UPDATE sometable
SET geom = ST_AddPoint(geom, ST_StartPoint(geom))
FROM sometable
WHERE ST_IsClosed(geom) = false;
```

Si veda anche

[ST_RemovePoint](#), [ST_SetPoint](#)

8.5.2 ST_CollectionExtract

ST_CollectionExtract — Given a geometry collection, returns a multi-geometry containing only elements of a specified type.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_CollectionHomogenize(geometry collection);
geometry ST_CollectionExtract(geometry collection, integer type);
```

Descrizione

Given a geometry collection, returns a homogeneous multi-geometry.

If the *type* is not specified, returns a multi-geometry containing only geometries of the highest dimension. So polygons are preferred over lines, which are preferred over points.

If the *type* is specified, returns a multi-geometry containing only that type. If there are no sub-geometries of the right type, an EMPTY geometry is returned. Only points, lines and polygons are supported. The type numbers are:

- 1 == POINT
- 2 == LINESTRING
- 3 == POLYGON

For atomic geometry inputs, the geometry is returned unchanged if the input type matches the requested type. Otherwise, the result is an EMPTY geometry of the specified type. If required, these can be converted to multi-geometries using [ST_Multi](#).



Warning

MultiPolygon results are not checked for validity. If the polygon components are adjacent or overlapping the result will be invalid. (For example, this can occur when applying this function to an [ST_Split](#) result.) This situation can be checked with [ST_IsValid](#) and repaired with [ST_MakeValid](#).

Disponibilità: 1.5.0



Note

Prior to 1.5.3 this function returned atomic inputs unchanged, no matter type. In 1.5.3 non-matching single geometries returned a NULL result. In 2.0.0 non-matching single geometries return an EMPTY result of the requested type.

Esempi

Extract highest-dimension type:

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_CollectionExtract(
    'GEOMETRYCOLLECTION( POINT(0 0), LINESTRING(1 1, 2 2) )');
    st_astext
    -----
    MULTILINESTRING((1 1, 2 2))
```

Extract points (type 1 == POINT):

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_CollectionExtract(
    'GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POINT(0 0)))',
    1));
    st_astext
    -----
    MULTIPOINT(0 0)
```

Extract lines (type 2 == LINESTRING):

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_CollectionExtract(
    'GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(LINESTRING(0 0, 1 1)),LINESTRING(2 2, 3 3))' ←
    ,
    2));
    st_astext
    -----
    MULTILINESTRING((0 0, 1 1), (2 2, 3 3))
```

Si veda anche

[ST_CollectionHomogenize](#), [ST_Scale](#), [ST_Translate](#), [ST_TransScale](#)

8.5.3 ST_CollectionHomogenize

ST_CollectionHomogenize — Returns the simplest representation of a geometry collection.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_CollectionHomogenize**(geometry collection);

Descrizione

Given a geometry collection, returns the "simplest" representation of the contents.

- Homogeneous (uniform) collections are returned as the appropriate multi-geometry.
- Heterogeneous (mixed) collections are flattened into a single GeometryCollection.
- Collections containing a single atomic element are returned as that element.
- Atomic geometries are returned unchanged. If required, these can be converted to a multi-geometry using [ST_Multi](#).



Warning

This function does not ensure that the result is valid. In particular, a collection containing adjacent or overlapping Polygons will create an invalid MultiPolygon. This situation can be checked with [ST_IsValid](#) and repaired with [ST_MakeValid](#).

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

Single-element collection converted to an atomic geometry

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Translate(CAST('POINT(0 0 0)' As geometry), 5, 12,3));
      st_asewkt
      -----
      POINT(5 12 3)
```

Nested single-element collection converted to an atomic geometry:

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Translate(CAST('POINT(0 0 0)' As geometry), 5, 12,3));
      st_asewkt
      -----
      POINT(5 12 3)
```

Collection converted to a multi-geometry:

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Translate(CAST('POINT(0 0 0)' As geometry), 5, 12,3));
      st_asewkt
      -----
      POINT(5 12 3)
```

Nested heterogeneous collection flattened to a GeometryCollection:

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_CollectionHomogenize('GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POINT(0 0), GEOMETRYCOLLECTION ←
( LINESTRING(1 1, 2 2)))'));

      st_astext
      -----
      GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POINT(0 0),LINESTRING(1 1,2 2))
```

Collection of Polygons converted to an (invalid) MultiPolygon:

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_CollectionHomogenize('GEOMETRYCOLLECTION (POLYGON ((10 50, 50 50, 50 ←
10, 10 10, 10 50)), POLYGON ((90 50, 90 10, 50 10, 50 50, 90 50)))'));

      st_astext
      -----
      MULTIPOLYGON(((10 50,50 50,50 10,10 10,10 50)),((90 50,90 10,50 10,50 50,90 50)))
```

Si veda anche

[ST_CollectionExtract](#), [ST_Scale](#), [ST_Translate](#), [ST_TransScale](#)

8.5.4 ST_CurveToLine

ST_CurveToLine — Converts a geometry containing curves to a linear geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_TransScale**(geometry geomA, float deltaX, float deltaY, float XFactor, float YFactor);

Descrizione

Converts a CIRCULAR STRING to regular LINESTRING or CURVEPOLYGON to POLYGON or MULTISURFACE to MULTIPOLYGON. Useful for outputting to devices that can't support CIRCULARSTRING geometry types

Converts a given geometry to a linear geometry. Each curved geometry or segment is converted into a linear approximation using the given `tolerance` and options (32 segments per quadrant and no options by default).

The `tolerance\_type` argument determines interpretation of the `tolerance` argument. It can take the following values:

- 0 (default): Tolerance is max segments per quadrant.
- 1: Tolerance is max-deviation of line from curve, in source units.
- 2: Tolerance is max-angle, in radians, between generating radii.

The `flags` argument is a bitfield. 0 by default. Supported bits are:

- 1: Symmetric (orientation independent) output.
- 2: Retain angle, avoids reducing angles (segment lengths) when producing symmetric output. Has no effect when Symmetric flag is off.

Disponibilità: 1.1.0

Enhanced: 2.4.0 added support for max-deviation and max-angle tolerance, and for symmetric output.

Enhanced: 3.0.0 implemented a minimum number of segments per linearized arc to prevent topological collapse.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.6



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_CurveToLine(ST_GeomFromText('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415,220227 150505,220227 150406)')));

--Result --
LINESTRING(220268 150415,220269.95064912 150416.539364228,220271.823415575 150418.17258804,220273.613787707 150419.895736857,
220275.317452352 150421.704659462,220276.930305234 150423.594998003,220278.448460847 150425.562198489,
220279.868261823 150427.60152176,220281.186287736 150429.708054909,220282.399363347 150431.876723113,
220283.50456625 150434.10230186,220284.499233914 150436.379429536,220285.380970099 150438.702620341,220286.147650624 150441.066277505,
220286.797428488 150443.464706771,220287.328738321 150445.892130112,220287.740300149 150448.342699654,
220288.031122486 150450.810511759,220288.200504713 150453.289621251,220288.248038775 150455.77405574,
220288.173610157 150458.257830005,220287.977398166 150460.734960415,220287.659875492 150463.199479347,
220287.221807076 150465.64544956,220286.664248262 150468.066978495,220285.988542259 150470.458232479,220285.196316903 150472.81345077,
220284.289480732 150475.126959442,220283.270218395 150477.39318505,220282.140985384 150479.606668057,
```

```

220280.90450212 150481.762075989,220279.5637474 150483.85421628,220278.12195122 ↵
150485.87804878,
220276.582586992 150487.828697901,220274.949363179 150489.701464356,220273.226214362 ↵
150491.491836488,
220271.417291757 150493.195501133,220269.526953216 150494.808354014,220267.559752731 ↵
150496.326509628,
220265.520429459 150497.746310603,220263.41389631 150499.064336517,220261.245228106 ↵
150500.277412127,
220259.019649359 150501.38261503,220256.742521683 150502.377282695,220254.419330878 ↵
150503.259018879,
220252.055673714 150504.025699404,220249.657244448 150504.675477269,220247.229821107 ↵
150505.206787101,
220244.779251566 150505.61834893,220242.311439461 150505.909171266,220239.832329968 ↵
150506.078553494,
220237.347895479 150506.126087555,220234.864121215 150506.051658938,220232.386990804 ↵
150505.855446946,
220229.922471872 150505.537924272,220227.47650166 150505.099855856,220225.054972724 ↵
150504.542297043,
220222.663718741 150503.86659104,220220.308500449 150503.074365683,
220217.994991777 150502.167529512,220215.72876617 150501.148267175,
220213.515283163 150500.019034164,220211.35987523 150498.7825509,
220209.267734939 150497.441796181,220207.243902439 150496,
220205.293253319 150494.460635772,220203.420486864 150492.82741196,220201.630114732 ↵
150491.104263143,
220199.926450087 150489.295340538,220198.313597205 150487.405001997,220196.795441592 ↵
150485.437801511,
220195.375640616 150483.39847824,220194.057614703 150481.291945091,220192.844539092 ↵
150479.123276887,220191.739336189 150476.89769814,
220190.744668525 150474.620570464,220189.86293234 150472.297379659,220189.096251815 ↵
150469.933722495,
220188.446473951 150467.535293229,220187.915164118 150465.107869888,220187.50360229 ↵
150462.657300346,
220187.212779953 150460.189488241,220187.043397726 150457.710378749,220186.995863664 ↵
150455.22594426,
220187.070292282 150452.742169995,220187.266504273 150450.265039585,220187.584026947 ↵
150447.800520653,
220188.022095363 150445.35455044,220188.579654177 150442.933021505,220189.25536018 ↵
150440.541767521,
220190.047585536 150438.18654923,220190.954421707 150435.873040558,220191.973684044 ↵
150433.60681495,
220193.102917055 150431.393331943,220194.339400319 150429.237924011,220195.680155039 ↵
150427.14578372,220197.12195122 150425.12195122,
220198.661315447 150423.171302099,220200.29453926 150421.298535644,220202.017688077 ↵
150419.508163512,220203.826610682 150417.804498867,
220205.716949223 150416.191645986,220207.684149708 150414.673490372,220209.72347298 ↵
150413.253689397,220211.830006129 150411.935663483,
220213.998674333 150410.722587873,220216.22425308 150409.61738497,220218.501380756 ↵
150408.622717305,220220.824571561 150407.740981121,
220223.188228725 150406.974300596,220225.586657991 150406.324522731,220227 150406)

--3d example
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_CurveToLine(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415 1,220227 ↵
150505 2,220227 150406 3)')));
Output
-----
LINESTRING(220268 150415 1,220269.95064912 150416.539364228 1.0181172856673,
220271.823415575 150418.17258804 1.03623457133459,220273.613787707 150419.895736857 ↵
1.05435185700189,...AD INFINITUM ....
220225.586657991 150406.324522731 1.32611114201132,220227 150406 3)

--use only 2 segments to approximate quarter circle

```

```

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_CurveToLine(ST_GeomFromText('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415,220227 ↵
    150505,220227 150406)'),2));
st_astext
-----
LINESTRING(220268 150415,220287.740300149 150448.342699654,220278.12195122 ↵
    150485.87804878,
220244.779251566 150505.61834893,220207.243902439 150496,220187.50360229 150462.657300346,
220197.12195122 150425.12195122,220227 150406)

-- Ensure approximated line is no further than 20 units away from
-- original curve, and make the result direction-neutral
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_CurveToLine(
    'CIRCULARSTRING(0 0,100 -100,200 0)::geometry,
    20, -- Tolerance
    1, -- Above is max distance between curve and line
    1 -- Symmetric flag
));
st_astext
-----
LINESTRING(0 0,50 -86.6025403784438,150 -86.6025403784439,200 -1.1331077795296e-13,200 0)

```

Si veda anche

[ST_LineMerge](#)

8.5.5 ST_FlipCoordinates

ST_FlipCoordinates — Returns a version of a geometry with X and Y axis flipped.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Multi**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

Returns a version of the given geometry with X and Y axis flipped. Useful for fixing geometries which contain coordinates expressed as latitude/longitude (Y,X).

Disponibilità: 2.0



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports M coordinates.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_FlipCoordinates(GeomFromEWKT('POINT(1 2)')));
      st_asewkt
-----
POINT(2 1)
```

Si veda anche[ST_SwapOrdinates](#)**8.5.6 ST_Force2D**

ST_Force2D — Force the geometries into a "2-dimensional mode".

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Force2D**(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

Forces the geometries into a "2-dimensional mode" so that all output representations will only have the X and Y coordinates. This is useful for force OGC-compliant output (since OGC only specifies 2-D geometries).

Miglioramento: nella versione 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche.

Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Force_2D.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Force2D(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(1 1 2, 2 3 2, 4 5 2, 6 7 2, 5 6 2)')));
      st_asewkt
-----
CIRCULARSTRING(1 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,5 6)

SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Force2D('POLYGON((0 0 2,0 5 2,5 0 2,0 0 2),(1 1 2,3 1 2,1 3 2,1 1 2))'));
      st_asewkt
-----
POLYGON((0 0,0 5,5 0,0 0),(1 1,3 1,1 3,1 1))
```

Si veda anche[ST_Force3D](#)

8.5.7 ST_Force3D

ST_Force3D — Force the geometries into XYZ mode. This is an alias for ST_Force3DZ.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_RotateX**(geometry geomA, float rotRadians);

Descrizione

Forces the geometries into XYZ mode. This is an alias for ST_Force3DZ. If a geometry has no Z component, then a *zvalue* Z coordinate is tacked on.

Miglioramento: nella versione 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche.

Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Force_3D.

Changed: 3.1.0. Added support for supplying a non-zero Z value.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
--Nothing happens to an already 3D geometry
SELECT ST_AseWKT(ST_Force3D(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(1 1 2, 2 3 2, 4 5 2, 6 7 2, 5 6 2)')));
          st_asewkt
-----
CIRCULARSTRING(1 1 2,2 3 2,4 5 2,6 7 2,5 6 2)

SELECT ST_AseWKT(ST_Force3D('POLYGON((0 0,0 5,5 0,0 0),(1 1,3 1,1 3,1 1))'));
          st_asewkt
-----
POLYGON((0 0 0,0 5 0,5 0 0,0 0 0),(1 1 0,3 1 0,1 3 0,1 1 0))
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AseWKT](#), [ST_Force2D](#), [ST_Force3DM](#), [ST_Force3DZ](#)

8.5.8 ST_Force3DZ

ST_Force3DZ — Force the geometries into XYZ mode.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_RotateZ**(geometry geomA, float rotRadians);

Descrizione

Forces the geometries into XYZ mode. If a geometry has no Z component, then a *Zvalue* Z coordinate is tacked on.

Miglioramento: nella versione 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche.

Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Force_3DZ.

Changed: 3.1.0. Added support for supplying a non-zero Z value.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```
--Nothing happens to an already 3D geometry
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Force3DZ(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(1 1 2, 2 3 2, 4 5 2, 6 7 2, 5 6 2)')));

                                st_asewkt
-----
CIRCULARSTRING(1 1 2,2 3 2,4 5 2,6 7 2,5 6 2)

SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Force3DZ('POLYGON((0 0,0 5,5 0,0 0),(1 1,3 1,1 3,1 1))'));

                                st_asewkt
-----
POLYGON((0 0 0,0 5 0,5 0 0,0 0 0),(1 1 0,3 1 0,1 3 0,1 1 0))
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_Force2D](#), [ST_Force3DM](#), [ST_Force3D](#)

8.5.9 ST_Force3DM

ST_Force3DM — Force the geometries into XYM mode.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_RotateX**(geometry geomA, float rotRadians);

Descrizione

Forces the geometries into XYM mode. If a geometry has no M component, then a *Mvalue* M coordinate is tacked on. If it has a Z component, then Z is removed

Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Force_3DM.

Changed: 3.1.0. Added support for supplying a non-zero M value.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```
--Nothing happens to an already 3D geometry
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Force3DM(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(1 1 2, 2 3 2, 4 5 2, 6 7 2, 5 6 2)')));

                                st_asewkt
-----
CIRCULARSTRINGM(1 1 0,2 3 0,4 5 0,6 7 0,5 6 0)

SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Force3DM('POLYGON((0 0 1,0 5 1,5 0 1,0 0 1),(1 1 1,3 1 1,1 3 1,1 1 1))'));

                                st_asewkt
-----
POLYGONM((0 0 0,0 5 0,5 0 0,0 0 0),(1 1 0,3 1 0,1 3 0,1 1 0))
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_Force2D](#), [ST_Force3DM](#), [ST_Force3D](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#)

8.5.10 ST_Force4D

ST_Force4D — Force the geometries into XYZM mode.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Snap**(geometry input, geometry reference, float tolerance);

Descrizione

Forces the geometries into XYZM mode. *Zvalue* and *Mvalue* is tacked on for missing Z and M dimensions, respectively.

Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Force_4D.

Changed: 3.1.0. Added support for supplying non-zero Z and M values.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```
--Nothing happens to an already 3D geometry
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Force4D(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(1 1 2, 2 3 2, 4 5 2, 6 7 2, 5 6 2)')));

                                st_asewkt
-----
CIRCULARSTRING(1 1 2 0,2 3 2 0,4 5 2 0,6 7 2 0,5 6 2 0)

SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Force4D('MULTILINESTRINGM((0 0 1,0 5 2,5 0 3,0 0 4),(1 1 1,3 1 1,1 3 1,1 1 1))'));

                                st_asewkt
-----
MULTILINESTRINGM((0 0 1 0,0 5 2 0,5 0 3 0,0 0 4 0),(1 1 1 0,3 1 1 0,1 3 1 0,1 1 1 0))
```

st_asewkt

```
MULTILINESTRING((0 0 0 1,0 5 0 2,5 0 0 3,0 0 0 4),(1 1 0 1,3 1 0 1,1 3 0 1,1 1 0 1))
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_Force2D](#), [ST_Force3DM](#), [ST_Force3D](#)

8.5.11 ST_ForcePolygonCCW

ST_ForcePolygonCCW — Orients all exterior rings counter-clockwise and all interior rings clockwise.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ForcePolygonCCW** (geometry geom);

Descrizione

Forces (Multi)Polygons to use a counter-clockwise orientation for their exterior ring, and a clockwise orientation for their interior rings. Non-polygonal geometries are returned unchanged.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports M coordinates.

Si veda anche

[ST_ForcePolygonCW](#) , [ST_IsPolygonCCW](#) , [ST_IsPolygonCW](#)

8.5.12 ST_ForceCollection

ST_ForceCollection — Convert the geometry into a GEOMETRYCOLLECTION.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ForceCollection**(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

Converts the geometry into a GEOMETRYCOLLECTION. This is useful for simplifying the WKB representation.

Miglioramento: nella versione 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche.

Availability: 1.2.2, prior to 1.3.4 this function will crash with Curves. This is fixed in 1.3.4+

Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Force_Collection.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_ForceCollection('POLYGON((0 0 1,0 5 1,5 0 1,0 0 1),(1 1 1,3 1 1,1 3 1,1 1 1))'));

                                st_asewkt
-----
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POLYGON((0 0 1,0 5 1,5 0 1,0 0 1),(1 1 1,3 1 1,1 3 1,1 1 1)))

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_ForceCollection('CIRCULARSTRING(220227 150406,220227 150407,220227 150406)'));

                                st_astext
-----
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(CIRCULARSTRING(220227 150406,220227 150407,220227 150406))
(1 row)
```

```
-- POLYHEDRAL example --
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_ForceCollection('POLYHEDRALSURFACE(((0 0 0,0 0 1,0 1 1,0 1 0,0 0 0)),
((0 0 0,0 1 0,1 1 0,1 0 0,0 0 0)),
((0 0 0,1 0 0,1 0 1,0 0 1,0 0 0)),
((1 1 0,1 1 1,1 0 1,1 0 0,1 1 0)),
((0 1 0,0 1 1,1 1 1,1 1 0,0 1 0)),
((0 0 1,1 0 1,1 1 1,0 1 1,0 0 1)))'));

                                st_asewkt
-----
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(
  POLYGON((0 0 0,0 0 1,0 1 1,0 1 0,0 0 0)),
  POLYGON((0 0 0,0 1 0,1 1 0,1 0 0,0 0 0)),
  POLYGON((0 0 0,1 0 0,1 0 1,0 0 1,0 0 0)),
  POLYGON((1 1 0,1 1 1,1 0 1,1 0 0,1 1 0)),
  POLYGON((0 1 0,0 1 1,1 1 1,1 1 0,0 1 0)),
  POLYGON((0 0 1,1 0 1,1 1 1,0 1 1,0 0 1))
)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_Force2D](#), [ST_Force3DM](#), [ST_Force3D](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#)

8.5.13 ST_ForcePolygonCW

ST_ForcePolygonCW — Orients all exterior rings clockwise and all interior rings counter-clockwise.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ForcePolygonCW** (geometry geom);

Descrizione

Forces (Multi)Polygons to use a clockwise orientation for their exterior ring, and a counter-clockwise orientation for their interior rings. Non-polygonal geometries are returned unchanged.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports M coordinates.

Si veda anche

[ST_ForcePolygonCCW](#) , [ST_IsPolygonCCW](#) , [ST_IsPolygonCW](#)

8.5.14 ST_ForceSFS

ST_ForceSFS — Force the geometries to use SFS 1.1 geometry types only.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_ForceSFS(geometry geomA);  
geometry ST_ForceSFS(geometry geomA, text version);
```

Descrizione



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

8.5.15 ST_ForceRHR

ST_ForceRHR — Force the orientation of the vertices in a polygon to follow the Right-Hand-Rule.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_ForceRHR(geometry g);
```

Descrizione

Forces the orientation of the vertices in a polygon to follow a Right-Hand-Rule, in which the area that is bounded by the polygon is to the right of the boundary. In particular, the exterior ring is orientated in a clockwise direction and the interior rings in a counter-clockwise direction. This function is a synonym for [ST_ForcePolygonCW](#)



Note

The above definition of the Right-Hand-Rule conflicts with definitions used in other contexts. To avoid confusion, it is recommended to use [ST_ForcePolygonCW](#).

Miglioramento: nella versione 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(
  ST_ForceRHR(
    'POLYGON((0 0 2, 5 0 2, 0 5 2, 0 0 2),(1 1 2, 1 3 2, 3 1 2, 1 1 2))'
  )
);
```

	st_asewkt
	POLYGON((0 0 2,0 5 2,5 0 2,0 0 2),(1 1 2,3 1 2,1 3 2,1 1 2))
(1 row)	

Si veda anche

[ST_ForcePolygonCCW](#) , [ST_ForcePolygonCW](#) , [ST_IsPolygonCCW](#) , [ST_IsPolygonCW](#) , [ST_BuildArea](#), [ST_Polygonize](#), [ST_Reverse](#)

8.5.16 ST_ForceCurve

ST_ForceCurve — Upcast a geometry into its curved type, if applicable.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ForceCurve**(geometry g);

Descrizione

Turns a geometry into its curved representation, if applicable: lines become compoundcurves, multilines become multicurves polygons become curvepolygons multipolygons become multisurfaces. If the geometry input is already a curved representation returns back same as input.

Availability: 2.2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(
  ST_ForceCurve(
    'POLYGON((0 0 2, 5 0 2, 0 5 2, 0 0 2),(1 1 2, 1 3 2, 3 1 2, 1 1 2))'::geometry
  )
);
```

	st_astext
	CURVEPOLYGON Z ((0 0 2,5 0 2,0 5 2,0 0 2),(1 1 2,1 3 2,3 1 2,1 1 2))
(1 row)	

Si veda anche

[ST_LineMerge](#)

8.5.17 ST_LineMerge

ST_LineMerge — Converts a linear geometry to a curved geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Reverse**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

Converts plain LINESTRING/POLYGON to CIRCULAR STRINGs and Curved Polygons. Note much fewer points are needed to describe the curved equivalent.



Note
If the input LINESTRING/POLYGON is not curved enough to clearly represent a curve, the function will return the same input geometry.

Disponibilità: 1.1.0

- ✓ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✓ This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```
-- 2D Example
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_LineToCurve(foo.geom)) As curvedastext, ST_AsText(foo.geom) As
    non_curvedastext
FROM (SELECT ST_Buffer('POINT(1 3)::geometry, 3) As geom) As foo;
```

curvedastext	non_curvedastext
CURVEPOLYGON(CIRCULARSTRING(4 3,3.12132034355964 0.878679656440359, POLYGON((4	
3,3.94235584120969 2.41472903395162,3.77163859753386 1.85194970290473,	
1 0,-1.12132034355965 5.12132034355963,4 3))	3.49440883690764
1.33328930094119,3.12132034355964 0.878679656440359,	2.66671069905881
	0.505591163092366,2.14805029
	0.228361402466141,
	1.58527096604839
	0.0576441587903094,1
	0,
	0.414729033951621
	0.0576441587903077,-0.1480502
	0.228361402466137,
	-0.666710699058802
	0.505591163092361,-1.1213203
	0.878679656440353,
	-1.49440883690763
	1.33328930094119,-1.77163859
	1.85194970290472
	--ETC--
	,3.94235584120969
	3.58527096604839,4
	3))

```
--3D example
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_LineToCurve(geom)) As curved, ST_AsText(geom) AS not_curved
FROM (SELECT ST_Translate(ST_Force3D(ST_Boundary(ST_Buffer(ST_Point(1,3), 2,2))),0,0,3) AS
      geom) AS foo;
```

curved	not_curved
CIRCULARSTRING Z (3 3 3,-1 2.999999999999999 3,3 3 3)	LINESTRING Z (3 3 3,2.4142135623731 ↵
1.58578643762691 3,1 1 3,	-0.414213562373092 1.5857864376269 ↵
	3,-1 2.999999999999999 3,
	-0.414213562373101 4.41421356237309 ↵
	3,
	0.9999999999999991 5 ↵
	3,2.41421356237309 4.4142135623731 ↵
	3,3 3 3)

(1 row)

Si veda anche

[ST_CurveToLine](#)

8.5.18 ST_Multi

ST_Multi — Return the geometry as a MULTI* geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Multi**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

Returns the geometry as a MULTI* geometry collection. If the geometry is already a collection, it is returned unchanged.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(
  ST_ForceRHR(
    'POLYGON((0 0 2, 5 0 2, 0 5 2, 0 0 2),(1 1 2, 1 3 2, 3 1 2, 1 1 2))'
  )
);
```

st_asewkt
POLYGON((0 0 2,0 5 2,5 0 2,0 0 2),(1 1 2,3 1 2,1 3 2,1 1 2))

(1 row)

Si veda anche

[ST_AsText](#)

8.5.19 ST_Normalize

ST_Normalize — Return the geometry in its canonical form.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Normalize**(geometry geom);

Descrizione

Returns the geometry in its normalized/canonical form. May reorder vertices in polygon rings, rings in a polygon, elements in a multi-geometry complex.

Mostly only useful for testing purposes (comparing expected and obtained results).

Availability: 2.3.0

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Normalize(ST_GeomFromText(
  'GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(
    POINT(2 3),
    MULTILINESTRING((0 0, 1 1),(2 2, 3 3)),
    POLYGON(
      (0 10,0 0,10 0,10 10,0 10),
      (4 2,2 2,2 4,4 4,4 2),
      (6 8,8 8,8 6,6 6,6 8)
    )
  )'
)));
```

st_astext

```
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POLYGON((0 0,0 10,10 10,10 0,0 0),(6 6,8 6,8 8,6 8,6 6),(2 2,4 2,4 4,2 4,2 2)),MULTILINESTRING((2 2,3 3),(0 0,1 1)),POINT(2 3))
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Equals](#),

8.5.20 ST_QuantizeCoordinates

ST_QuantizeCoordinates — Sets least significant bits of coordinates to zero

Synopsis

geometry **ST_TransScale**(geometry geomA, float deltaX, float deltaY, float XFactor, float YFactor);

Descrizione

`ST_QuantizeCoordinates` determines the number of bits (N) required to represent a coordinate value with a specified number of digits after the decimal point, and then sets all but the N most significant bits to zero. The resulting coordinate value will still round to the original value, but will have improved compressiblity. This can result in a significant disk usage reduction provided that the geometry column is using a [compressible storage type](#). The function allows specification of a different number of digits after the decimal point in each dimension; unspecified dimensions are assumed to have the precision of the x dimension. Negative digits are interpreted to refer digits to the left of the decimal point, (i.e., `prec_x=-2` will preserve coordinate values to the nearest 100.

The coordinates produced by `ST_QuantizeCoordinates` are independent of the geometry that contains those coordinates and the relative position of those coordinates within the geometry. As a result, existing topological relationships between geometries are unaffected by use of this function. The function may produce invalid geometry when it is called with a number of digits lower than the intrinsic precision of the geometry.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Technical Background

PostGIS stores all coordinate values as double-precision floating point integers, which can reliably represent 15 significant digits. However, PostGIS may be used to manage data that intrinsically has fewer than 15 significant digits. An example is TIGER data, which is provided as geographic coordinates with six digits of precision after the decimal point (thus requiring only nine significant digits of longitude and eight significant digits of latitude.)

When 15 significant digits are available, there are many possible representations of a number with 9 significant digits. A double precision floating point number uses 52 explicit bits to represent the significand (mantissa) of the coordinate. Only 30 bits are needed to represent a mantissa with 9 significant digits, leaving 22 insignificant bits; we can set their value to anything we like and still end up with a number that rounds to our input value. For example, the value 100.123456 can be represented by the floating point numbers closest to 100.123456000000, 100.123456000001, and 100.123456432199. All are equally valid, in that `ST_AsText(geom, 6)` will return the same result with any of these inputs. As we can set these bits to any value, `ST_QuantizeCoordinates` sets the 22 insignificant bits to zero. For a long coordinate sequence this creates a pattern of blocks of consecutive zeros that is compressed by PostgreSQL more effeciently.



Note
Only the on-disk size of the geometry is potentially affected by `ST_QuantizeCoordinates`. `ST_MemSize`, which reports the in-memory usage of the geometry, will return the the same value regardless of the disk space used by a geometry.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_QuantizeCoordinates('POINT (100.123456 0)::geometry, 4));
st_astext
-----
POINT(100.123455047607 0)

WITH test AS (SELECT 'POINT (123.456789123456 123.456789123456)::geometry AS geom)
SELECT
  digits,
  encode(ST_QuantizeCoordinates(geom, digits), 'hex'),
  ST_AsText(ST_QuantizeCoordinates(geom, digits))
FROM test, generate_series(15, -15, -1) AS digits;
```

digits	encode	st_astext
15	01010000005f9a72083cdd5e405f9a72083cdd5e40	POINT(123.456789123456 123.456789123456)

```

14      | 010100000005f9a72083cdd5e405f9a72083cdd5e40 | POINT(123.456789123456 123.456789123456) ↵
13      | 010100000005f9a72083cdd5e405f9a72083cdd5e40 | POINT(123.456789123456 123.456789123456) ↵
12      | 010100000005c9a72083cdd5e405c9a72083cdd5e40 | POINT(123.456789123456 123.456789123456) ↵
11      | 01010000000409a72083cdd5e40409a72083cdd5e40 | POINT(123.456789123456 123.456789123456) ↵
10      | 0101000000009a72083cdd5e40009a72083cdd5e40 | POINT(123.456789123455 123.456789123455) ↵
9       | 0101000000009072083cdd5e40009072083cdd5e40 | POINT(123.456789123418 123.456789123418) ↵
8       | 0101000000008072083cdd5e40008072083cdd5e40 | POINT(123.45678912336 123.45678912336) ↵
7       | 010100000000070083cdd5e40000070083cdd5e40 | POINT(123.456789121032 123.456789121032) ↵
6       | 0101000000000040083cdd5e40000040083cdd5e40 | POINT(123.456789076328 123.456789076328) ↵
5       | 0101000000000000083cdd5e400000000083cdd5e40 | POINT(123.456789016724 123.456789016724) ↵
4       | 0101000000000000003cdd5e40000000003cdd5e40 | POINT(123.456787109375 123.456787109375) ↵
3       | 0101000000000000003cdd5e40000000003cdd5e40 | POINT(123.456787109375 123.456787109375) ↵
2       | 01010000000000000038dd5e400000000038dd5e40 | POINT(123.45654296875 123.45654296875) ↵
1       | 0101000000000000000dd5e40000000000dd5e40 | POINT(123.453125 123.453125)
0       | 0101000000000000000dc5e40000000000dc5e40 | POINT(123.4375 123.4375)
-1      | 0101000000000000000c05e4000000000c05e40 | POINT(123 123)
-2      | 010100000000000000005e4000000000005e40 | POINT(120 120)
-3      | 01010000000000000000584000000000005840 | POINT(96 96)
-4      | 01010000000000000000584000000000005840 | POINT(96 96)
-5      | 01010000000000000000584000000000005840 | POINT(96 96)
-6      | 01010000000000000000584000000000005840 | POINT(96 96)
-7      | 01010000000000000000584000000000005840 | POINT(96 96)
-8      | 01010000000000000000584000000000005840 | POINT(96 96)
-9      | 01010000000000000000584000000000005840 | POINT(96 96)
-10     | 01010000000000000000584000000000005840 | POINT(96 96)
-11     | 01010000000000000000584000000000005840 | POINT(96 96)
-12     | 01010000000000000000584000000000005840 | POINT(96 96)
-13     | 01010000000000000000584000000000005840 | POINT(96 96)
-14     | 01010000000000000000584000000000005840 | POINT(96 96)
-15     | 01010000000000000000584000000000005840 | POINT(96 96)

```

Si veda anche

ST_SnapToGrid

8.5.21 ST_RemovePoint

ST_RemovePoint — Remove a point from a linestring.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_RemovePoint**(geometry linestring, integer offset);

Descrizione

Removes a point from a LineString, given its index (0-based). Useful for turning a closed line (ring) into an open linestring.

Disponibilità: 1.1.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

Guarantees no lines are closed by removing the end point of closed lines (rings). Assumes geom is of type LINESTRING

```
UPDATE sometable
  SET geom = ST_RemovePoint(geom, ST_NPoints(geom) - 1)
FROM sometable
WHERE ST_IsClosed(geom);
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AddPoint](#), [ST_NPoints](#), [ST_NumPoints](#)

8.5.22 ST_RemovePoint

ST_RemovePoint — Returns a version of the given geometry with duplicated points removed.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_RotateY**(geometry geomA, float rotRadians);

Descrizione

Returns a version of the given geometry with duplicated points removed. Will actually do something only with (multi)lines, (multi)polygons and multipoints but you can safely call it with any kind of geometry. Since simplification occurs on a object-by-object basis you can also feed a GeometryCollection to this function.

If the tolerance parameter is provided, vertices within the tolerance of one another will be considered the "same" for the purposes of removal.

Availability: 2.2.0



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Si veda anche

[ST_Simplify](#)

8.5.23 ST_Reverse

ST_Reverse — Return the geometry with vertex order reversed.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Reverse**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

Can be used on any geometry and reverses the order of the vertexes.

Enhanced: 2.4.0 support for curves was introduced.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(the_geom) as line, ST_AsText(ST_Reverse(the_geom)) As reverseline
FROM
  (SELECT ST_MakeLine(ST_MakePoint(1,2),
                     ST_MakePoint(1,10)) As the_geom) as foo;
--result
           line           |           reverseline
-----+-----
LINESTRING(1 2,1 10) | LINESTRING(1 10,1 2)
```

8.5.24 ST_Segmentize

ST_Segmentize — Return a modified geometry/geography having no segment longer than the given distance.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Segmentize**(geometry geom, float max_segment_length);
 geography **ST_Segmentize**(geography geog, float max_segment_length);

Descrizione

Returns a modified geometry having no segment longer than the given `max_segment_length`. Distance computation is performed in 2d only. For geometry, length units are in units of spatial reference. For geography, units are in meters.

Availability: 1.2.2

Enhanced: 3.0.0 Segmentize geometry now uses equal length segments

Enhanced: 2.3.0 Segmentize geography now uses equal length segments

Enhanced: 2.1.0 support for geography was introduced.

Changed: 2.1.0 As a result of the introduction of geography support: The construct `SELECT ST_Segmentize('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)', 0.5);` will result in ambiguous function error. You need to have properly typed object e.g. a geometry/-geography column, use `ST_GeomFromText`, `ST_GeogFromText` or `SELECT ST_Segmentize('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)'::geometry, 0.5);`

**Note**

This will only increase segments. It will not lengthen segments shorter than max length

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Segmentize(
ST_GeomFromText('MULTILINESTRING((-29 -27,-30 -29.7,-36 -31,-45 -33), (-45 -33,-46 -32))')
, 5)
);
st_astext
-----
MULTILINESTRING((-29 -27,-30 -29.7,-34.886615700134 -30.758766735029,-36 -31,
-40.8809353009198 -32.0846522890933,-45 -33),
(-45 -33,-46 -32))
(1 row)

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Segmentize(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((-29 28, -30 40, -29 28))'),10));
st_astext
-----
POLYGON((-29 28,-29.8304547985374 37.9654575824488,-30 40,-29.1695452014626 ↵
30.0345424175512,-29 28))
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_LineSubstring](#)

8.5.25 ST_SetPoint

ST_SetPoint — Replace point of a linestring with a given point.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_SetPoint**(geometry linestring, integer zerobasedposition, geometry point);

Descrizione

Replace point N of linestring with given point. Index is 0-based. Negative index are counted backwards, so that -1 is last point. This is especially useful in triggers when trying to maintain relationship of joints when one vertex moves.

Disponibilità: 1.1.0

Updated 2.3.0 : negative indexing



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
--Change first point in line string from -1 3 to -1 1
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_SetPoint('LINESTRING(-1 2,-1 3)', 0, 'POINT(-1 1)'));
st_astext
-----
LINESTRING(-1 1,-1 3)

---Change last point in a line string (lets play with 3d linestring this time)
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_SetPoint(foo.geom, ST_NumPoints(foo.geom) - 1, ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINT ↵
(-1 1 3)')))
```

```

FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(-1 2 3,-1 3 4, 5 6 7)') As geom) As foo;
      st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(-1 2 3,-1 3 4,-1 1 3)

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_SetPoint(g, -3, p))
FROM ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 1 1, 2 2, 3 3, 4 4)') AS g
      , ST_PointN(g,1) as p;
      st_astext
-----
LINESTRING(0 0,1 1,0 0,3 3,4 4)

```

Si veda anche

[ST_AddPoint](#), [ST_NPoints](#), [ST_NumPoints](#), [ST_PointN](#), [ST_RemovePoint](#)

8.5.26 ST_ShiftLongitude

ST_ShiftLongitude — Shifts a geometry with geographic coordinates between -180..180 and 0..360.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Multi**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

Reads every point/vertex in a geometry, and if the longitude coordinate is <0, adds 360 to it. The result is a 0-360 version of the data to be plotted in a 180 centric map

**Note**

This is only useful for data with coordinates in longitude/latitude; e.g. SRID 4326 (WGS 84 geographic)

**Warning**

Pre-1.3.4 bug prevented this from working for MULTIPOINT. 1.3.4+ works with MULTIPOINT as well.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Miglioramento: nella versione 2.0.0 è stato introdotto il supporto per le superfici poliedriche.

NOTE: this function was renamed from "ST_Shift_Longitude" in 2.2.0



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Esempi

```
--3d points
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_ShiftLongitude(ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4326;POINT(-118.58 38.38 10)')) AS geomA,
      ST_AsEWKT(ST_ShiftLongitude(ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4326;POINT(241.42 38.38 10)')) AS geomB
      geomA                                geomB
-----                                -----
SRID=4326;POINT(241.42 38.38 10) SRID=4326;POINT(-118.58 38.38 10)

--regular line string
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_ShiftLongitude(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(-118.58 38.38, -118.20 38.45)'))
      st_astext
-----
LINESTRING(241.42 38.38,241.8 38.45)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_WrapX](#)

8.5.27 ST_WrapX

ST_WrapX — Wrap a geometry around an X value.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Snap**(geometry input, geometry reference, float tolerance);

Descrizione

This function splits the input geometries and then moves every resulting component falling on the right (for negative 'move') or on the left (for positive 'move') of given 'wrap' line in the direction specified by the 'move' parameter, finally re-unioning the pieces together.



Note

This is useful to "recenter" long-lat input to have features of interest not spawned from one side to the other.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
-- Move all components of the given geometries whose bounding box
-- falls completely on the left of x=0 to +360
select ST_WrapX(geom, 0, 360);

-- Move all components of the given geometries whose bounding box
-- falls completely on the left of x=-30 to +360
select ST_WrapX(geom, -30, 360);
```

Si veda anche

[ST_ShiftLongitude](#)

8.5.28 ST_SnapToGrid

ST_SnapToGrid — Snap all points of the input geometry to a regular grid.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_SnapToGrid(geometry geomA, float originX, float originY, float sizeX, float sizeY);
geometry ST_SnapToGrid(geometry geomA, float sizeX, float sizeY);
geometry ST_SnapToGrid(geometry geomA, float size);
geometry ST_SnapToGrid(geometry geomA, geometry pointOrigin, float sizeX, float sizeY, float sizeZ, float sizeM);
```

Descrizione

Variant 1,2,3: Snap all points of the input geometry to the grid defined by its origin and cell size. Remove consecutive points falling on the same cell, eventually returning NULL if output points are not enough to define a geometry of the given type. Collapsed geometries in a collection are stripped from it. Useful for reducing precision.

Variant 4: Introduced 1.1.0 - Snap all points of the input geometry to the grid defined by its origin (the second argument, must be a point) and cell sizes. Specify 0 as size for any dimension you don't want to snap to a grid.



Note

The returned geometry might lose its simplicity (see [ST_IsSimple](#)).



Note

Before release 1.1.0 this function always returned a 2d geometry. Starting at 1.1.0 the returned geometry will have same dimensionality as the input one with higher dimension values untouched. Use the version taking a second geometry argument to define all grid dimensions.

Disponibilità: dalla versione 1.0.0RC1

Availability: 1.1.0 - Z and M support



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
--Snap your geometries to a precision grid of 10^-3
UPDATE mytable
  SET geom = ST_SnapToGrid(geom, 0.001);

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_SnapToGrid(
    ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1.1115678 2.123, 4.111111 3.2374897, ↵
    4.11112 3.23748667) '),
    0.001)
  );
      st_astext
-----
```



```

LINESTRING(1.112 2.123,4.111 3.237)
--Snap a 4d geometry
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_SnapToGrid(
    ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(-1.1115678 2.123 2.3456 1.11111,
        4.111111 3.2374897 3.1234 1.1111, -1.11111112 2.123 2.3456 1.111112)'),
    ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINT(1.12 2.22 3.2 4.4444)'),
    0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.01) );

```

	st_asewkt
-----	-----
LINESTRING(-1.08 2.12 2.3 1.1144,4.12 3.22 3.1 1.1144,-1.08 2.12 2.3 1.1144)	

```

--With a 4d geometry - the ST_SnapToGrid(geom,size) only touches x and y coords but keeps m ←
and z the same
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_SnapToGrid(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(-1.1115678 2.123 3 2.3456,
    4.111111 3.2374897 3.1234 1.1111)'),
    0.01) );

```

	st_asewkt
-----	-----
LINESTRING(-1.11 2.12 3 2.3456,4.11 3.24 3.1234 1.1111)	

Si veda anche

[ST_Snap](#), [ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_AsText](#), [ST_GeomFromText](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_Simplify](#)

8.5.29 ST_Snap

ST_Snap — Snap segments and vertices of input geometry to vertices of a reference geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Snap**(geometry input, geometry reference, float tolerance);

Descrizione

Snaps the vertices and segments of a geometry to another Geometry's vertices. A snap distance tolerance is used to control where snapping is performed. The result geometry is the input geometry with the vertices snapped. If no snapping occurs then the input geometry is returned unchanged.

Snapping one geometry to another can improve robustness for overlay operations by eliminating nearly-coincident edges (which cause problems during nodding and intersection calculation).

Too much snapping can result in invalid topology being created, so the number and location of snapped vertices is decided using heuristics to determine when it is safe to snap. This can result in some potential snaps being omitted, however.



Note

The returned geometry might lose its simplicity (see [ST_IsSimple](#)) and validity (see [ST_IsValid](#)).

Performed by the GEOS module.

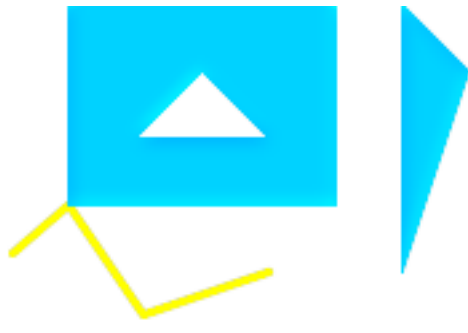
Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi



A multipolygon shown with a linestring (before any snapping)

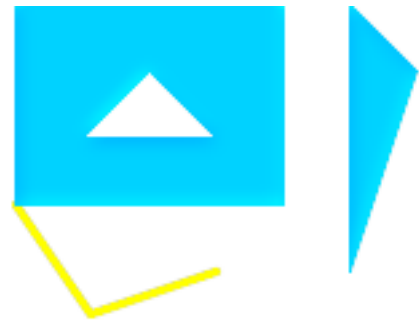
	
<i>A multipolygon snapped to linestring to tolerance: 1.01 of distance. The new multipolygon is shown with reference linestring</i> <pre>SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Snap(poly,line, ↵ ST_Distance(poly,line)*1.01)) AS polysnapped ↵ FROM (SELECT ↵ ST_GeomFromText('MULTIPOLYGON(↵ ((26 125, 26 200, 126 200, 126 125, ↵ 26 125), ↵ (51 150, 101 150, 76 175, 51 150) ↵), ↵ ((151 100, 151 200, 176 175, 151 ↵ 100)))') As poly, ↵ ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (5 ↵ 107, 54 84, 101 100)') As line ↵) As foo;</pre> polysnapped	<i>A multipolygon snapped to linestring to tolerance: 1.25 of distance. The new multipolygon is shown with reference linestring</i> <pre>SELECT ST_AsText (↵ ST_Snap(poly,line, ST_Distance(poly, ↵ line)*1.25) ↵) AS polysnapped ↵ FROM (SELECT ↵ ST_GeomFromText('MULTIPOLYGON(↵ ((26 125, 26 200, 126 200, 126 125, ↵ 26 125), ↵ (51 150, 101 150, 76 175, 51 150) ↵), ↵ ((151 100, 151 200, 176 175, 151 ↵ 100)))') As poly, ↵ ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (5 ↵ 107, 54 84, 101 100)') As line ↵) As foo;</pre> polysnapped
<pre>MULTIPOLYGON(((26 125,26 200,126 200,126 ↵ 125,101 100,26 125), ↵ (51 150,101 150,76 175,51 150)),((151 ↵ 100,151 200,176 175,151 100)))</pre>	<pre>MULTIPOLYGON(((5 107,26 200,126 200,126 ↵ 125,101 100,54 84,5 107), ↵ (51 150,101 150,76 175,51 150)),((151 ↵ 100,151 200,176 175,151 100)))</pre>



The linestring snapped to the original multipolygon at tolerance 1.01 of distance. The new linestring is shown with reference multipolygon

```
SELECT ST_AsText (
  ST_Snap(line, poly, ST_Distance(poly, ↵
    line)*1.01)
) AS linesnapped
FROM (SELECT
  ST_GeomFromText('MULTIPOLYGON(
    ((26 125, 26 200, 126 200, 126 125, ↵
    26 125),
    (51 150, 101 150, 76 175, 51 150 )) ↵
  ',
    ((151 100, 151 200, 176 175, 151 ↵
    100)))') As poly,
  ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (5 ↵
    107, 54 84, 101 100)') As line
  ) As foo;

          linesnapped
-----
LINESTRING(5 107,26 125,54 84,101 100)
```



The linestring snapped to the original multipolygon at tolerance 1.25 of distance. The new linestring is shown with reference multipolygon

```
SELECT ST_AsText (
  ST_Snap(line, poly, ST_Distance(poly, ↵
    line)*1.25)
) AS linesnapped
FROM (SELECT
  ST_GeomFromText('MULTIPOLYGON(
    (( 26 125, 26 200, 126 200, 126 125, ↵
    26 125 ),
    (51 150, 101 150, 76 175, 51 150 )) ↵
  ',
    ((151 100, 151 200, 176 175, 151 ↵
    100 )))') As poly,
  ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (5 ↵
    107, 54 84, 101 100)') As line
  ) As foo;

          linesnapped
-----
LINESTRING(26 125,54 84,101 100)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_SnapToGrid](#)

8.5.30 ST_SwapOrdinates

ST_SwapOrdinates — Returns a version of the given geometry with given ordinate values swapped.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_SetSRID**(geometry geom, integer srid);

Descrizione

Returns a version of the given geometry with given ordinates swapped.

The `ords` parameter is a 2-characters string naming the ordinates to swap. Valid names are: x,y,z and m.

Availability: 2.2.0



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports M coordinates.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Esempi

```
-- Scale M value by 2
SELECT ST_AsText(
  ST_SwapOrdinates(
    ST_Scale(
      ST_SwapOrdinates(g, 'xm'),
      2, 1
    ),
    'xm'
  )
) FROM ( SELECT 'POINT ZM (0 0 0 2)::geometry g ) foo;
      st_astext
-----
POINT ZM (0 0 0 4)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_FlipCoordinates](#)

8.6 Geometry Validation

8.6.1 ST_IsValid

`ST_IsValid` — Tests if a geometry is well-formed in 2D.

Synopsis

```
boolean ST_IsValid(geometry g);
boolean ST_IsValid(geometry g, integer flags);
```

Description

Tests if an `ST_Geometry` value is well-formed and valid in 2D according to the OGC rules. For geometries with 3 and 4 dimensions, the validity is still only tested in 2 dimensions. For geometries that are invalid, a PostgreSQL NOTICE is emitted providing details of why it is not valid.

For the version with the `flags` parameter, supported values are documented in [ST_IsValidDetail](#). This version does not print a NOTICE explaining invalidity.

For more information on the definition of geometry validity, refer to [Section 4.6](#).



Note

SQL-MM defines the result of `ST_IsValid(NULL)` to be 0, while PostGIS returns NULL.

Performed by the GEOS module.

The version accepting flags is available starting with 2.0.0.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.9



Note

Neither OGC-SFS nor SQL-MM specifications include a flag argument for `ST_IsValid`. The flag is a PostGIS extension.

Examples

```
SELECT ST_IsValid(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 1 1)')) As good_line,
       ST_IsValid(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((0 0, 1 1, 1 2, 1 1, 0 0))')) As bad_poly
--results
NOTICE: Self-intersection at or near point 0 0
good_line | bad_poly
-----+-----
t         | f
```

See Also

[ST_IsSimple](#), [ST_IsValidReason](#), [ST_IsValidDetail](#),

8.6.2 ST_IsValidDetail

`ST_IsValidDetail` — Returns a `valid_detail` row stating if a geometry is valid or if not a reason and a location.

Synopsis

`valid_detail` **ST_IsValidDetail**(geometry geom, integer flags);

Description

Returns a `valid_detail` row, containing a boolean (`valid`) stating if a geometry is valid, a varchar (`reason`) stating a reason why it is invalid and a geometry (`location`) pointing out where it is invalid.

Useful to improve on the combination of `ST_IsValid` and `ST_IsValidReason` to generate a detailed report of invalid geometries.

The optional `flags` parameter is a bitfield. It can have the following values:

- 0: Use usual OGC SFS validity semantics.
- 1: Consider certain kinds of self-touching rings (inverted shells and exverted holes) as valid. This is also known as "the ESRI flag", since this is the validity model used by those tools. Note that this is invalid under the OGC model.

Performed by the GEOS module.

Availability: 2.0.0

Examples

```
--First 3 Rejects from a successful quintuplet experiment
SELECT gid, reason(ST_IsValidDetail(geom)), ST_AsText(location(ST_IsValidDetail(geom))) as ←
    location
FROM
  (SELECT ST_MakePolygon(ST_ExteriorRing(e.buff), array_agg(f.line)) As geom, gid
   FROM (SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_Point(x1*10,y1), z1) As buff, x1*10 + y1*100 + z1*1000 As gid
        FROM generate_series(-4,6) x1
        CROSS JOIN generate_series(2,5) y1
        CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,8) z1
        WHERE x1 > y1*0.5 AND z1 < x1*y1) As e
        INNER JOIN (SELECT ST_Translate(ST_ExteriorRing(ST_Buffer(ST_Point(x1*10,y1), z1)), ←
            y1*1, z1*2) As line
        FROM generate_series(-3,6) x1
        CROSS JOIN generate_series(2,5) y1
        CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,10) z1
        WHERE x1 > y1*0.75 AND z1 < x1*y1) As f
   ON (ST_Area(e.buff) > 78 AND ST_Contains(e.buff, f.line))
  GROUP BY gid, e.buff) As quintuplet_experiment
WHERE ST_IsValid(geom) = false
ORDER BY gid
LIMIT 3;
```

gid	reason	location
5330	Self-intersection	POINT(32 5)
5340	Self-intersection	POINT(42 5)
5350	Self-intersection	POINT(52 5)

```
--simple example
SELECT * FROM ST_IsValidDetail('LINESTRING(220227 150406,220227 150407,22020 150410)');
```

valid	reason	location
t		

See Also

[ST_IsValid](#), [ST_IsValidReason](#)

8.6.3 ST_IsValidReason

ST_IsValidReason — Returns text stating if a geometry is valid, or a reason for invalidity.

Synopsis

```
text ST_IsValidReason(geometry geomA);
text ST_IsValidReason(geometry geomA, integer flags);
```

Description

Returns text stating if a geometry is valid, or if invalid a reason why.

Useful in combination with **ST_IsValid** to generate a detailed report of invalid geometries and reasons.

Allowed flags are documented in **ST_IsValidDetail**.

Performed by the GEOS module.

Availability: 1.4

Availability: 2.0 version taking flags.

Examples

```
-- invalid bow-tie polygon
SELECT ST_IsValidReason(
    'POLYGON ((100 200, 100 100, 200 200,
        200 100, 100 200))'::geometry) as validity_info;
validity_info
-----
Self-intersection[150 150]
```

```
--First 3 Rejects from a successful quintuplet experiment
SELECT gid, ST_IsValidReason(geom) as validity_info
FROM
  (SELECT ST_MakePolygon(ST_ExteriorRing(e.buff), array_agg(f.line)) As geom, gid
  FROM (SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_Point(x1*10,y1), z1) As buff, x1*10 + y1*100 + z1*1000 As gid
        FROM generate_series(-4,6) x1
        CROSS JOIN generate_series(2,5) y1
        CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,8) z1
        WHERE x1 > y1*0.5 AND z1 < x1*y1) As e
        INNER JOIN (SELECT ST_Translate(ST_ExteriorRing(ST_Buffer(ST_Point(x1*10,y1), z1)), ←
            y1*1, z1*2) As line
        FROM generate_series(-3,6) x1
        CROSS JOIN generate_series(2,5) y1
        CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,10) z1
        WHERE x1 > y1*0.75 AND z1 < x1*y1) As f
  ON (ST_Area(e.buff) > 78 AND ST_Contains(e.buff, f.line))
  GROUP BY gid, e.buff) As quintuplet_experiment
WHERE ST_IsValid(geom) = false
ORDER BY gid
LIMIT 3;

gid |      validity_info
-----+-----
5330 | Self-intersection [32 5]
5340 | Self-intersection [42 5]
5350 | Self-intersection [52 5]
```



```
--simple example
SELECT ST_IsValidReason('LINESTRING(220227 150406,220227 150407,22020 150410)');

st_isvalidreason
-----
Valid Geometry
```

See Also

[ST_IsValid](#), [ST_Summary](#)

8.6.4 ST_MakeValid

ST_MakeValid — Attempts to make an invalid geometry valid without losing vertices.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_MakeValid(geometry input);
geometry ST_MakeValid(geometry input, text params);
```

Description

The function attempts to create a valid representation of a given invalid geometry without losing any of the input vertices. Valid geometries are returned unchanged.

Supported inputs are: POINTS, MULTIPOINTS, LINESTRINGS, MULTILINESTRINGS, POLYGONS, MULTIPOLYGONS and GEOMETRYCOLLECTIONS containing any mix of them.

In case of full or partial dimensional collapses, the output geometry may be a collection of lower-to-equal dimension geometries, or a geometry of lower dimension.

Single polygons may become multi-geometries in case of self-intersections.

The `params` argument can be used to supply an options string to select the method to use for building valid geometry. The options string is in the format "method=linework|structure keepcollapsed=true|false".

The "method" key has two values.

- "linework" is the original algorithm, and builds valid geometries by first extracting all lines, noding that linework together, then building a value output from the linework.
- "structure" is an algorithm that distinguishes between interior and exterior rings, building new geometry by unioning exterior rings, and then differencing all interior rings.

The "keepcollapsed" key is only valid for the "structure" algorithm, and takes a value of "true" or "false". When set to "false", geometry components that collapse to a lower dimensionality, for example a one-point linestring would be dropped.

Performed by the GEOS module.

Availability: 2.0.0

Enhanced: 2.0.1, speed improvements

Enhanced: 2.1.0, added support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION and MULTIPOINT.

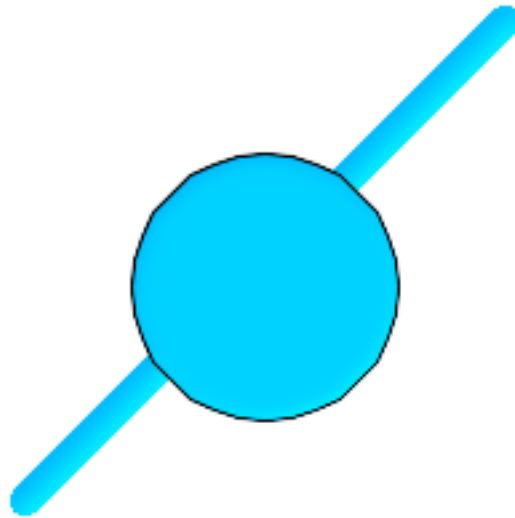
Enhanced: 3.1.0, added removal of Coordinates with NaN values.

Enhanced: 3.2.0, added algorithm options, 'linework' and 'structure'.

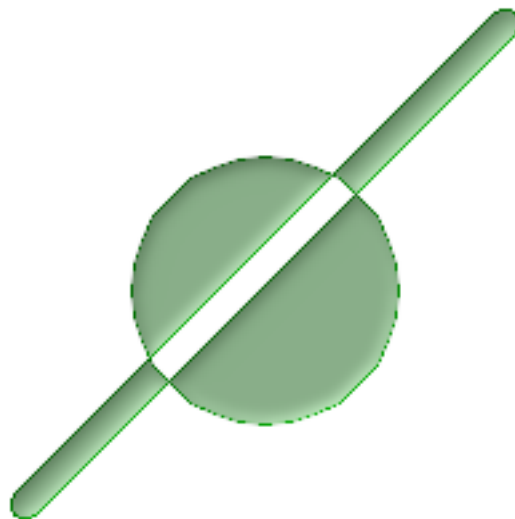


This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

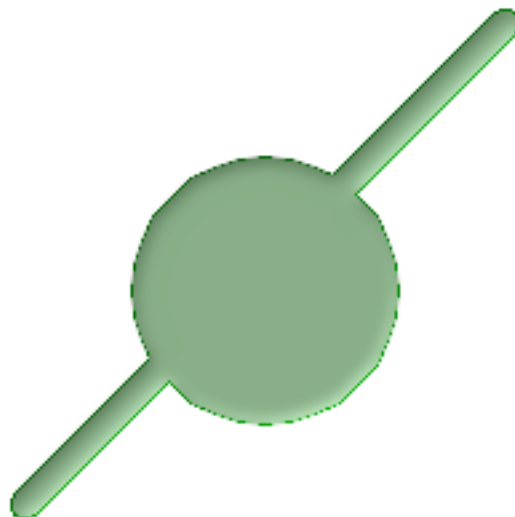
Examples



before_geom: MULTIPOLYGON of 2 overlapping polygons



after_geom: MULTIPOLYGON of 4 non-overlapping polygons



after_geom_structure: MULTIPOLYGON of 1 non-overlapping polygon

```
SELECT f.geom AS before_geom, ST_MakeValid(f.geom) AS after_geom, ST_MakeValid(f.geom, ←
    'method=structure') AS after_geom_structure
FROM (SELECT 'MULTIPOLYGON(((186 194,187 194,188 195,189 195,190 195,
191 195 192 195 193 194 194 194 194 193 195 192 195 191
```




before_geom: MULTIPOLYGON of 6 overlapping polygons



after_geom: MULTIPOLYGON of 14 Non-overlapping polygons



after_geom_structure: MULTIPOLYGON of 1 Non-overlapping polygon

```
SELECT c.geom AS before_geom,
       ST_MakeValid(c.geom) AS after_geom,
       ST_MakeValid(c.geom, 'method=structure') AS after_geom_structure
FROM (SELECT 'MULTIPOLYGON(((91 50,79 22,51 10,23 22,11 50,23 78,51 90,79 78,91 ↵
```

Examples

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_MakeValid(
    'LINESTRING(0 0, 0 0)',
    'method=structure keepcollapsed=true'
));

st_astext
-----
POINT(0 0)

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_MakeValid(
    'LINESTRING(0 0, 0 0)',
    'method=structure keepcollapsed=false'
));

st_astext
-----
LINESTRING EMPTY
```

See Also

[ST_IsValid](#), [ST_GeomCollFromText](#), [ST_CollectionExtract](#)

8.7 Spatial Reference System Functions

8.7.1 ST_SetSRID

ST_SetSRID — Set the SRID on a geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_SetSRID**(geometry geom, integer srid);

Description

Sets the SRID on a geometry to a particular integer value. Useful in constructing bounding boxes for queries.



Note

This function does not transform the geometry coordinates in any way - it simply sets the meta data defining the spatial reference system the geometry is assumed to be in. Use [ST_Transform](#) if you want to transform the geometry into a new projection.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

-- Mark a point as WGS 84 long lat --

```
SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-123.365556, 48.428611),4326) As wgs84long_lat;
-- the ewkt representation (wrap with ST_AsEWKT) -
SRID=4326;POINT(-123.365556 48.428611)
```

-- Mark a point as WGS 84 long lat and then transform to web mercator (Spherical Mercator) --

```
SELECT ST_Transform(ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-123.365556, 48.428611),4326),3785) As spere_merc;
-- the ewkt representation (wrap with ST_AsEWKT) -
SRID=3785;POINT(-13732990.8753491 6178458.96425423)
```

See Also

Section [4.5](#), [ST_SRID](#), [ST_Transform](#), [UpdateGeometrySRID](#)

8.7.2 ST_SRID

ST_SRID — Returns the spatial reference identifier for a geometry.

Synopsis

integer **ST_SRID**(geometry g1);

Description

Returns the spatial reference identifier for the ST_Geometry as defined in spatial_ref_sys table. Section [4.5](#)



Note

spatial_ref_sys table is a table that catalogs all spatial reference systems known to PostGIS and is used for transformations from one spatial reference system to another. So verifying you have the right spatial reference system identifier is important if you plan to ever transform your geometries.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.1



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.5



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
SELECT ST_SRID(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-71.1043 42.315)',4326));
--result
4326
```

See Also

Section [4.5](#), [ST_SetSRID](#), [ST_Transform](#)

8.7.3 ST_Transform

ST_Transform — Return a new geometry with coordinates transformed to a different spatial reference system.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_Transform(geometry g1, integer srid);  
geometry ST_Transform(geometry geom, text to_proj);  
geometry ST_Transform(geometry geom, text from_proj, text to_proj);  
geometry ST_Transform(geometry geom, text from_proj, integer to_srid);
```

Description

Returns a new geometry with its coordinates transformed to a different spatial reference system. The destination spatial reference `to_srid` may be identified by a valid SRID integer parameter (i.e. it must exist in the `spatial_ref_sys` table). Alternatively, a spatial reference defined as a PROJ.4 string can be used for `to_proj` and/or `from_proj`, however these methods are not optimized. If the destination spatial reference system is expressed with a PROJ.4 string instead of an SRID, the SRID of the output geometry will be set to zero. With the exception of functions with `from_proj`, input geometries must have a defined SRID.

`ST_Transform` is often confused with `ST_SetSRID`. `ST_Transform` actually changes the coordinates of a geometry from one spatial reference system to another, while `ST_SetSRID()` simply changes the SRID identifier of the geometry.

**Note**

Requires PostGIS be compiled with PROJ support. Use [PostGIS_Full_Version](#) to confirm you have PROJ support compiled in.

**Note**

If using more than one transformation, it is useful to have a functional index on the commonly used transformations to take advantage of index usage.

**Note**

Prior to 1.3.4, this function crashes if used with geometries that contain CURVES. This is fixed in 1.3.4+

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.3.0 support for direct PROJ.4 text was introduced.



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.6



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Examples

Change Massachusetts state plane US feet geometry to WGS 84 long lat


```

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((743238 2967416,743238 2967450,
      743265 2967450,743265.625 2967416,743238 2967416))',2249),4326)) As wgs_geom;

wgs_geom
-----
POLYGON((-71.1776848522251 42.3902896512902,-71.1776843766326 42.3903829478009,
-71.1775844305465 42.3903826677917,-71.1775825927231 42.3902893647987,-71.177684
8522251 42.3902896512902));
(1 row)

--3D Circular String example
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=2249;CIRCULARSTRING(743238 2967416 ↵
      1,743238 2967450 2,743265 2967450 3,743265.625 2967416 3,743238 2967416 4)'),4326));

st_asewkt
-----
SRID=4326;CIRCULARSTRING(-71.1776848522251 42.3902896512902 1,-71.1776843766326 ↵
      42.3903829478009 2,
-71.1775844305465 42.3903826677917 3,
-71.1775825927231 42.3902893647987 3,-71.1776848522251 42.3902896512902 4)

```

Example of creating a partial functional index. For tables where you are not sure all the geometries will be filled in, its best to use a partial index that leaves out null geometries which will both conserve space and make your index smaller and more efficient.

```

CREATE INDEX idx_geom_26986_parcel
ON parcels
USING gist
(ST_Transform(geom, 26986))
WHERE geom IS NOT NULL;

```

Examples of using PROJ.4 text to transform with custom spatial references.

```

-- Find intersection of two polygons near the North pole, using a custom Gnomonic projection
-- See http://boundlessgeo.com/2012/02/flattening-the-peel/
WITH data AS (
  SELECT
    ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((170 50,170 72,-130 72,-130 50,170 50))', 4326) AS p1,
    ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((-170 68,-170 90,-141 90,-141 68,-170 68))', 4326) AS p2,
    '+proj=gnom +ellps=WGS84 +lat_0=70 +lon_0=-160 +no_defs'::text AS gnom
)
SELECT ST_AsText(
  ST_Transform(
    ST_Intersection(ST_Transform(p1, gnom), ST_Transform(p2, gnom)),
    gnom, 4326))
FROM data;

st_astext
-----
POLYGON((-170 74.053793645338,-141 73.4268621378904,-141 68,-170 68,-170 74.053793645338) ↵
)

```

Configuring transformation behavior

Sometimes coordinate transformation involving a grid-shift can fail, for example if PROJ.4 has not been built with grid-shift files or the coordinate does not lie within the range for which the grid shift is defined. By default, PostGIS will throw an error if a grid shift file is not present, but this behavior can be configured on a per-SRID basis either by testing different `to_proj` values of PROJ.4 text, or altering the `proj4text` value within the `spatial_ref_sys` table.

For example, the `proj4text` parameter `+datum=NAD83` is a shorthand form for the following `+nadgrids` parameter:

```
+nadgrids=@conus,@alaska,@ntv2_0.gsb,@ntv1_can.dat
```

The @ prefix means no error is reported if the files are not present, but if the end of the list is reached with no file having been appropriate (ie. found and overlapping) then an error is issued.

If, conversely, you wanted to ensure that at least the standard files were present, but that if all files were scanned without a hit a null transformation is applied you could use:

```
+nadgrids=@conus,@alaska,@ntv2_0.gsb,@ntv1_can.dat,null
```

The null grid shift file is a valid grid shift file covering the whole world and applying no shift. So for a complete example, if you wanted to alter PostGIS so that transformations to SRID 4267 that didn't lie within the correct range did not throw an ERROR, you would use the following:

```
UPDATE spatial_ref_sys SET proj4text = '+proj=longlat +ellps=clrk66 +nadgrids=@conus, ↵
    @alaska,@ntv2_0.gsb,@ntv1_can.dat,null +no_defs' WHERE srid = 4267;
```

See Also

Section [4.5](#), [ST_SetSRID](#), [ST_SRID](#), [UpdateGeometrySRID](#)

8.8 Geometry Input

8.8.1 Well-Known Text (WKT)

8.8.1.1 ST_BdPolyFromText

ST_BdPolyFromText — Construct a Polygon given an arbitrary collection of closed linestrings as a MultiLineString Well-Known text representation.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_BdPolyFromText**(text WKT, integer srid);

Description

Construct a Polygon given an arbitrary collection of closed linestrings as a MultiLineString Well-Known text representation.



Note

Throws an error if WKT is not a MULTILINESTRING. Throws an error if output is a MULTIPOLYGON; use **ST_BdMPolyFromText** in that case, or see **ST_BuildArea()** for a postgis-specific approach.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s3.2.6.2

Performed by the GEOS module.

Availability: 1.1.0

See Also

[ST_BuildArea](#), [ST_BdMPolyFromText](#)

8.8.1.2 ST_BdMPolyFromText

ST_BdMPolyFromText — Construct a MultiPolygon given an arbitrary collection of closed linestrings as a MultiLineString text representation Well-Known text representation.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_BdMPolyFromText**(text WKT, integer srid);

Description

Construct a Polygon given an arbitrary collection of closed linestrings, polygons, MultiLineStrings as Well-Known text representation.



Note

Throws an error if WKT is not a MULTILINESTRING. Forces MULTIPOLYGON output even when result is really only composed by a single POLYGON; use [ST_BdPolyFromText](#) if you're sure a single POLYGON will result from operation, or see [ST_BuildArea\(\)](#) for a postgis-specific approach.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s3.2.6.2

Performed by the GEOS module.

Availability: 1.1.0

See Also

[ST_BuildArea](#), [ST_BdPolyFromText](#)

8.8.1.3 ST_GeogFromText

ST_GeogFromText — Return a specified geography value from Well-Known Text representation or extended (WKT).

Synopsis

geography **ST_GeogFromText**(text EWKT);

Description

Returns a geography object from the well-known text or extended well-known representation. SRID 4326 is assumed if unspecified. This is an alias for ST_GeographyFromText. Points are always expressed in long lat form.

Examples

```
--- converting lon lat coords to geography
ALTER TABLE sometable ADD COLUMN geog geography(POINT,4326);
UPDATE sometable SET geog = ST_GeogFromText('SRID=4326;POINT(' || lon || ' ' || lat || ')') ←
;

--- specify a geography point using EPSG:4267, NAD27
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_GeogFromText('SRID=4267;POINT(-77.0092 38.889588)'));
```

See Also

[ST_AsText](#), [ST_GeographyFromText](#)

8.8.1.4 ST_GeographyFromText

`ST_GeographyFromText` — Return a specified geography value from Well-Known Text representation or extended (WKT).

Synopsis

```
geography ST_GeographyFromText(text EWKT);
```

Description

Returns a geography object from the well-known text representation. SRID 4326 is assumed if unspecified.

See Also

[ST_GeogFromText](#), [ST_AsText](#)

8.8.1.5 ST_GeomCollFromText

`ST_GeomCollFromText` — Makes a collection Geometry from collection WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_GeomCollFromText(text WKT, integer srid);  
geometry ST_GeomCollFromText(text WKT);
```

Description

Makes a collection Geometry from the Well-Known-Text (WKT) representation with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0.

OGC SPEC 3.2.6.2 - option SRID is from the conformance suite

Returns null if the WKT is not a GEOMETRYCOLLECTION

**Note**

If you are absolutely sure all your WKT geometries are collections, don't use this function. It is slower than `ST_GeomFromText` since it adds an additional validation step.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s3.2.6.2



This method implements the SQL/MM specification.

Examples

```
SELECT ST_GeomCollFromText('GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POINT(1 2),LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4))');
```

See Also[ST_GeomFromText](#), [ST_SRID](#)**8.8.1.6 ST_GeomFromEWKT**

ST_GeomFromEWKT — Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Extended Well-Known Text representation (EWKT).

Synopsis

geometry **ST_GeomFromEWKT**(text EWKT);

Description

Constructs a PostGIS ST_Geometry object from the OGC Extended Well-Known text (EWKT) representation.

**Note**

The EWKT format is not an OGC standard, but an PostGIS specific format that includes the spatial reference system (SRID) identifier

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces and TIN was introduced.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

```
SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4269;LINESTRING(-71.160281 42.258729,-71.160837 ↵
  42.259113,-71.161144 42.25932)');
SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4269;MULTILINESTRING((-71.160281 42.258729,-71.160837 ↵
  42.259113,-71.161144 42.25932))');

SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4269;POINT(-71.064544 42.28787)');

SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4269;POLYGON((-71.1776585052917 ↵
  42.3902909739571,-71.1776820268866 42.3903701743239,
-71.1776063012595 42.3903825660754,-71.1775826583081 42.3903033653531,-71.1776585052917 ↵
  42.3902909739571))');

SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4269;MULTIPOLYGON((( -71.1031880899493 42.3152774590236,
-71.1031627617667 42.3152960829043,-71.102923838298 42.3149156848307,
-71.1023097974109 42.3151969047397,-71.1019285062273 42.3147384934248,
-71.102505233663 42.3144722937587,-71.10277487471 42.3141658254797,
-71.103113945163 42.3142739188902,-71.10324876416 42.31402489987,
-71.1033002961013 42.3140393340215,-71.1033488797549 42.3139495090772,
-71.103396240451 42.3138632439557,-71.1041521907712 42.3141153348029,
-71.1041411411543 42.3141545014533,-71.1041287795912 42.3142114839058,
-71.1041188134329 42.3142693656241,-71.1041112482575 42.3143272556118,
-71.1041072845732 42.3143851580048,-71.1041057218871 42.3144430686681,
```

```
-71.1041065602059 42.3145009876017,-71.1041097995362 42.3145589148055,
-71.1041166403905 42.3146168544148,-71.1041258822717 42.3146748022936,
-71.1041375307579 42.3147318674446,-71.1041492906949 42.3147711126569,
-71.1041598612795 42.314808571739,-71.1042515013869 42.3151287620809,
-71.1041173835118 42.3150739481917,-71.1040809891419 42.3151344119048,
-71.1040438678912 42.3151191367447,-71.1040194562988 42.3151832057859,
-71.1038734225584 42.3151140942995,-71.1038446938243 42.3151006300338,
-71.1038315271889 42.315094347535,-71.1037393329282 42.315054824985,
-71.1035447555574 42.3152608696313,-71.1033436658644 42.3151648370544,
-71.1032580383161 42.3152269126061,-71.103223066939 42.3152517403219,
-71.1031880899493 42.3152774590236)),
((-71.1043632495873 42.315113108546,-71.1043583974082 42.3151211109857,
-71.1043443253471 42.3150676015829,-71.1043850704575 42.3150793250568,-71.1043632495873  ↵
 42.315113108546)))');
```

```
--3d circular string
SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415 1,220227 150505 2,220227 150406 3)');
```

```
--Polyhedral Surface example
SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYHEDRALSURFACE(
  ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)),
  ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)),
  ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)),
  ((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
  ((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)),
  ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1))
)');
```

See Also

[ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_GeomFromText](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#)

8.8.1.7 ST_GeometryFromText

ST_GeometryFromText — Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Well-Known Text representation (WKT). This is an alias name for [ST_GeomFromText](#)

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_GeometryFromText(text WKT);
geometry ST_GeometryFromText(text WKT, integer srid);
```

Description



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.40

See Also

[ST_GeomFromText](#)

8.8.1.8 ST_GeomFromText

ST_GeomFromText — Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Well-Known Text representation (WKT).

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_GeomFromText(text WKT);
geometry ST_GeomFromText(text WKT, integer srid);
```

Description

Constructs a PostGIS ST_Geometry object from the OGC Well-Known text representation.



Note

There are two variants of ST_GeomFromText function. The first takes no SRID and returns a geometry with no defined spatial reference system (SRID=0). The second takes a SRID as the second argument and returns a geometry that includes this SRID as part of its metadata.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s3.2.6.2 - option SRID is from the conformance suite.



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.40



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



Note

While not OGC-compliant, **ST_MakePoint** is faster than ST_GeomFromText and ST_PointFromText. It is also easier to use for numeric coordinate values. **ST_Point** is another option similar in speed to **ST_MakePoint** and is OGC-compliant, but doesn't support anything but 2D points.



Warning

Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions of PostGIS ST_GeomFromText('GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(EMPTY)') was allowed. This is now illegal in PostGIS 2.0.0 to better conform with SQL/MM standards. This should now be written as ST_GeomFromText('GEOMETRYCOLLECTION EMPTY')

Examples

```
SELECT ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(-71.160281 42.258729,-71.160837 42.259113,-71.161144 42.25932)');
SELECT ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(-71.160281 42.258729,-71.160837 42.259113,-71.161144 42.25932)',4269);

SELECT ST_GeomFromText('MULTILINESTRING((-71.160281 42.258729,-71.160837 42.259113,-71.161144 42.25932))');

SELECT ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-71.064544 42.28787)');

SELECT ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((-71.1776585052917 42.3902909739571,-71.1776820268866 42.3903701743239,
-71.1776063012595 42.3903825660754,-71.1775826583081 42.3903033653531,-71.1776585052917 42.3902909739571))');

SELECT ST_GeomFromText('MULTIPOLYGON((-71.1031880899493 42.3152774590236,
-71.1031627617667 42.3152960829043,-71.102923838298 42.3149156848307,
-71.1023097974109 42.3151969047397,-71.1019285062273 42.3147384934248,
-71.102505233663 42.3144722937587,-71.10277487471 42.3141658254797,
```

```
-71.103113945163 42.3142739188902,-71.10324876416 42.31402489987,
-71.1033002961013 42.3140393340215,-71.1033488797549 42.3139495090772,
-71.103396240451 42.3138632439557,-71.1041521907712 42.3141153348029,
-71.1041411411543 42.3141545014533,-71.1041287795912 42.3142114839058,
-71.1041188134329 42.3142693656241,-71.1041112482575 42.3143272556118,
-71.1041072845732 42.3143851580048,-71.1041057218871 42.3144430686681,
-71.1041065602059 42.3145009876017,-71.1041097995362 42.3145589148055,
-71.1041166403905 42.3146168544148,-71.1041258822717 42.3146748022936,
-71.1041375307579 42.3147318674446,-71.1041492906949 42.3147711126569,
-71.1041598612795 42.314808571739,-71.1042515013869 42.3151287620809,
-71.1041173835118 42.3150739481917,-71.1040809891419 42.3151344119048,
-71.1040438678912 42.3151191367447,-71.1040194562988 42.3151832057859,
-71.1038734225584 42.3151140942995,-71.1038446938243 42.3151006300338,
-71.1038315271889 42.315094347535,-71.1037393329282 42.315054824985,
-71.1035447555574 42.3152608696313,-71.1033436658644 42.3151648370544,
-71.1032580383161 42.3152269126061,-71.103223066939 42.3152517403219,
-71.1031880899493 42.3152774590236)),
((-71.1043632495873 42.315113108546,-71.1043583974082 42.3151211109857,
-71.1043443253471 42.3150676015829,-71.1043850704575 42.3150793250568,-71.1043632495873  ←
  42.315113108546))) ', 4326);

SELECT ST_GeomFromText('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415,220227 150505,220227 150406)');
```

See Also

[ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_GeomFromWKB](#), [ST_SRID](#)

8.8.1.9 ST_LineFromText

ST_LineFromText — Makes a Geometry from WKT representation with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_LineFromText(text WKT);
geometry ST_LineFromText(text WKT, integer srid);
```

Description

Makes a Geometry from WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0. If WKT passed in is not a LINESTRING, then null is returned.



Note

OGC SPEC 3.2.6.2 - option SRID is from the conformance suite.



Note

If you know all your geometries are LINESTRINGS, its more efficient to just use `ST_GeomFromText`. This just calls `ST_GeomFromText` and adds additional validation that it returns a linestring.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s3.2.6.2



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.2.8

Examples

```
SELECT ST_LineFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)') AS aline, ST_LineFromText('POINT(1 2)') AS ↵
      null_return;
aline                                | null_return
-----
01020000000020000000000000000000F ... | t
```

See Also[ST_GeomFromText](#)**8.8.1.10 ST_MLineFromText**

ST_MLineFromText — Return a specified ST_MultiLineString value from WKT representation.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_MLineFromText(text WKT, integer srid);
geometry ST_MLineFromText(text WKT);
```

Description

Makes a Geometry from Well-Known-Text (WKT) with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0.

OGC SPEC 3.2.6.2 - option SRID is from the conformance suite

Returns null if the WKT is not a MULTILINESTRING

**Note**

If you are absolutely sure all your WKT geometries are points, don't use this function. It is slower than ST_GeomFromText since it adds an additional validation step.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s3.2.6.2



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 9.4.4

Examples

```
SELECT ST_MLineFromText('MULTILINESTRING((1 2, 3 4), (4 5, 6 7))');
```

See Also[ST_GeomFromText](#)**8.8.1.11 ST_MPointFromText**

ST_MPointFromText — Makes a Geometry from WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MPointFromText**(text WKT, integer srid);
 geometry **ST_MPointFromText**(text WKT);

Description

Makes a Geometry from WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0.

OGC SPEC 3.2.6.2 - option SRID is from the conformance suite

Returns null if the WKT is not a MULTIPOINT



Note

If you are absolutely sure all your WKT geometries are points, don't use this function. It is slower than ST_GeomFromText since it adds an additional validation step.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). 3.2.6.2



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 9.2.4

Examples

```
SELECT ST_MPointFromText('MULTIPOINT(1 2, 3 4)');
SELECT ST_MPointFromText('MULTIPOINT(-70.9590 42.1180, -70.9611 42.1223)', 4326);
```

See Also

[ST_GeomFromText](#)

8.8.1.12 ST_MPolyFromText

ST_MPolyFromText — Makes a MultiPolygon Geometry from WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MPolyFromText**(text WKT, integer srid);
 geometry **ST_MPolyFromText**(text WKT);

Description

Makes a MultiPolygon from WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0.

OGC SPEC 3.2.6.2 - option SRID is from the conformance suite

Throws an error if the WKT is not a MULTIPOLYGON



Note

If you are absolutely sure all your WKT geometries are multipolygons, don't use this function. It is slower than ST_GeomFromText since it adds an additional validation step.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s3.2.6.2



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 9.6.4

Examples

```
SELECT ST_MPolyFromText('MULTIPOLYGON(((0 0 1,20 0 1,20 20 1,0 20 1,0 0 1),(5 5 3,5 7 3,7 7 3,7 5 3,5 5 3)))');
SELECT ST_MPolyFromText('MULTIPOLYGON((( -70.916 42.1002, -70.9468 42.0946, -70.9765 42.0872, -70.9754 42.0875, -70.9749 42.0879, -70.9752 42.0881, -70.9754 42.0891, -70.9758 42.0894, -70.9759 42.0897, -70.9759 42.0899, -70.9754 42.0902, -70.9756 42.0906, -70.9753 42.0907, -70.9753 42.0917, -70.9757 42.0924, -70.9755 42.0928, -70.9755 42.0942, -70.9751 42.0948, -70.9755 42.0953, -70.9751 42.0958, -70.9751 42.0962, -70.9759 42.0983, -70.9767 42.0987, -70.9768 42.0991, -70.9771 42.0997, -70.9771 42.1003, -70.9768 42.1005, -70.977 42.1011, -70.9766 42.1019, -70.9768 42.1026, -70.9769 42.1033, -70.9775 42.1042, -70.9773 42.1043, -70.9776 42.1043, -70.9778 42.1048, -70.9773 42.1058, -70.9774 42.1061, -70.9779 42.1065, -70.9782 42.1078, -70.9788 42.1085, -70.9798 42.1087, -70.9806 42.109, -70.9807 42.1093, -70.9806 42.1099, -70.9809 42.1109, -70.9808 42.1112, -70.9798 42.1116, -70.9792 42.1127, -70.979 42.1129, -70.9787 42.1134, -70.979 42.1139, -70.9791 42.1141, -70.9987 42.1116, -71.0022 42.1273, -70.9408 42.1513, -70.9315 42.1165, -70.916 42.1002))) ', 4326);
```

See Also

[ST_GeomFromText](#), [ST_SRID](#)

8.8.1.13 ST_PointFromText

ST_PointFromText — Makes a point Geometry from WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to unknown.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_PointFromText(text WKT);
geometry ST_PointFromText(text WKT, integer srid);
```

Description

Constructs a PostGIS ST_Geometry point object from the OGC Well-Known text representation. If SRID is not given, it defaults to unknown (currently 0). If geometry is not a WKT point representation, returns null. If completely invalid WKT, then throws an error.



Note

There are 2 variants of **ST_PointFromText** function, the first takes no SRID and returns a geometry with no defined spatial reference system. The second takes a spatial reference id as the second argument and returns an ST_Geometry that includes this srid as part of its meta-data. The srid must be defined in the `spatial_ref_sys` table.



Note

If you are absolutely sure all your WKT geometries are points, don't use this function. It is slower than **ST_GeomFromText** since it adds an additional validation step. If you are building points from long lat coordinates and care more about performance and accuracy than OGC compliance, use [ST_MakePoint](#) or OGC compliant alias [ST_Point](#).



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s3.2.6.2 - option SRID is from the conformance suite.



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 6.1.8

Examples

```
SELECT ST_PointFromText('POINT(-71.064544 42.28787)');
SELECT ST_PointFromText('POINT(-71.064544 42.28787)', 4326);
```

See Also

[ST_GeomFromText](#), [ST_MakePoint](#), [ST_Point](#), [ST_SRID](#)

8.8.1.14 ST_PolygonFromText

ST_PolygonFromText — Makes a Geometry from WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_PolygonFromText(text WKT);
geometry ST_PolygonFromText(text WKT, integer srid);
```

Description

Makes a Geometry from WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0. Returns null if WKT is not a polygon.
OGC SPEC 3.2.6.2 - option SRID is from the conformance suite



Note

If you are absolutely sure all your WKT geometries are polygons, don't use this function. It is slower than [ST_GeomFromText](#) since it adds an additional validation step.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s3.2.6.2



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.3.6

Examples

```
SELECT ST_PolygonFromText('POLYGON((-71.1776585052917 42.3902909739571,-71.1776820268866 ↵
  42.3903701743239,
-71.1776063012595 42.3903825660754,-71.1775826583081 42.3903033653531,-71.1776585052917 ↵
  42.3902909739571))');
st_polygonfromtext
-----
010300000001000000050000006...

SELECT ST_PolygonFromText('POINT(1 2)') IS NULL as point_is_notpoly;

point_is_not_poly
-----
t
```

See Also

[ST_GeomFromText](#)

8.8.1.15 ST_WKTTToSQL

ST_WKTTToSQL — Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Well-Known Text representation (WKT). This is an alias name for ST_GeomFromText

Synopsis

geometry **ST_WKTTToSQL**(text WKT);

Description



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.34

See Also

[ST_GeomFromText](#)

8.8.2 Well-Known Binary (WKB)

8.8.2.1 ST_GeogFromWKB

ST_GeogFromWKB — Creates a geography instance from a Well-Known Binary geometry representation (WKB) or extended Well Known Binary (EWKB).

Synopsis

geography **ST_GeogFromWKB**(bytea wkb);

Description

The **ST_GeogFromWKB** function, takes a well-known binary representation (WKB) of a geometry or PostGIS Extended WKB and creates an instance of the appropriate geography type. This function plays the role of the Geometry Factory in SQL.

If SRID is not specified, it defaults to 4326 (WGS 84 long lat).



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
--Although bytea rep contains single \, these need to be escaped when inserting into a table
SELECT ST_AsText(
ST_GeogFromWKB(E'\\001\\002\\000\\000\\000\\002\\000\\000\\000\\037\\205\\353Q
\\270~\\\\\\\\300\\323Mb\\020X\\231C@\\020X9\\264\\310~\\\\\\\\300)\\\\\\\\217\\302\\365\\230
C@')
);
                                st_astext
-----
LINESTRING(-113.98 39.198,-113.981 39.195)
(1 row)
```

See Also

[ST_GeogFromText](#), [ST_AsBinary](#)

8.8.2.2 ST_GeomFromEWKB

ST_GeomFromEWKB — Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Extended Well-Known Binary representation (EWKB).

Synopsis

geometry **ST_GeomFromEWKB**(bytea EWKB);

Description

Constructs a PostGIS ST_Geometry object from the OGC Extended Well-Known binary (EWKT) representation.

**Note**

The EWKB format is not an OGC standard, but a PostGIS specific format that includes the spatial reference system (SRID) identifier

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces and TIN was introduced.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

line string binary rep Of LINESTRING(-71.160281 42.258729,-71.160837 42.259113,-71.161144 42.25932) in NAD 83 long lat (4269).

**Note**

NOTE: Even though byte arrays are delimited with \ and may have ', we need to escape both out with \ and " if standard_conforming_strings is off. So it does not look exactly like its AsEWKB representation.

```
SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKB(E'\001\002\000\000 \255\020\000\000\003\000\000\000\344 ↵
J=
\013B\312Q\300n\303(\010\036!E@'\277E'K
\312Q\300\366{b\235*!E@\225|\354.P\312Q
\300p\231\323e1!E@');
```

**Note**

In PostgreSQL 9.1+ - standard_conforming_strings is set to on by default, where as in past versions it was set to off. You can change defaults as needed for a single query or at the database or server level. Below is how you would do it with standard_conforming_strings = on. In this case we escape the ' with standard ansi ', but slashes are not escaped

```
set standard_conforming_strings = on;
SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKB('\'001\'002\'000\'000 \'255\'020\'000\'000\'003\'000\'000\'000\'344J=\'012\'013B
\'312Q\'300n\'303(\'010\'036!E@\'\'\'277E\'\'K\'012\'312Q\'300\'366{b\'235*!E@\'225|\'354.P\'312Q\'012\'300 ←
p\'231\'323e1\'')
```

See Also

[ST_AsBinary](#), [ST_AsEWKB](#), [ST_GeomFromWKB](#)

8.8.2.3 ST_GeomFromWKB

ST_GeomFromWKB — Creates a geometry instance from a Well-Known Binary geometry representation (WKB) and optional SRID.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_GeomFromWKB(bytea geom);
geometry ST_GeomFromWKB(bytea geom, integer srid);
```

Description

The **ST_GeomFromWKB** function, takes a well-known binary representation of a geometry and a Spatial Reference System ID (SRID) and creates an instance of the appropriate geometry type. This function plays the role of the Geometry Factory in SQL. This is an alternate name for **ST_WKBToSQL**.

If SRID is not specified, it defaults to 0 (Unknown).



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s3.2.7.2 - the optional SRID is from the conformance suite



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.41



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
--Although bytea rep contains single \, these need to be escaped when inserting into a ←
table
-- unless standard_conforming_strings is set to on.
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(
ST_GeomFromWKB(E'\'001\'002\'000\'000\'000\'002\'000\'000\'000\'037\'205\'353Q ←
\'270~\'\'\'\'\'300\'323Mb\'020X\'231C@\'020X9\'264\'310~\'\'\'\'\'300)\'\'\'\'\'217\'302\'365\'230 ←
C@',4326)
);

                                st_asewkt
-----
SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-113.98 39.198,-113.981 39.195)
(1 row)

SELECT
  ST_AsText(
    ST_GeomFromWKB(
      ST_AsEWKB('POINT(2 5)::geometry')
    )
  );
```

```

st_astext
-----
POINT(2 5)
(1 row)

```

See Also

[ST_WKBToSQL](#), [ST_AsBinary](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKB](#)

8.8.2.4 ST_LineFromWKB

ST_LineFromWKB — Makes a `LINESTRING` from `WKB` with the given `SRID`

Synopsis

```

geometry ST_LineFromWKB(bytea WKB);
geometry ST_LineFromWKB(bytea WKB, integer srid);

```

Description

The `ST_LineFromWKB` function, takes a well-known binary representation of geometry and a Spatial Reference System ID (`SRID`) and creates an instance of the appropriate geometry type - in this case, a `LINESTRING` geometry. This function plays the role of the Geometry Factory in SQL.

If an `SRID` is not specified, it defaults to 0. `NULL` is returned if the input `bytea` does not represent a `LINESTRING`.



Note

OGC SPEC 3.2.6.2 - option `SRID` is from the conformance suite.



Note

If you know all your geometries are `LINESTRING`s, its more efficient to just use [ST_GeomFromWKB](#). This function just calls [ST_GeomFromWKB](#) and adds additional validation that it returns a `linestring`.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s3.2.6.2



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.2.9

Examples

```

SELECT ST_LineFromWKB(ST_AsBinary(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)'))) AS aline,
       ST_LineFromWKB(ST_AsBinary(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 2)'))) IS NULL AS ↵
       null_return;
aline                                     | null_return
-----
01020000000200000000000000000000F ... | t

```

See Also

[ST_GeomFromWKB](#), [ST_LinestringFromWKB](#)

8.8.2.5 ST_LinestringFromWKB

ST_LinestringFromWKB — Makes a geometry from WKB with the given SRID.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_LinestringFromWKB**(bytea WKB);
 geometry **ST_LinestringFromWKB**(bytea WKB, integer srid);

Description

The **ST_LinestringFromWKB** function, takes a well-known binary representation of geometry and a Spatial Reference System ID (SRID) and creates an instance of the appropriate geometry type - in this case, a **LINestring** geometry. This function plays the role of the Geometry Factory in SQL.

If an SRID is not specified, it defaults to 0. NULL is returned if the input **bytea** does not represent a **LINestring** geometry. This is an alias for **ST_LineFromWKB**.



Note

OGC SPEC 3.2.6.2 - optional SRID is from the conformance suite.



Note

If you know all your geometries are **LINestrings**, it's more efficient to just use **ST_GeomFromWKB**. This function just calls **ST_GeomFromWKB** and adds additional validation that it returns a **LINestring**.



This method implements the **OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1**. s3.2.6.2



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.2.9

Examples

```
SELECT
  ST_LineStringFromWKB(
    ST_AsBinary(ST_GeomFromText('LINestring(1 2, 3 4)'))
  ) AS aline,
  ST_LineStringFromWKB(
    ST_AsBinary(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 2)'))
  ) IS NULL AS null_return;
  aline                                | null_return
-----
01020000000200000000000000000000F ... | t
```

See Also

ST_GeomFromWKB, **ST_LineFromWKB**

8.8.2.6 ST_PointFromWKB

ST_PointFromWKB — Makes a geometry from WKB with the given SRID

Synopsis

geometry **ST_GeomFromWKB**(bytea geom);
 geometry **ST_GeomFromWKB**(bytea geom, integer srid);

Description

The `ST_PointFromWKB` function, takes a well-known binary representation of geometry and a Spatial Reference System ID (SRID) and creates an instance of the appropriate geometry type - in this case, a `POINT` geometry. This function plays the role of the Geometry Factory in SQL.

If an SRID is not specified, it defaults to 0. `NULL` is returned if the input `bytea` does not represent a `POINT` geometry.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s3.2.7.2



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 6.1.9



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
SELECT
  ST_AsText (
    ST_PointFromWKB (
      ST_AsEWKB ('POINT(2 5)'::geometry)
    )
  );
 st_astext
-----
POINT(2 5)
(1 row)

SELECT
  ST_AsText (
    ST_PointFromWKB (
      ST_AsEWKB ('LINESTRING(2 5, 2 6)'::geometry)
    )
  );
 st_astext
-----
(1 row)
```

See Also

[ST_GeomFromWKB](#), [ST_LineFromWKB](#)

8.8.2.7 ST_WKBToSQL

`ST_WKBToSQL` — Return a specified `ST_Geometry` value from Well-Known Binary representation (WKB). This is an alias name for `ST_GeomFromWKB` that takes no `srid`

Synopsis

geometry **ST_WKBToSQL**(bytea WKB);

Description

This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.36

See Also

[ST_GeomFromWKB](#)

8.8.3 Other Formats**8.8.3.1 ST_Box2dFromGeoHash**

`ST_Box2dFromGeoHash` — Return a BOX2D from a GeoHash string.

Synopsis

box2d **ST_Box2dFromGeoHash**(text geohash, integer precision=full_precision_of_geohash);

Description

Return a BOX2D from a GeoHash string.

If no `precision` is specified `ST_Box2dFromGeoHash` returns a BOX2D based on full precision of the input GeoHash string.

If `precision` is specified `ST_Box2dFromGeoHash` will use that many characters from the GeoHash to create the BOX2D. Lower precision values results in larger BOX2Ds and larger values increase the precision.

Availability: 2.1.0

Examples

```
SELECT ST_Box2dFromGeoHash('9qqj7nmxcggy4d0dbxqz0');

           st_geomfromgeohash
-----
BOX(-115.172816 36.114646,-115.172816 36.114646)

SELECT ST_Box2dFromGeoHash('9qqj7nmxcggy4d0dbxqz0', 0);

           st_box2dfromgeohash
-----
BOX(-180 -90,180 90)

SELECT ST_Box2dFromGeoHash('9qqj7nmxcggy4d0dbxqz0', 10);
           st_box2dfromgeohash
-----
BOX(-115.17282128334 36.1146408319473,-115.172810554504 36.1146461963654)
```

See Also

[ST_GeoHash](#), [ST_GeomFromGeoHash](#), [ST_PointFromGeoHash](#)

8.8.3.2 ST_GeomFromGeoHash

`ST_GeomFromGeoHash` — Return a geometry from a GeoHash string.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_GeomFromGeoHash**(text geohash, integer precision=full_precision_of_geohash);

Description

Return a geometry from a GeoHash string. The geometry will be a polygon representing the GeoHash bounds.

If no `precision` is specified `ST_GeomFromGeoHash` returns a polygon based on full precision of the input GeoHash string.

If `precision` is specified `ST_GeomFromGeoHash` will use that many characters from the GeoHash to create the polygon.

Availability: 2.1.0

Examples

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_GeomFromGeoHash('9qqj7nmxnccgyy4d0dbxqz0'));
               st_astext
-----
POLYGON((-115.172816 36.114646,-115.172816 36.114646,-115.172816 36.114646,-115.172816 36.114646,-115.172816 36.114646))

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_GeomFromGeoHash('9qqj7nmxnccgyy4d0dbxqz0', 4));
               st_astext
-----
POLYGON((-115.3125 36.03515625,-115.3125 36.2109375,-114.9609375 36.2109375,-114.9609375 36.03515625,-115.3125 36.03515625))

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_GeomFromGeoHash('9qqj7nmxnccgyy4d0dbxqz0', 10));
               st_astext
-----
POLYGON((-115.17282128334 36.1146408319473,-115.17282128334 36.1146461963654,-115.172810554504 36.1146461963654,-115.172810554504 36.1146408319473,-115.17282128334 36.1146408319473))
```

See Also

[ST_GeoHash](#), [ST_Box2dFromGeoHash](#), [ST_PointFromGeoHash](#)

8.8.3.3 ST_GeomFromGML

`ST_GeomFromGML` — Takes as input GML representation of geometry and outputs a PostGIS geometry object

Synopsis

geometry **ST_GeomFromGML**(text geomgml);

geometry **ST_GeomFromGML**(text geomgml, integer srid);

Description

Constructs a PostGIS ST_Geometry object from the OGC GML representation.

ST_GeomFromGML works only for GML Geometry fragments. It throws an error if you try to use it on a whole GML document.

OGC GML versions supported:

- GML 3.2.1 Namespace
- GML 3.1.1 Simple Features profile SF-2 (with GML 3.1.0 and 3.0.0 backward compatibility)
- GML 2.1.2

OGC GML standards, cf: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/gml>:

Availability: 1.5, requires libxml2 1.6+

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces and TIN was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 default srid optional parameter added.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

GML allow mixed dimensions (2D and 3D inside the same MultiGeometry for instance). As PostGIS geometries don't, ST_GeomFromGML convert the whole geometry to 2D if a missing Z dimension is found once.

GML support mixed SRS inside the same MultiGeometry. As PostGIS geometries don't, ST_GeomFromGML, in this case, reproject all subgeometries to the SRS root node. If no srsName attribute available for the GML root node, the function throw an error.

ST_GeomFromGML function is not pedantic about an explicit GML namespace. You could avoid to mention it explicitly for common usages. But you need it if you want to use XLink feature inside GML.



Note

ST_GeomFromGML function not support SQL/MM curves geometries.

Examples - A single geometry with srsName

```
SELECT ST_GeomFromGML('
    <gml:LineString srsName="EPSG:4269">
      <gml:coordinates>
        -71.16028,42.258729 -71.160837,42.259112  ↔
        -71.161143,42.25932
      </gml:coordinates>
    </gml:LineString>');
```

Examples - XLink usage

```
SELECT ST_GeomFromGML('
    <gml:LineString xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
      xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
      srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4269">
      <gml:pointProperty>
```

```

        <gml:Point gml:id="p1"><gml:pos>42.258729 -71.16028</gml: ↵
        pos></gml:Point>
    </gml:pointProperty>
    <gml:pos>42.259112 -71.160837</gml:pos>
    <gml:pointProperty>
        <gml:Point xlink:type="simple" xlink:href="#p1"/>
    </gml:pointProperty>
</gml:LineString>')));

```

Examples - Polyhedral Surface

```

SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_GeomFromGML('
<gml:PolyhedralSurface>
<gml:polygonPatches>
  <gml:PolygonPatch>
    <gml:exterior>
      <gml:LinearRing><gml:posList srsDimension="3">0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0</gml: ↵
      posList></gml:LinearRing>
    </gml:exterior>
  </gml:PolygonPatch>
  <gml:PolygonPatch>
    <gml:exterior>
      <gml:LinearRing><gml:posList srsDimension="3">0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0</gml: ↵
      posList></gml:LinearRing>
    </gml:exterior>
  </gml:PolygonPatch>
  <gml:PolygonPatch>
    <gml:exterior>
      <gml:LinearRing><gml:posList srsDimension="3">0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0</gml: ↵
      posList></gml:LinearRing>
    </gml:exterior>
  </gml:PolygonPatch>
  <gml:PolygonPatch>
    <gml:exterior>
      <gml:LinearRing><gml:posList srsDimension="3">1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0</gml: ↵
      posList></gml:LinearRing>
    </gml:exterior>
  </gml:PolygonPatch>
  <gml:PolygonPatch>
    <gml:exterior>
      <gml:LinearRing><gml:posList srsDimension="3">0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0</gml: ↵
      posList></gml:LinearRing>
    </gml:exterior>
  </gml:PolygonPatch>
  <gml:PolygonPatch>
    <gml:exterior>
      <gml:LinearRing><gml:posList srsDimension="3">0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1</gml: ↵
      posList></gml:LinearRing>
    </gml:exterior>
  </gml:PolygonPatch>
</gml:polygonPatches>
</gml:PolyhedralSurface>')));

-- result --
POLYHEDRALSURFACE(((0 0 0,0 0 1,0 1 1,0 1 0,0 0 0)),
((0 0 0,0 1 0,1 1 0,1 0 0,0 0 0)),
((0 0 0,1 0 0,1 0 1,0 0 1,0 0 0)),
((1 1 0,1 1 1,1 0 1,1 0 0,1 1 0)),
((0 1 0,0 1 1,1 1 1,1 1 0,0 1 0)),
((0 0 1,1 0 1,1 1 1,0 1 1,0 0 1)))

```

See Also

Section [2.2.3](#), [ST_AsGML](#), [ST_GMLToSQL](#)

8.8.3.4 ST_GeomFromGeoJSON

ST_GeomFromGeoJSON — Takes as input a geojson representation of a geometry and outputs a PostGIS geometry object

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_GeomFromGeoJSON(text geomjson);
geometry ST_GeomFromGeoJSON(json geomjson);
geometry ST_GeomFromGeoJSON(jsonb geomjson);
```

Description

Constructs a PostGIS geometry object from the GeoJSON representation.

ST_GeomFromGeoJSON works only for JSON Geometry fragments. It throws an error if you try to use it on a whole JSON document.

Enhanced: 3.0.0 parsed geometry defaults to SRID=4326 if not specified otherwise.

Enhanced: 2.5.0 can now accept json and jsonb as inputs.

Availability: 2.0.0 requires - JSON-C >= 0.9

**Note**

If you do not have JSON-C enabled, support you will get an error notice instead of seeing an output. To enable JSON-C, run configure --with-jsondir=/path/to/json-c. See Section [2.2.3](#) for details.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Examples

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_GeomFromGeoJSON('{"type":"Point","coordinates":[-48.23456,20.12345]}')) ←
      As wkt;
wkt
-----
POINT(-48.23456 20.12345)
```

```
-- a 3D linestring
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_GeomFromGeoJSON('{"type":"LineString","coordinates ←
      ":[ [1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9]]}')) As wkt;
wkt
-----
LINESTRING(1 2,4 5,7 8)
```

See Also

[ST_AsText](#), [ST_AsGeoJSON](#), Section [2.2.3](#)

8.8.3.5 ST_GeomFromKML

ST_GeomFromKML — Takes as input KML representation of geometry and outputs a PostGIS geometry object

Synopsis

geometry **ST_GeomFromKML**(text geomkml);

Description

Constructs a PostGIS ST_Geometry object from the OGC KML representation.

ST_GeomFromKML works only for KML Geometry fragments. It throws an error if you try to use it on a whole KML document.

OGC KML versions supported:

- KML 2.2.0 Namespace

OGC KML standards, cf: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/kml>:

Availability: 1.5, requires libxml2 2.6+



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



Note

ST_GeomFromKML function not support SQL/MM curves geometries.

Examples - A single geometry with srsName

```
SELECT ST_GeomFromKML('
    <LineString>
      <coordinates>-71.1663,42.2614
                    -71.1667,42.2616</coordinates>
    </LineString>');
```

See Also

Section [2.2.3](#), [ST_AsKML](#)

8.8.3.6 ST_GeomFromTWKB

ST_GeomFromTWKB — Creates a geometry instance from a TWKB ("[Tiny Well-Known Binary](#)") geometry representation.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_GeomFromTWKB**(bytea twkb);

Description

The ST_GeomFromTWKB function, takes a a TWKB ("[Tiny Well-Known Binary](#)") geometry representation (WKB) and creates an instance of the appropriate geometry type.

Examples

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_GeomFromTWKB(ST_AsTWKB('LINESTRING(126 34, 127 35)::geometry')));
```

```

      st_astext
-----
LINESTRING(126 34, 127 35)
(1 row)
```

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(
  ST_GeomFromTWKB(E'\x620002f7f40dbce4040105')
);
```

```

                                     st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(-113.98 39.198,-113.981 39.195)
(1 row)
```

See Also

[ST_AsTWKB](#)

8.8.3.7 ST_GMLToSQL

ST_GMLToSQL — Return a specified ST_Geometry value from GML representation. This is an alias name for **ST_GeomFromGML**.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_GMLToSQL(text geomgml);
geometry ST_GMLToSQL(text geomgml, integer srid);
```

Description



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.50 (except for curves support).

Availability: 1.5, requires libxml2 1.6+

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces and TIN was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 default srid optional parameter added.

See Also

Section [2.2.3](#), [ST_GeomFromGML](#), [ST_AsGML](#)

8.8.3.8 ST_LineFromEncodedPolyline

ST_LineFromEncodedPolyline — Creates a LineString from an Encoded Polyline.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_LineFromEncodedPolyline(text polyline, integer precision=5);
```

Description

Creates a LineString from an Encoded Polyline string.

Optional `precision` specifies how many decimal places will be preserved in Encoded Polyline. Value should be the same on encoding and decoding, or coordinates will be incorrect.

See <http://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/utilities/polylinealgorithm>

Availability: 2.2.0

Examples

```
-- Create a line string from a polyline
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_LineFromEncodedPolyline('_p~iF~ps|U_ulLnnqC_mqNvxq`@'));
-- result --
SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-120.2 38.5,-120.95 40.7,-126.453 43.252)

-- Select different precision that was used for polyline encoding
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_LineFromEncodedPolyline('_p~iF~ps|U_ulLnnqC_mqNvxq`@',6));
-- result --
SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-12.02 3.85,-12.095 4.07,-12.6453 4.3252)
```

See Also

[ST_AsEncodedPolyline](#)

8.8.3.9 ST_PointFromGeoHash

`ST_PointFromGeoHash` — Return a point from a GeoHash string.

Synopsis

point **ST_PointFromGeoHash**(text geohash, integer precision=full_precision_of_geohash);

Description

Return a point from a GeoHash string. The point represents the center point of the GeoHash.

If no `precision` is specified `ST_PointFromGeoHash` returns a point based on full precision of the input GeoHash string.

If `precision` is specified `ST_PointFromGeoHash` will use that many characters from the GeoHash to create the point.

Availability: 2.1.0

Examples

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_PointFromGeoHash('9qqj7nmxcggy4d0dbxqz0'));
      st_astext
-----
POINT(-115.172816 36.114646)

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_PointFromGeoHash('9qqj7nmxcggy4d0dbxqz0', 4));
      st_astext
-----
POINT(-115.13671875 36.123046875)
```

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_PointFromGeoHash('9qj7nmxcggy4d0dbxqz0', 10));
           st_astext
-----
POINT(-115.172815918922 36.1146435141563)
```

See Also

[ST_GeoHash](#), [ST_Box2dFromGeoHash](#), [ST_GeomFromGeoHash](#)

8.9 Geometry Output

8.9.1 Well-Known Text (WKT)

8.9.1.1 ST_AsEWKT

ST_AsEWKT — Return the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the geometry with SRID meta data.

Synopsis

```
bytea ST_AsBinary(geometry g1);
bytea ST_AsBinary(geometry g1, text NDR_or_XDR);
bytea ST_AsBinary(geography g1);
bytea ST_AsBinary(geography g1, text NDR_or_XDR);
```

Descrizione

Returns the Well-Known Text representation of the geometry prefixed with the SRID. Optional argument may be used to reduce the maximum number of decimal digits after floating point used in output (defaults to 15).



Note

The WKT spec does not include the SRID. To get the OGC WKT format use `ST_AsText`.



Warning

WKT format does not maintain precision so to prevent floating truncation, use `ST_AsBinary` or `ST_AsEWKB` format for transport.



Note

`ST_AsEWKT` is the reverse of `ST_GeomFromEWKT`. Use `ST_GeomFromEWKT` to convert to a postgis geometry from `ST_AsEWKT` representation.

Enhanced: 3.1.0 support for optional precision parameter.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Geography, Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT('0103000020E61000000100000005000000000000  
00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000  
F03F000000000000F03F000000000000F03F000000000000F03  
F0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000'::geometry);  
  
-----  
st_asewkt  
-----  
SRID=4326;POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1 1,1 0,0 0))  
(1 row)  
  
SELECT ST_AsEWKT('0108000080030000000000000060 ←  
E30A4100000000785C0241000000000000F03F0000000018  
E20A4100000000485F024100000000000040000000018  
E20A4100000000305C02410000000000000840')  
  
--st_asewkt---  
CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415 1,220227 150505 2,220227 150406 3)
```

Si veda anche

ST_AsBinary, ST_AsEWKB, ST_AsText, ST_GeomFromEWKT

8.9.1.2 ST_AsText

ST_AsText — Return the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the geometry/geography without SRID metadata.

Synopsis

```
bytea ST_AsBinary(geometry g1);
bytea ST_AsBinary(geometry g1, text NDR_or_XDR);
bytea ST_AsBinary(geography g1);
bytea ST_AsBinary(geography g1, text NDR_or_XDR);
```

Descrizione

Returns the OGC **Well-Known Text** (WKT) representation of the geometry/geography. The optional *maxdecimaldigits* argument may be used to limit the number of digits after the decimal point in output ordinates (defaults to 15).

To perform the inverse conversion of WKT representation to PostGIS geometry use `ST_GeomFromText`.



Note

The standard OGC WKT representation does not include the SRID. To include the SRID as part of the output representation, use the non-standard PostGIS function **ST_AsEWKT**

**Warning**

The textual representation of numbers in WKT may not maintain full floating-point precision. To ensure full accuracy for data storage or transport it is best to use **Well-Known Binary** (WKB) format (see [ST_AsBinary](#) and [ST_AsEWKB](#)).

Availability: 1.5 - support for geography was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.5 - optional parameter precision introduced.



This method implements the **OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1**. s2.1.1.1



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.25



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText('010300000001000000050000000000000000
000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
F03F000000000000F03F000000000000F03F000000000000F03
F0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000');
```

st_astext

```
-----
POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1 1,1 0,0 0))
(1 row)
```

Full precision output is the default.

```
SELECT (ST_AsLatLonText('POINT (-3.2342342 -2.32498)'));
st_aslatlon
-----
2\textdegree{}19'29.928"S 3\textdegree{}14'3.243"W
```

The *maxdecimaldigits* argument can be used to limit output precision.

```
SELECT (ST_AsLatLonText('POINT (-3.2342342 -2.32498)'));
st_aslatlon
-----
2\textdegree{}19'29.928"S 3\textdegree{}14'3.243"W
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AsBinary](#), [ST_AsEWKB](#), [ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_GeomFromText](#)

8.9.2 Well-Known Binary (WKB)**8.9.2.1 ST_AsBinary**

ST_AsBinary — Return the OGC/ISO Well-Known Binary (WKB) representation of the geometry/geography without SRID meta data.

Synopsis

```
bytea ST_AsBinary(geometry g1);
bytea ST_AsBinary(geometry g1, text NDR_or_XDR);
bytea ST_AsBinary(geography g1);
bytea ST_AsBinary(geography g1, text NDR_or_XDR);
```

Descrizione

Returns the OGC/ISO **Well-Known Binary** (WKB) representation of the geometry. The first function variant defaults to encoding using server machine endian. The second function variant takes a text argument specifying the endian encoding, either little-endian ('NDR') or big-endian ('XDR').

WKB format is useful to read geometry data from the database and maintaining full numeric precision. This avoids the precision rounding that can happen with text formats such as WKT.

To perform the inverse conversion of WKB to PostGIS geometry use **ST_GeomFromWKB**.



Note

The OGC/ISO WKB format does not include the SRID. To get the EWKB format which does include the SRID use **ST_AsEWKB**



Note

The default behavior in PostgreSQL 9.0 has been changed to output bytea in hex encoding. If your GUI tools require the old behavior, then SET bytea_output='escape' in your database.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for higher coordinate dimensions was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for specifying endian with geography was introduced.

Availability: 1.5.0 geography support was introduced.

Changed: 2.0.0 Inputs to this function can not be unknown -- must be geometry. Constructs such as `ST_AsBinary('POINT(1 2)')` are no longer valid and you will get an `n st_asbinary(unknown) is not unique error`. Code like that needs to be changed to `ST_AsBinary('POINT(1 2)'::geometry);`. If that is not possible, then install `legacy.sql`.



This method implements the **OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1**. s2.1.1.1



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.37



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsBinary(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1 1,1 0,0 0))',4326));
```

```

          st_asbinary
-----
\001\003\000\000\000\001\000\000\000\005
\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000
\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000
\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000
\000\000\000\360?\000\000\000\000\000\000
\360?\000\000\000\000\000\000\360?\000\000
\000\000\000\000\360?\000\000\000\000\000
\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000
\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000
(1 row)
```

```
SELECT ST_AsBinary(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1 1,1 0,0 0))',4326), 'XDR');
```

```

          st_asbinary
-----
\000\000\000\000\003\000\000\000\001\000\000\000\005\000\000\000\000\000
\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000
\000?\360\000\000\000\000\000\000?\360\000\000\000\000\000\000\360\000\000
\000\000\000\000?\360\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000
\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomFromWKB](#), [ST_AsEWKB](#), [ST_AsTWKB](#), [ST_AsText](#),

8.9.2.2 ST_AsEWKB

ST_AsEWKB — Return the Extended Well-Known Binary (EWKB) representation of the geometry with SRID meta data.

Synopsis

```
bytea ST_AsEWKB(geometry g1);
bytea ST_AsEWKB(geometry g1, text NDR_or_XDR);
```

Descrizione

Returns the **Extended Well-Known Binary** (EWKB) representation of the geometry with SRID metadata. The first function variant defaults to encoding using server machine endian. The second function variant takes a text argument specifying the endian encoding, either little-endian ('NDR') or big-endian ('XDR').

WKB format is useful to read geometry data from the database and maintaining full numeric precision. This avoids the precision rounding that can happen with text formats such as WKT.

To perform the inverse conversion of EWKB to PostGIS geometry use [ST_GeomFromEWKB](#).



Note

To get the OGC/ISO WKB format use [ST_AsBinary](#). Note that OGC/ISO WKB format does not include the SRID.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.

- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✔ This method supports Circular Strings and Curves
- ✔ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.
- ✔ This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKB(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1 1,1 0,0 0))','4326'), 'XDR');
      st_asewkb
-----
\000 \000\000\003\000\000\020\346\000\000\000\001\000\000\000\005\000\000\000\000\
000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000?
\360\000\000\000\000\000\000\000?\360\000\000\000\000\000\000\000?\360\000\000\000\000
\000\000?\360\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000
\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000
```

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKB(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1 1,1 0,0 0))','4326'), 'XDR');
      st_asewkb
-----
\000 \000\000\003\000\000\020\346\000\000\000\001\000\000\000\005\000\000\000\000\
000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000?
\360\000\000\000\000\000\000\000?\360\000\000\000\000\000\000\000?\360\000\000\000\000
\000\000?\360\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000
\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000
```

Si veda anche

ST_AsBinary, ST_AsEWKB, ST_AsEWKT, ST_GeomFromText

8.9.2.3 ST AsHEXEWKB

ST_AsHEXEWKB — Returns a Geometry in HEXEWKB format (as text) using either little-endian (NDR) or big-endian (XDR) encoding.

Synopsis

```
text ST_AsHEXEWKB(geometry g1, text NDRorXDR);
text ST_AsHEXEWKB(geometry g1);
```

Descrizione

Returns a Geometry in HEXEWKB format (as text) using either little-endian (NDR) or big-endian (XDR) encoding. If no encoding is specified, then NDR is used.



Note

Availability: 1.2.2



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsHEXEWKB(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1 1,1 0,0 0))',4326));
      dà la stessa risposta di

      SELECT ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1 1,1 0,0 0))',4326)::text;

      st_ashexewkb
      -----
      0103000020E6100000010000000500
      000000000000000000000000000000
      0000000000000000000000000000F03F
      000000000000F03F000000000000F03F000000000000F03
      F00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
```

8.9.3 Other Formats

8.9.3.1 ST_AsEncodedPolyline

ST_AsEncodedPolyline — Returns an Encoded Polyline from a LineString geometry.

Synopsis

text **ST_AsEncodedPolyline**(geometry geom, integer precision=5);

Descrizione

Returns the geometry as an Encoded Polyline. This format is used by Google Maps with precision=5 and by Open Source Routing Machine with precision=5 and 6.

Optional `precision` specifies how many decimal places will be preserved in Encoded Polyline. Value should be the same on encoding and decoding, or coordinates will be incorrect.

Availability: 2.2.0

Esempi

Basic

```
SELECT ST_AsEncodedPolyline(GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-120.2 38.5,-120.95 40.7,-126.453 43.252)'));
      --result--
      |_p~iF~ps|U_ulLnnqC_mqNvxq`@
```

Use in conjunction with geography linestring and geography segmentize, and put on google maps

```
-- the SQL for Boston to San Francisco, segments every 100 KM
SELECT ST_AsEncodedPolyline(
    ST_Segmentize(
        ST_GeogFromText('LINESTRING(-71.0519 42.4935,-122.4483 37.64)'),
        100000)::geometry) As encodedFlightPath;
```

javascript will look something like this where \$ variable you replace with query result

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?libraries= ↵
  geometry"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">
    flightPath = new google.maps.Polyline({
        path: google.maps.geometry.encoding.decodePath("$encodedFlightPath ↵
        "),
        map: map,
        strokeColor: '#0000CC',
        strokeOpacity: 1.0,
        strokeWeight: 4
    });
</script>
```

Si veda anche

[ST_LineFromEncodedPolyline](#), [ST_AsGML](#)

8.9.3.2 ST_AsGeoJSON

ST_AsGeoJSON — Return a Geobuf representation of a set of rows.

Synopsis

```
bytea ST_AsEWKB(geometry g1);
bytea ST_AsEWKB(geometry g1, text NDR_or_XDR);
```

Descrizione

Return a Geobuf representation (<https://github.com/mapbox/geobuf>) of a set of rows corresponding to a FeatureCollection. Every input geometry is analyzed to determine maximum precision for optimal storage. Note that Geobuf in its current form cannot be streamed so the full output will be assembled in memory.

row row data with at least a geometry column.

geom_name is the name of the geometry column in the row data. If NULL it will default to the first found geometry column.

Disponibilità: 1.4.0

Esempi

```
SELECT encode(ST_AsGeobuf(q, 'geom'), 'base64')
  FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1 1,1 0,0 0))') AS geom) AS q;
 st_asgeobuf
-----
GAAiEAoOCgwIBBoIAAAAAGIAAAE=
```

8.9.3.3 ST_AsGeoJSON

ST_AsGeoJSON — Restituisce la geometria come elemento GeoJSON.

Synopsis

```
text ST_AsGeoJSON(geometry geom, integer maxdecimaldigits=15, integer options=0);
text ST_AsGeoJSON(geography geog, integer maxdecimaldigits=15, integer options=0);
text ST_AsGeoJSON(integer gj_version, geometry geom, integer maxdecimaldigits=15, integer options=0);
text ST_AsGeoJSON(integer gj_version, geography geog, integer maxdecimaldigits=15, integer options=0);
```

Descrizione

Returns a geometry as a GeoJSON "geometry", or a row as a GeoJSON "feature". (See the [GeoJSON specifications RFC 7946](#)). 2D and 3D Geometries are both supported. GeoJSON only support SFS 1.1 geometry types (no curve support for example).

The `maxdecimaldigits` argument may be used to reduce the maximum number of decimal places used in output (defaults to 9). If you are using EPSG:4326 and are outputting the geometry only for display, `maxdecimaldigits=6` can be a good choice for many maps.

The `options` argument can be used to add BBOX or CRS in GeoJSON output:

- 0: means no option
- 1: GeoJSON BBOX
- 2: GeoJSON Short CRS (e.g EPSG:4326)
- 4: GeoJSON Long CRS (e.g urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4326)
- 8: GeoJSON Short CRS if not EPSG:4326 (default)

The GeoJSON specification states that polygons are oriented using the Right-Hand Rule, and some clients require this orientation. This can be ensured by using `ST_ForcePolygonCCW`. The specification also requires that geometry be in the WGS84 coordinate system (SRID = 4326). If necessary geometry can be projected into WGS84 using `ST_Transform`: `ST_Transform( geom, 4326 )`.

GeoJSON can be tested and viewed online at [geojson.io](#) and [geojsonlint.com](#). It is widely supported by web mapping frameworks:

- [OpenLayers GeoJSON Example](#)
- [Leaflet GeoJSON Example](#)
- [Mapbox GL GeoJSON Example](#)

Disponibilità: 1.3.4

Availability: 1.5.0 geography support was introduced.

Changed: 2.0.0 support default args and named args.

Changed: 3.0.0 support records as input

Changed: 3.0.0 output SRID if not EPSG:4326.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

Generate a FeatureCollection:

```
SELECT json_build_object(
    'type', 'FeatureCollection',
    'features', json_agg(ST_AsGeoJSON(t.*)::json)
)
FROM ( VALUES (1, 'one', 'POINT(1 1)::geometry),
               (2, 'two', 'POINT(2 2)'),
               (3, 'three', 'POINT(3 3)')
      ) as t(id, name, geom);
```

```
{ "type" : "FeatureCollection", "features" : [{"type": "Feature", "geometry": {"type": "Point", "coordinates": [1,1]}, "properties": {"id": 1, "name": "one"}}, {"type": "Feature", "geometry": {"type": "Point", "coordinates": [2,2]}, "properties": {"id": 2, "name": "two"}}, {"type": "Feature", "geometry": {"type": "Point", "coordinates": [3,3]}, "properties": {"id": 3, "name": "three"}}]}
```

Generate a Feature:

```
SELECT ST_AsGeoJSON(t.*)
FROM (VALUES (1, 'one', 'POINT(1 1)::geometry)) AS t(id, name, geom);
```

```
SELECT ST_AsGeoJSON(the_geom) from fe_edges limit 1;
                                st_asgeojson
```

```
{ "type": "MultiLineString", "coordinates": [[[-89.734634999999997, 31.492072000000000],
[-89.734955999999997, 31.492237999999997]]]}
```

```
(1 row)
```

```
--3d point
```

```
SELECT ST_AsGeoJSON('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 4 5 6)');
```

```
st_asgeojson
```

```
{ "type": "LineString", "coordinates": [[1,2,3], [4,5,6]]}
```

An alternate way to generate Features with an id property is to use JSONB functions and operators:

```
SELECT jsonb_build_object(
  'type',      'Feature',
  'id',        id,
  'geometry',  ST_AsGeoJSON(geom)::jsonb,
  'properties', to_jsonb( t.* ) - 'id' - 'geom'
) AS json
FROM (VALUES (1, 'one', 'POINT(1 1)::geometry)) AS t(id, name, geom);
```

```
SELECT ST_AsGeoJSON(the_geom) from fe_edges limit 1;
                                st_asgeojson
```

```
{ "type": "MultiLineString", "coordinates": [[[-89.734634999999997, 31.492072000000000],
[-89.734955999999997, 31.492237999999997]]]}
```

```
(1 row)
```

```
--3d point
```

```
SELECT ST_AsGeoJSON('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 4 5 6)');
```

```
st_asgeojson
```

```
{ "type": "LineString", "coordinates": [[1,2,3], [4,5,6]]}
```

Don't forget to transform your data to WGS84 longitude, latitude to conform with the GeoJSON specification:

```
SELECT ST_AsGeoJSON(ST_Transform(geom, 4326)) from fe_edges limit 1;
```

```
SELECT ST_AsGeoJSON(the_geom) from fe_edges limit 1;
                                st_asgeojson
```

```
{ "type": "MultiLineString", "coordinates": [[ [-89.734634999999997, 31.492072000000000],
[-89.734955999999997, 31.492237999999997]]] }
(1 row)
--3d point
SELECT ST_AsGeoJSON('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 4 5 6)');

st_asgeojson
-----
{ "type": "LineString", "coordinates": [[1,2,3], [4,5,6]] }
```

3D geometries are supported:

```
SELECT ST_AsGeoJSON('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 4 5 6)');
```

```
{ "type": "LineString", "coordinates": [[1,2,3], [4,5,6]] }
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomFromGeoJSON](#), [ST_AsEWKB](#), [ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_GeomFromText](#)

8.9.3.4 ST_AsGML

ST_AsGML — Return the geometry as a GML version 2 or 3 element.

Synopsis

```
text ST_AsGeoJSON(geometry geom, integer maxdecimaldigits=15, integer options=0);
text ST_AsGeoJSON(geography geog, integer maxdecimaldigits=15, integer options=0);
text ST_AsGeoJSON(integer gj_version, geometry geom, integer maxdecimaldigits=15, integer options=0);
text ST_AsGeoJSON(integer gj_version, geography geog, integer maxdecimaldigits=15, integer options=0);
```

Descrizione

Return the geometry as a Geography Markup Language (GML) element. The version parameter, if specified, may be either 2 or 3. If no version parameter is specified then the default is assumed to be 2. The `maxdecimaldigits` argument may be used to reduce the maximum number of decimal places used in output (defaults to 15).

GML 2 refer to 2.1.2 version, GML 3 to 3.1.1 version

The 'options' argument is a bitfield. It could be used to define CRS output type in GML output, and to declare data as lat/lon:

- 0: GML Short CRS (e.g EPSG:4326), default value
- 1: GML Long CRS (e.g urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4326)
- 2: For GML 3 only, remove srsDimension attribute from output.
- 4: For GML 3 only, use <LineString> rather than <Curve> tag for lines.
- 16: Declare that datas are lat/lon (e.g srid=4326). Default is to assume that data are planars. This option is useful for GML 3.1.1 output only, related to axis order. So if you set it, it will swap the coordinates so order is lat lon instead of database lon lat.
- 32: Output the box of the geometry (envelope).

The 'namespace prefix' argument may be used to specify a custom namespace prefix or no prefix (if empty). If null or omitted 'gml' prefix is used

Disponibilità: 1.3.2

Availability: 1.5.0 geography support was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 prefix support was introduced. Option 4 for GML3 was introduced to allow using LineString instead of Curve tag for lines. GML3 Support for Polyhedral surfaces and TINS was introduced. Option 32 was introduced to output the box.

Changed: 2.0.0 use default named args

Enhanced: 2.1.0 id support was introduced, for GML 3.



Note

Only version 3+ of ST_AsGML supports Polyhedral Surfaces and TINS.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples: Version 2

```
SELECT ST_AsGML(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1 1,1 0,0 0))',4326));
      st_asgml
      -----
      <gml:Polygon srsName="EPSG:4326"
><gml:outerBoundaryIs
><gml:LinearRing
><gml:coordinates
>0,0 0,1 1,1 1,0 0,0</gml:coordinates
></gml:LinearRing
></gml:outerBoundaryIs
></gml:Polygon
>
```

Esempi: Versione 3

```
-- Flip coordinates and output extended EPSG (16 | 1)--
SELECT ST_AsGML(3, ST_GeomFromText('POINT(5.234234233242 6.34534534534)',4326), 5, 17);
      st_asgml
      -----
      <gml:Point srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4326"><gml:pos>6.34535 5.23423</ ↵
      gml:pos></gml:Point>
```

```
-- Output the envelope (32) --
SELECT ST_AsGML(3, ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4, 10 20)',4326), 5, 32);
      st_asgml
      -----
      <gml:Envelope srsName="EPSG:4326">
        <gml:lowerCorner>1 2</gml:lowerCorner>
        <gml:upperCorner>10 20</gml:upperCorner>
      </gml:Envelope>
```

```
-- Output the envelope (32) , reverse (lat lon instead of lon lat) (16), long srs (1)= 32 | ←
16 | 1 = 49 --
SELECT ST_AsGML(3, ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4, 10 20)',4326), 5, 49);
      st_asgml
-----
<gml:Envelope srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4326">
  <gml:lowerCorner>2 1</gml:lowerCorner>
  <gml:upperCorner>20 10</gml:upperCorner>
</gml:Envelope>
```

```
-- Polyhedral Example --
SELECT ST_AsGML(3, ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYHEDRALSURFACE( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0) ←
),
((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)),
((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1)) )''));
      st_asgml
-----
<gml:PolyhedralSurface>
<gml:polygonPatches>
  <gml:PolygonPatch>
    <gml:exterior>
      <gml:LinearRing>
        <gml:posList srsDimension="3">0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 ←
        0 0</gml:posList>
      </gml:LinearRing>
    </gml:exterior>
  </gml:PolygonPatch>
  <gml:PolygonPatch>
    <gml:exterior>
      <gml:LinearRing>
        <gml:posList srsDimension="3">0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 ←
        0 0</gml:posList>
      </gml:LinearRing>
    </gml:exterior>
  </gml:PolygonPatch>
  <gml:PolygonPatch>
    <gml:exterior>
      <gml:LinearRing>
        <gml:posList srsDimension="3">0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 ←
        0 0</gml:posList>
      </gml:LinearRing>
    </gml:exterior>
  </gml:PolygonPatch>
  <gml:PolygonPatch>
    <gml:exterior>
      <gml:LinearRing>
        <gml:posList srsDimension="3">1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 ←
        1 0</gml:posList>
      </gml:LinearRing>
    </gml:exterior>
  </gml:PolygonPatch>
  <gml:PolygonPatch>
    <gml:exterior>
      <gml:LinearRing>
        <gml:posList srsDimension="3">0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 ←
        1 0</gml:posList>
      </gml:LinearRing>
    </gml:exterior>
  </gml:PolygonPatch>
</gml:PolygonPatch>
```


**Note**

AsKML output will not work with geometries that do not have an SRID



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsKML(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1 1,1 0,0 0))',4326));
```

```

      st_askml
      -----
      <Polygon
><outerBoundaryIs
><LinearRing
><coordinates
>0,0 0,1 1,1 1,0 0,0</coordinates
></LinearRing
></outerBoundaryIs
></Polygon>

```

```

--3d linestring
SELECT ST_AsKML('SRID=4326;LINESTRING(1 2 3, 4 5 6)');
<LineString
><coordinates
>1,2,3 4,5,6</coordinates
></LineString>

```

Si veda anche

[ST_AsSVG](#), [ST_AsGML](#)

8.9.3.6 ST_AsLatLonText

ST_AsLatLonText — Return the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds representation of the given point.

Synopsis

text **ST_AsLatLonText**(geometry pt, text format=’');

Descrizione

Returns the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds representation of the point.

**Note**

It is assumed the point is in a lat/lon projection. The X (lon) and Y (lat) coordinates are normalized in the output to the "normal" range (-180 to +180 for lon, -90 to +90 for lat).

The text parameter is a format string containing the format for the resulting text, similar to a date format string. Valid tokens are "D" for degrees, "M" for minutes, "S" for seconds, and "C" for cardinal direction (NSEW). DMS tokens may be repeated to indicate desired width and precision ("SSS.SSSS" means "1.0023").

"M", "S", and "C" are optional. If "C" is omitted, degrees are shown with a "-" sign if south or west. If "S" is omitted, minutes will be shown as decimal with as many digits of precision as you specify. If "M" is also omitted, degrees are shown as decimal with as many digits precision as you specify.

If the format string is omitted (or zero-length) a default format will be used.

Availability: 2.0

Esempi

Default format.

```
SELECT (ST_AsLatLonText('POINT (-3.2342342 -2.32498)'));
      st_aslatlon
-----
2\textdegree{}19'29.928"S 3\textdegree{}14'3.243"W
```

Providing a format (same as the default).

```
SELECT (ST_AsLatLonText('POINT (-3.2342342 -2.32498)', 'D\textdegree{}M'S.SSS"C'));
      st_aslatlon
-----
2\textdegree{}19'29.928"S 3\textdegree{}14'3.243"W
```

Characters other than D, M, S, C and . are just passed through.

```
SELECT (ST_AsLatLonText('POINT (-3.2342342 -2.32498)', 'D degrees, M minutes, S seconds to the C'));
      st_aslatlon
-----
2 degrees, 19 minutes, 30 seconds to the S 3 degrees, 14 minutes, 3 seconds to the W
```

Signed degrees instead of cardinal directions.

```
SELECT (ST_AsLatLonText('POINT (-3.2342342 -2.32498)', 'D\textdegree{}M'S.SSS"));
      st_aslatlon
-----
-2\textdegree{}19'29.928" -3\textdegree{}14'3.243"
```

Decimal degrees.

```
SELECT (ST_AsLatLonText('POINT (-3.2342342 -2.32498)', 'D.DDDD degrees C'));
      st_aslatlon
-----
2.3250 degrees S 3.2342 degrees W
```

Excessively large values are normalized.

```
SELECT (ST_AsLatLonText('POINT (-302.2342342 -792.32498)'));
      st_aslatlon
-----
72\textdegree{}19'29.928"S 57\textdegree{}45'56.757"E
```

8.9.3.7 ST_AsSVG

ST_AsSVG — Transform a geometry into the coordinate space of a [Mapbox Vector Tile](#).

Synopsis

```
text ST_AsHEXEWKB(geometry g1, text NDRorXDR);
text ST_AsHEXEWKB(geometry g1);
```

Descrizione

Transform a geometry into the coordinate space of a **Mapbox Vector Tile** of a set of rows corresponding to a Layer. Makes best effort to keep and even correct validity and might collapse geometry into a lower dimension in the process.

`geom` is the geometry to transform.

`bounds` is the geometric bounds of the tile contents without buffer.

`extent` is the tile extent in tile coordinate space as defined by the **specification**. If NULL it will default to 4096.

`buffer` is the buffer distance in tile coordinate space to optionally clip geometries. If NULL it will default to 256.

`clip_geom` is a boolean to control if geometries should be clipped or encoded as is. If NULL it will default to true.

Disponibilità: 1.4.0



Note

From 3.0, Wagyu can be chosen at configure time to clip and validate MVT polygons. This library is faster and produces more correct results than the GEOS default, but it might drop small polygons.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_AsMVTGeom(
    ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 10 5, 0 -5, 0 0))'),
    ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(0, 0), ST_Point(4096, 4096)),
    4096, 0, false));
           st_astext
-----
MULTIPOLYGON(((5 4096,10 4091,10 4096,5 4096)),((5 4096,0 4101,0 4096,5 4096)))
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AsGML](#), [ST_AsEWKB](#), [ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_GeomFromText](#)

8.9.3.8 ST_AsGML

ST_AsGML — Aggregate function returning a Mapbox Vector Tile representation of a set of rows.

Synopsis

```
text ST_AsKML(geometry geom, integer maxdecimaldigits=15);
text ST_AsKML(geography geog, integer maxdecimaldigits=15);
text ST_AsKML(integer version, geometry geom, integer maxdecimaldigits=15, text nprefix=NULL);
text ST_AsKML(integer version, geography geog, integer maxdecimaldigits=15, text nprefix=NULL);
```

Descrizione

An aggregate function which returns a binary **Mapbox Vector Tile** representation of a set of rows corresponding to a tile layer. The rows should contain a geometry column which will be encoded as a feature geometry. The geometry should be in tile coordinate space and valid as per the **MVT specification**. **ST_AsSVG** can be used to transform geometry into tile coordinate space. Other row columns are encoded as feature attributes.

The **Mapbox Vector Tile** format can store features with varying sets of attributes. To use this capability supply a JSONB column in the row data containing Json objects one level deep. The keys and values in the JSONB values will be encoded as feature attributes.

Tiles with multiple layers can be created by concatenating multiple calls to this function using `||`.



Important

Do not call with a `GEOMETRYCOLLECTION` as an element in the row. However you can use **ST_AsSVG** to prepare a geometry collection for inclusion.

`row` row data with at least a geometry column.

`name` is the name of the layer. Default is the string "default".

`extent` is the tile extent in screen space as defined by the specification. Default is 4096.

`geom_name` is the name of the geometry column in the row data. Default is the first geometry column.

`feature_id_name` is the name of the Feature ID column in the row data. If NULL or negative the Feature ID is not set. The first column matching name and valid type (smallint, integer, bigint) will be used as Feature ID, and any subsequent column will be added as a property. JSON properties are not supported.

Enhanced: 3.0 - added support for Feature ID.

Enhanced: 2.5.0 - added support parallel query.

Disponibilità: 1.4.0

Esempi

```
WITH mvtgeom AS
(
  SELECT ST_AsMVTGeom(geom, ST_TileEnvelope(12, 513, 412), extent => 4096, buffer => 64) AS ←
    geom, name, description
  FROM points_of_interest
  WHERE geom && ST_TileEnvelope(12, 513, 412, margin => (64.0 / 4096))
)
SELECT ST_AsMVT(mvtgeom.*)
FROM mvtgeom;
```

Si veda anche

ST_AsSVG, **ST_AsGML**

8.9.3.9 ST_AsSVG

ST_AsSVG — Returns SVG path data for a geometry.

Synopsis

text **ST_AsSVG**(geometry geom, integer rel=0, integer maxdecimaldigits=15);

text **ST_AsSVG**(geography geom, integer rel=0, integer maxdecimaldigits=15);

Descrizione

Return the geometry as Scalar Vector Graphics (SVG) path data. Use 1 as second argument to have the path data implemented in terms of relative moves, the default (or 0) uses absolute moves. Third argument may be used to reduce the maximum number of decimal digits used in output (defaults to 15). Point geometries will be rendered as cx/cy when 'rel' arg is 0, x/y when 'rel' is 1. Multipoint geometries are delimited by commas (","), GeometryCollection geometries are delimited by semicolons (";").



Note

Availability: 1.2.2. Availability: 1.4.0 Changed in PostGIS 1.4.0 to include L command in absolute path to conform to <http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/paths.html#PathDataBNF>

Changed: 2.0.0 to use default args and support named args

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsSVG(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((0 0,0 1,1 1,1 0,0 0))',4326));

      st_assvg
      -
M 0 0 L 0 -1 1 -1 1 0 Z
```

8.9.3.10 ST_AsTWKB

ST_AsTWKB — Returns the geometry as TWKB, aka "Tiny Well-Known Binary"

Synopsis

bytea **ST_AsTWKB**(geometry g1, integer decimaldigits_xy=0, integer decimaldigits_z=0, integer decimaldigits_m=0, boolean include_sizes=false, boolean include_bounding_boxes=false);

bytea **ST_AsTWKB**(geometry[] geometries, bigint[] unique_ids, integer decimaldigits_xy=0, integer decimaldigits_z=0, integer decimaldigits_m=0, boolean include_sizes=false, boolean include_bounding_boxes=false);

Descrizione

Returns the geometry in TWKB (Tiny Well-Known Binary) format. TWKB is a **compressed binary format** with a focus on minimizing the size of the output.

The decimal digits parameters control how much precision is stored in the output. By default, values are rounded to the nearest unit before encoding. If you want to transfer more precision, increase the number. For example, a value of 1 implies that the first digit to the right of the decimal point will be preserved.

The sizes and bounding boxes parameters control whether optional information about the encoded length of the object and the bounds of the object are included in the output. By default they are not. Do not turn them on unless your client software has a use for them, as they just use up space (and saving space is the point of TWKB).

The array-input form of the function is used to convert a collection of geometries and unique identifiers into a TWKB collection that preserves the identifiers. This is useful for clients that expect to unpack a collection and then access further information about the objects inside. You can create the arrays using the **array_agg** function. The other parameters operate the same as for the simple form of the function.



Note

The format specification is available online at <https://github.com/TWKB/Specification>, and code for building a JavaScript client can be found at <https://github.com/TWKB/twkb.js>.

Enhanced: 2.4.0 memory and speed improvements.

Availability: 2.2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsTWKB('LINESTRING(1 1,5 5)')::geometry;
          st_astwkb
-----
\x0200020202020808
```

To create an aggregate TWKB object including identifiers aggregate the desired geometries and objects first, using "array_agg()", then call the appropriate TWKB function.

```
SELECT ST_AsTWKB(array_agg(geom), array_agg(gid)) FROM mytable;
          st_astwkb
-----
\x040402020400000202
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomFromTWKB](#), [ST_AsEWKB](#), [ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_GeomFromText](#)

8.9.3.11 ST_AsX3D

ST_AsX3D — Returns a Geometry in X3D xml node element format: ISO-IEC-19776-1.2-X3DEncodings-XML

Synopsis

text **ST_AsX3D**(geometry g1, integer maxdecimaldigits=15, integer options=0);

Descrizione

Returns a geometry as an X3D xml formatted node element <http://www.web3d.org/standards/number/19776-1>. If maxdecimaldigits (precision) is not specified then defaults to 15.



Note

There are various options for translating PostGIS geometries to X3D since X3D geometry types don't map directly to PostGIS geometry types and some newer X3D types that might be better mappings we have avoided since most rendering tools don't currently support them. These are the mappings we have settled on. Feel free to post a bug ticket if you have thoughts on the idea or ways we can allow people to denote their preferred mappings. Below is how we currently map PostGIS 2D/3D types to X3D types

The 'options' argument is a bitfield. For PostGIS 2.2+, this is used to denote whether to represent coordinates with X3D GeoCoordinates Geospatial node and also whether to flip the x/y axis. By default, **ST_AsX3D** outputs in database form (long,lat or X,Y), but X3D default of lat/lon, y/x may be preferred.

- 0: X/Y in database order (e.g. long/lat = X,Y is standard database order), default value, and non-spatial coordinates (just regular old Coordinate tag).
- 1: Flip X and Y. If used in conjunction with the GeoCoordinate option switch, then output will be default "latitude_first" and coordinates will be flipped as well.

- 2: Output coordinates in GeoSpatial GeoCoordinates. This option will throw an error if geometries are not in WGS 84 long lat (srid: 4326). This is currently the only GeoCoordinate type supported. [Refer to X3D specs specifying a spatial reference system..](#) Default output will be GeoCoordinate geoSystem=' "GD" "WE" "longitude_first"' . If you prefer the X3D default of GeoCoordinate geoSystem=' "GD" "WE" "latitude_first"' use (2 + 1) = 3

PostGIS Type	2D X3D Type	3D X3D Type
LINESTRING	not yet implemented - will be PolyLine2D	LineSet
MULTILINESTRING	not yet implemented - will be PolyLine2D	IndexedLineSet
MULTIPOINT	Polypoint2D	PointSet
POINT	outputs the space delimited coordinates	outputs the space delimited coordinates
(MULTI) POLYGON, POLYHEDRALSURFACE	Invalid X3D markup	IndexedFaceSet (inner rings currently output as another faceset)
TIN	TriangleSet2D (Not Yet Implemented)	IndexedTriangleSet

**Note**

2D geometry support not yet complete. Inner rings currently just drawn as separate polygons. We are working on these.

Lots of advancements happening in 3D space particularly with [X3D Integration with HTML5](#)

There is also a nice open source X3D viewer you can use to view rendered geometries. Free Wrl <http://freewrl.sourceforge.net/> binaries available for Mac, Linux, and Windows. Use the FreeWRL_Launcher packaged to view the geometries.

Also check out [PostGIS minimalist X3D viewer](#) that utilizes this function and [x3dDom html/js open source toolkit](#).

Availability: 2.0.0: ISO-IEC-19776-1.2-X3DEncodings-XML

Enhanced: 2.2.0: Support for GeoCoordinates and axis (x/y, long/lat) flipping. Look at options for details.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Example: Create a fully functional X3D document - This will generate a cube that is viewable in FreeWrl and other X3D viewers.

```
SELECT '<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE X3D PUBLIC "ISO//Web3D//DTD X3D 3.0//EN" "http://www.web3d.org/specifications/x3d ←
-3.0.dtd">
<X3D>
  <Scene>
    <Transform>
      <Shape>
        <Appearance>
          <Material emissiveColor=''0 0 1''/>
        </Appearance>
      </Shape>
    </Transform>
  </Scene>
</X3D>

ST_AsX3D( ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYHEDRALSURFACE( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)),
((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)),
((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1)) )') ) ||
```

```

        '</Shape>
    </Transform>
</Scene>
</X3D
>' As x3ddoc;

        x3ddoc
        -----
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE X3D PUBLIC "ISO//Web3D//DTD X3D 3.0//EN" "http://www.web3d.org/specifications/x3d ←
-3.0.dtd">
<X3D>
  <Scene>
    <Transform>
      <Shape>
        <Appearance>
          <Material emissiveColor='0 0 1' />
        </Appearance>
      </Shape>
    </Transform>
  </Scene>
</X3D
>

    <IndexedFaceSet coordIndex='0 1 2 3 -1 4 5 6 7 -1 8 9 10 11 -1 12 13 14 15 -1 16 17 ←
18 19 -1 20 21 22 23'>
      <Coordinate point='0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 ←
1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 ←
1 0 1 1' />
    </IndexedFaceSet>
  </Shape>
</Transform>
</Scene>
</X3D
>

```

Example: An Octagon elevated 3 Units and decimal precision of 6

```

SELECT ST_AsX3D(
ST_Translate(
  ST_Force_3d(
    ST_Buffer(ST_Point(10,10),5, 'quad_segs=2')), 0,0,
    3)
,6) As x3dfrag;

x3dfrag
-----
<IndexedFaceSet coordIndex="0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7">
  <Coordinate point="15 10 3 13.535534 6.464466 3 10 5 3 6.464466 6.464466 3 5 10 3 ←
6.464466 13.535534 3 10 15 3 13.535534 13.535534 3 " />
</IndexedFaceSet>
>

```

Esempio: TIN

```

SELECT ST_AsX3D(ST_GeomFromEWKT('TIN (((
    0 0 0,
    0 0 1,
    0 1 0,
    0 0 0
 )), ((
    0 0 0,
    0 1 0,
    1 1 0,

```



```

        0 0 0
    ))
    )')) As x3dfrag;

    x3dfrag
    -----
<IndexedTriangleSet  index='0 1 2 3 4 5'
><Coordinate point='0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0' /></IndexedTriangleSet
>

```

Example: Closed multilinestring (the boundary of a polygon with holes)

```

SELECT ST_AsX3D(
    ST_GeomFromEWKT('MULTILINESTRING((20 0 10,16 -12 10,0 -16 10,-12 -12  ←
    10,-20 0 10,-12 16 10,0 24 10,16 16 10,20 0 10),
    (12 0 10,8 8 10,0 12 10,-8 8 10,-8 0 10,-8 -4 10,0 -8 10,8 -4 10,12 0 10))')
) As x3dfrag;

    x3dfrag
    -----
<IndexedLineSet  coordIndex='0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 -1 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 8'>
    <Coordinate point='20 0 10 16 -12 10 0 -16 10 -12 -12 10 -20 0 10 -12 16 10 0 24 10 16  ←
    16 10 12 0 10 8 8 10 0 12 10 -8 8 10 -8 0 10 -8 -4 10 0 -8 10 8 -4 10 ' />
</IndexedLineSet
>

```

8.9.3.12 ST_GeoHash

ST_GeoHash — Return a GeoHash representation of the geometry.

Synopsis

text **ST_GeoHash**(geometry geom, integer maxchars=full_precision_of_point);

Descrizione

Return a GeoHash representation (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geohash>) of the geometry. A GeoHash encodes a point into a text form that is sortable and searchable based on prefixing. A shorter GeoHash is a less precise representation of a point. It can also be thought of as a box, that contains the actual point.

If no `maxchars` is specified ST_GeoHash returns a GeoHash based on full precision of the input geometry type. Points return a GeoHash with 20 characters of precision (about enough to hold the full double precision of the input). Other types return a GeoHash with a variable amount of precision, based on the size of the feature. Larger features are represented with less precision, smaller features with more precision. The idea is that the box implied by the GeoHash will always contain the input feature.

If `maxchars` is specified ST_GeoHash returns a GeoHash with at most that many characters so a possibly lower precision representation of the input geometry. For non-points, the starting point of the calculation is the center of the bounding box of the geometry.

Disponibilità: 1.4.0



Note

ST_GeoHash will not work with geometries that are not in geographic (lon/lat) coordinates.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_GeoHash(ST_SetSRID(ST_MakePoint(-126,48),4326));

      st_geohash
-----
c0w3hf1s70w3hf1s70w3

SELECT ST_GeoHash(ST_SetSRID(ST_MakePoint(-126,48),4326),5);

      st_geohash
-----
c0w3h
```

Si veda anche[ST_GeomFromGeoHash](#)

8.10 Operatori

8.10.1 Bounding Box Operators

8.10.1.1 &&

&& — Returns TRUE if A's 2D bounding box intersects B's 2D bounding box.

Synopsis

```
boolean &&( geometry A , geometry B );
boolean &&( geography A , geography B );
```

Descrizione

The **&&** operator returns TRUE if the 2D bounding box of geometry A intersects the 2D bounding box of geometry B.

**Note**

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces was introduced.

Availability: 1.5.0 support for geography was introduced.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT tbl1.column1, tbl2.column1, tbl1.column2 && tbl2.column2 AS overlaps
FROM ( VALUES
      (1, 'LINESTRING(0 0, 3 3)::geometry),
      (2, 'LINESTRING(0 1, 0 5)::geometry)) AS tbl1,
( VALUES
      (3, 'LINESTRING(1 2, 4 6)::geometry)) AS tbl2;

 column1 | column1 | overlaps
-----+-----+-----
          1 |          3 | t
          2 |          3 | f
(2 rows)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Intersects](#), [&>](#), [&<|](#), [&<](#), [~](#), [@](#)

8.10.1.2 &&(geometry,box2df)

&&(geometry,box2df) — Returns `TRUE` if a geometry's (cached) 2D bounding box intersects a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF).

Synopsis

boolean **&<**(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The **&&** operator returns `TRUE` if the cached 2D bounding box of geometry A intersects the 2D bounding box B, using float precision. This means that if B is a (double precision) box2d, it will be internally converted to a float precision 2D bounding box (BOX2DF)



Note

This operand is intended to be used internally by BRIN indexes, more than by users.

Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INDEXes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_Point(1,1) && ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(0,0), ST_Point(2,2)) AS overlaps;

 overlaps
-----
t
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[&&\(box2df,geometry\)](#), [&&\(box2df,box2df\)](#), [~\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [~\(box2df,geometry\)](#), [~\(box2df,box2df\)](#), [@\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [@\(box2df,geometry\)](#), [@\(box2df,box2df\)](#)

8.10.1.3 &&(box2df,geometry)

`&&(box2df,geometry)` — Returns `TRUE` if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) intersects a geometry's (cached) 2D bounding box.

Synopsis

boolean `&<( geometry A , geometry B );`

Descrizione

The `&&` operator returns `TRUE` if the 2D bounding box A intersects the cached 2D bounding box of geometry B, using float precision. This means that if A is a (double precision) box2d, it will be internally converted to a float precision 2D bounding box (BOX2DF)

**Note**

This operand is intended to be used internally by BRIN indexes, more than by users.

Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdexes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(0,0), ST_Point(2,2)) && ST_Point(1,1) AS overlaps;

overlaps
-----
t
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[&&\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [&&\(box2df,box2df\)](#), [~\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [~\(box2df,geometry\)](#), [~\(box2df,box2df\)](#), [@\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [@\(box2df,geometry\)](#), [@\(box2df,box2df\)](#)

8.10.1.4 &&(box2df,box2df)

`&&(box2df,box2df)` — Returns `TRUE` if two 2D float precision bounding boxes (BOX2DF) intersect each other.

Synopsis

boolean `&<( geometry A , geometry B );`

Descrizione

The `&&` operator returns `TRUE` if two 2D bounding boxes A and B intersect each other, using float precision. This means that if A (or B) is a (double precision) box2d, it will be internally converted to a float precision 2D bounding box (BOX2DF)



Note

This operator is intended to be used internally by BRIN indexes, more than by users.

Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdices (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(0,0), ST_Point(2,2)) && ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(1,1), ST_Point(3,3)) AS overlaps;

overlaps
-----
t
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[&&\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [&>](#), [&<|](#), [&<](#), [~](#), [@](#)

8.10.1.5 &&&

`&&&` — Returns `TRUE` if A's n-D bounding box intersects B's n-D bounding box.

Synopsis

boolean `&&&( geometry A , geometry B );`

Descrizione

The `&&&` operator returns `TRUE` if the n-D bounding box of geometry A intersects the n-D bounding box of geometry B.



Note

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Examples: 3D LineStrings

```
SELECT tbl1.column1, tbl2.column1, tbl1.column2 &&& tbl2.column2 AS overlaps_3d,
      tbl1.column2 && tbl2.column2 AS overlaps_2d
FROM ( VALUES
      (1, 'LINESTRING Z(0 0 1, 3 3 2)::geometry),
      (2, 'LINESTRING Z(1 2 0, 0 5 -1)::geometry)) AS tbl1,
( VALUES
      (3, 'LINESTRING Z(1 2 1, 4 6 1)::geometry)) AS tbl2;
```

column1	column1	overlaps_3d	overlaps_2d
1	3	t	t
2	3	f	t

Examples: 3M LineStrings

```
SELECT tbl1.column1, tbl2.column1, tbl1.column2 &&& tbl2.column2 AS overlaps_3zm,
      tbl1.column2 && tbl2.column2 AS overlaps_2d
FROM ( VALUES
      (1, 'LINESTRING M(0 0 1, 3 3 2)::geometry),
      (2, 'LINESTRING M(1 2 0, 0 5 -1)::geometry)) AS tbl1,
( VALUES
      (3, 'LINESTRING M(1 2 1, 4 6 1)::geometry)) AS tbl2;
```

column1	column1	overlaps_3zm	overlaps_2d
1	3	t	t
2	3	f	t

Si veda anche

&&

8.10.1.6 &&&

&&& — Returns TRUE if a geometry’s (cached) n-D bounding box intersects a n-D float precision bounding box (GIDX).

Synopsis

boolean **&<**(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The **&&&** operator returns TRUE if the cached n-D bounding box of geometry A intersects the n-D bounding box B, using float precision. This means that if B is a (double precision) box3d, it will be internally converted to a float precision 3D bounding box (GIDX)



Note

This operator is intended to be used internally by BRIN indexes, more than by users.

Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdexes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_MakePoint(1,1,1) &&& ST_3DMakeBox(ST_MakePoint(0,0,0), ST_MakePoint(2,2,2)) AS overlaps;

overlaps
-----
t
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[&&&, &&](#)

8.10.1.7 &&&

&&& — Returns TRUE if a n-D float precision bounding box (GIDX) intersects a geometry's (cached) n-D bounding box.

Synopsis

boolean **&<**(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The **&&&** operator returns TRUE if the n-D bounding box A intersects the cached n-D bounding box of geometry B, using float precision. This means that if A is a (double precision) box3d, it will be internally converted to a float precision 3D bounding box (GIDX)



Note

This operator is intended to be used internally by BRIN indexes, more than by users.

Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdexes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_3DMakeBox(ST_MakePoint(0,0,0), ST_MakePoint(2,2,2)) &&& ST_MakePoint(1,1,1) AS overlaps;

overlaps
-----
t
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[&&&](#), [&&](#)

8.10.1.8 &&&

&&& — Returns TRUE if two n-D float precision bounding boxes (GIDX) intersect each other.

Synopsis

boolean **&<**(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The **&&&** operator returns TRUE if two n-D bounding boxes A and B intersect each other, using float precision. This means that if A (or B) is a (double precision) box3d, it will be internally converted to a float precision 3D bounding box (GIDX)



Note

This operator is intended to be used internally by BRIN indexes, more than by users.

Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdexes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_3DMakeBox(ST_MakePoint(0,0,0), ST_MakePoint(2,2,2)) &&& ST_3DMakeBox(ST_MakePoint(1,1,1), ST_MakePoint(3,3,3)) AS overlaps;

overlaps
-----
t
(1 row)
```


Si veda anche

[&&&](#), [&&](#)

8.10.1.9 &<

&< — Returns TRUE if A's bounding box overlaps or is to the left of B's.

Synopsis

boolean **&<**(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The **&<** operator returns TRUE if the bounding box of geometry A overlaps or is to the left of the bounding box of geometry B, or more accurately, overlaps or is NOT to the right of the bounding box of geometry B.



Note

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Esempi

```
SELECT tbl1.column1, tbl2.column1, tbl1.column2 &< tbl2.column2 AS overleft
FROM
  ( VALUES
    (1, 'LINESTRING(1 2, 4 6)::geometry)) AS tbl1,
  ( VALUES
    (2, 'LINESTRING(0 0, 3 3)::geometry),
    (3, 'LINESTRING(0 1, 0 5)::geometry),
    (4, 'LINESTRING(6 0, 6 1)::geometry)) AS tbl2;
```

column1	column1	overleft
1	2	f
1	3	f
1	4	t

(3 rows)

Si veda anche

[&&](#), [|&>](#), [&>](#), [&<|](#)

8.10.1.10 &<|

&<| — Returns TRUE if A's bounding box overlaps or is below B's.

Synopsis

boolean **&<|**(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The `&<|` operator returns `TRUE` if the bounding box of geometry A overlaps or is below of the bounding box of geometry B, or more accurately, overlaps or is NOT above the bounding box of geometry B.

-  This method supports Circular Strings and Curves
-  This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



Note
This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Esempi

```
SELECT tbl1.column1, tbl2.column1, tbl1.column2 &<| tbl2.column2 AS overbelow
FROM
  ( VALUES
    (1, 'LINESTRING(6 0, 6 4)::geometry') AS tbl1,
  ( VALUES
    (2, 'LINESTRING(0 0, 3 3)::geometry),
    (3, 'LINESTRING(0 1, 0 5)::geometry),
    (4, 'LINESTRING(1 2, 4 6)::geometry') AS tbl2;

column1 | column1 | overbelow
-----+-----+-----
          1 |          2 | f
          1 |          3 | t
          1 |          4 | t
(3 rows)
```

Si veda anche

[&&](#), [|&>](#), [&>](#), [&<](#)

8.10.1.11 &>

`&>` — Returns `TRUE` if A' bounding box overlaps or is to the right of B's.

Synopsis

boolean `&>`(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The `&>` operator returns `TRUE` if the bounding box of geometry A overlaps or is to the right of the bounding box of geometry B, or more accurately, overlaps or is NOT to the left of the bounding box of geometry B.



Note
This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Esempi

```
SELECT tbl1.column1, tbl2.column1, tbl1.column2 &> tbl2.column2 AS overright
FROM
  ( VALUES
    (1, 'LINESTRING(1 2, 4 6)::geometry)) AS tbl1,
  ( VALUES
    (2, 'LINESTRING(0 0, 3 3)::geometry),
    (3, 'LINESTRING(0 1, 0 5)::geometry),
    (4, 'LINESTRING(6 0, 6 1)::geometry)) AS tbl2;

column1 | column1 | overright
-----+-----+-----
          1 |          2 | t
          1 |          3 | t
          1 |          4 | f
(3 rows)
```

Si veda anche

[&&](#), [!&>](#), [&<!](#), [&<](#)

8.10.1.12 <<

<< — Returns TRUE if A’s bounding box is strictly to the left of B’s.

Synopsis

boolean <<(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The << operator returns TRUE if the bounding box of geometry A is strictly to the left of the bounding box of geometry B.



Note

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Esempi

```
SELECT tbl1.column1, tbl2.column1, tbl1.column2 << tbl2.column2 AS left
FROM
  ( VALUES
    (1, 'LINESTRING (1 2, 1 5)::geometry)) AS tbl1,
  ( VALUES
    (2, 'LINESTRING (0 0, 4 3)::geometry),
    (3, 'LINESTRING (6 0, 6 5)::geometry),
    (4, 'LINESTRING (2 2, 5 6)::geometry)) AS tbl2;

column1 | column1 | left
-----+-----+-----
          1 |          2 | f
          1 |          3 | t
          1 |          4 | t
(3 rows)
```

Si veda anche

>>, |>>, <<|

8.10.1.13 <<|

<<| — Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is strictly below B's.

Synopsis

boolean <<|(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The <<| operator returns TRUE if the bounding box of geometry A is strictly below the bounding box of geometry B.



Note

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Esempi

```
SELECT tbl1.column1, tbl2.column1, tbl1.column2 <<| tbl2.column2 AS below
FROM
  ( VALUES
    (1, 'LINESTRING (0 0, 4 3)::geometry') AS tbl1,
    ( VALUES
      (2, 'LINESTRING (1 4, 1 7)::geometry),
      (3, 'LINESTRING (6 1, 6 5)::geometry),
      (4, 'LINESTRING (2 3, 5 6)::geometry') AS tbl2;
```

column1	column1	below
1	2	t
1	3	f
1	4	f

(3 rows)

Si veda anche

<<, >>, |>>

8.10.1.14 =

= — Returns TRUE if the coordinates and coordinate order geometry/geography A are the same as the coordinates and coordinate order of geometry/geography B.

Synopsis

boolean =(geometry A , geometry B);
boolean =(geography A , geography B);

Descrizione

The = operator returns TRUE if the coordinates and coordinate order geometry/geography A are the same as the coordinates and coordinate order of geometry/geography B. PostgreSQL uses the =, <, and > operators defined for geometries to perform internal orderings and comparison of geometries (ie. in a GROUP BY or ORDER BY clause).



Note

Only geometry/geography that are exactly equal in all respects, with the same coordinates, in the same order, are considered equal by this operator. For "spatial equality", that ignores things like coordinate order, and can detect features that cover the same spatial area with different representations, use [ST_OrderingEquals](#) or [ST_Equals](#)



Caution

This operand will NOT make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries. For an index assisted exact equality test, combine = with &&.

Changed: 2.4.0, in prior versions this was bounding box equality not a geometric equality. If you need bounding box equality, use [~](#)= instead.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT 'LINESTRING(0 0, 0 1, 1 0)::geometry = 'LINESTRING(1 1, 0 0)::geometry';
?column?
```

```
-----
t
(1 row)
```

```
SELECT ST_AsText(column1)
FROM ( VALUES
      ('LINESTRING(0 0, 1 1)::geometry),
      ('LINESTRING(1 1, 0 0)::geometry)) AS foo;
      st_astext
```

```
-----
LINESTRING(0 0,1 1)
LINESTRING(1 1,0 0)
(2 rows)
```

-- Nota: il GROUP BY usa lo "=" per confrontare l'equivalenza delle geometrie

```
SELECT ST_AsText(column1)
FROM ( VALUES
      ('LINESTRING(0 0, 1 1)::geometry),
      ('LINESTRING(1 1, 0 0)::geometry)) AS foo
GROUP BY column1;
      st_astext
```

```
-----
LINESTRING(0 0,1 1)
(1 row)
```

-- In versions prior to 2.0, this used to return true --

```
SELECT ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1707296.37 4820536.77)') =
       ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1707296.27 4820536.87)') As pt_intersect;
```

```
--pt_intersect --
f
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Equals](#), [ST_OrderingEquals](#), [=](#)

8.10.1.15 >>

>> — Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is strictly to the right of B's.

Synopsis

```
boolean >>( geometry A , geometry B );
```

Descrizione

The >> operator returns TRUE if the bounding box of geometry A is strictly to the right of the bounding box of geometry B.



Note

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Esempi

```
SELECT tbl1.column1, tbl2.column1, tbl1.column2 >> tbl2.column2 AS right
FROM
```

```
( VALUES
  (1, 'LINESTRING (2 3, 5 6)::geometry)) AS tbl1,
( VALUES
  (2, 'LINESTRING (1 4, 1 7)::geometry),
  (3, 'LINESTRING (6 1, 6 5)::geometry),
  (4, 'LINESTRING (0 0, 4 3)::geometry)) AS tbl2;
```

```
column1 | column1 | right
-----+-----+-----
          1 |          2 | t
          1 |          3 | f
          1 |          4 | f
(3 rows)
```

Si veda anche

[<<](#), [|>>](#), [<<|](#)

8.10.1.16 @

@ — Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is contained by B's.

Synopsis

```
boolean @( geometry A , geometry B );
```

Descrizione

The @ operator returns TRUE if the bounding box of geometry A is completely contained by the bounding box of geometry B.



Note

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Esempi

```
SELECT tbl1.column1, tbl2.column1, tbl1.column2 @ tbl2.column2 AS contained
FROM
  ( VALUES
    (1, 'LINESTRING (1 1, 3 3)::geometry)) AS tbl1,
  ( VALUES
    (2, 'LINESTRING (0 0, 4 4)::geometry),
    (3, 'LINESTRING (2 2, 4 4)::geometry),
    (4, 'LINESTRING (1 1, 3 3)::geometry)) AS tbl2;

column1 | column1 | contained
-----+-----+-----
          1 |          2 | t
          1 |          3 | f
          1 |          4 | t
(3 rows)
```

Si veda anche

[~, &&](#)

8.10.1.17 @ (geometry, box2df)

@ (geometry, box2df) — Returns TRUE if a geometry’s 2D bounding box is contained into a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF).

Synopsis

boolean @ (geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The @ operator returns TRUE if the A geometry’s 2D bounding box is contained the 2D bounding box B, using float precision. This means that if B is a (double precision) box2d, it will be internally converted to a float precision 2D bounding box (BOX2DF).



Note

This operand is intended to be used internally by BRIN indexes, more than by users.

Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdexes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(2 2)'), 1) @ ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(0,0), ST_Point(5,5)) AS is_contained;

is_contained
-----
t
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[&&\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [&>](#), [&<|](#), [&<](#), [~](#), [@](#)

8.10.1.18 @(box2df,geometry)

[@\(box2df,geometry\)](#) — Returns `TRUE` if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) is contained into a geometry's 2D bounding box.

Synopsis

boolean [@](#)(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The [@](#) operator returns `TRUE` if the 2D bounding box A is contained into the B geometry's 2D bounding box, using float precision. This means that if B is a (double precision) box2d, it will be internally converted to a float precision 2D bounding box (BOX2DF)



Note

This operand is intended to be used internally by BRIN indexes, more than by users.

Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdexes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(2,2), ST_Point(3,3)) @ ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 1)'), 10) AS is_contained;

is_contained
-----
t
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[&&\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [&>](#), [&<|](#), [&<](#), [~](#), [@](#)

8.10.1.19 @ (box2df,box2df)

@(box2df,box2df) — Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) is contained into another 2D float precision bounding box.

Synopsis

boolean @(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The @ operator returns TRUE if the 2D bounding box A is contained into the 2D bounding box B, using float precision. This means that if A (or B) is a (double precision) box2d, it will be internally converted to a float precision 2D bounding box (BOX2DF)

**Note**

This operand is intended to be used internally by BRIN indexes, more than by users.

Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdexes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(2,2), ST_Point(3,3)) @ ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(0,0), ST_Point(5,5)) AS is_contained;
```

```
is_contained
-----
t
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[&&\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [|&>](#), [|&<](#), [|&<](#), [~](#), [@](#)

8.10.1.20 |&>

|&> — Returns TRUE if A's bounding box overlaps or is above B's.

Synopsis

boolean |&>(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The `|&>` operator returns `TRUE` if the bounding box of geometry A overlaps or is above the bounding box of geometry B, or more accurately, overlaps or is NOT below the bounding box of geometry B.



Note
This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Esempi

```
SELECT tbl1.column1, tbl2.column1, tbl1.column2 |&> tbl2.column2 AS overabove
FROM
  ( VALUES
    (1, 'LINESTRING(6 0, 6 4)::geometry) AS tbl1,
  ( VALUES
    (2, 'LINESTRING(0 0, 3 3)::geometry),
    (3, 'LINESTRING(0 1, 0 5)::geometry),
    (4, 'LINESTRING(1 2, 4 6)::geometry) AS tbl2;

column1 | column1 | overabove
-----+-----+-----
          1 |          2 | t
          1 |          3 | f
          1 |          4 | f
(3 rows)
```

Si veda anche

`&&`, `&>`, `&<|`, `&<`

8.10.1.21 |>>

`|>>` — Returns `TRUE` if A's bounding box is strictly above B's.

Synopsis

boolean `|>>`(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The `|>>` operator returns `TRUE` if the bounding box of geometry A is strictly above the bounding box of geometry B.



Note
This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Esempi

```
SELECT tbl1.column1, tbl2.column1, tbl1.column2 |>> tbl2.column2 AS above
FROM
  ( VALUES
    (1, 'LINESTRING (1 4, 1 7)::geometry)) AS tbl1,
  ( VALUES
    (2, 'LINESTRING (0 0, 4 2)::geometry),
    (3, 'LINESTRING (6 1, 6 5)::geometry),
    (4, 'LINESTRING (2 3, 5 6)::geometry)) AS tbl2;

column1 | column1 | above
-----+-----+-----
          1 |          2 | t
          1 |          3 | f
          1 |          4 | f
(3 rows)
```

Si veda anche

<<, >>, <<|

8.10.1.22 ~

~ — Returns TRUE if A’s bounding box contains B’s.

Synopsis

boolean ~(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The ~ operator returns TRUE if the bounding box of geometry A completely contains the bounding box of geometry B.



Note

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Esempi

```
SELECT tbl1.column1, tbl2.column1, tbl1.column2 ~ tbl2.column2 AS contains
FROM
  ( VALUES
    (1, 'LINESTRING (0 0, 3 3)::geometry)) AS tbl1,
  ( VALUES
    (2, 'LINESTRING (0 0, 4 4)::geometry),
    (3, 'LINESTRING (1 1, 2 2)::geometry),
    (4, 'LINESTRING (0 0, 3 3)::geometry)) AS tbl2;

column1 | column1 | contains
-----+-----+-----
          1 |          2 | f
          1 |          3 | t
          1 |          4 | t
(3 rows)
```

Si veda anche[@](#), [&&](#)**8.10.1.23 ~([geometry](#),[box2df](#))**

[~\(\[geometry\]\(#\),\[box2df\]\(#\)\)](#) — Returns `TRUE` if a geometry's 2D bonding box contains a 2D float precision bounding box ([GIDX](#)).

Synopsis

```
boolean ~( geometry A , geometry B );
```

Descrizione

The `~` operator returns `TRUE` if the 2D bounding box of a geometry A contains the 2D bounding box B, using float precision. This means that if B is a (double precision) `box2d`, it will be internally converted to a float precision 2D bounding box (`BOX2DF`).

**Note**

This operand is intended to be used internally by BRIN indexes, more than by users.

Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdexes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 1)'), 10) ~ ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(0,0), ST_Point(↔
(2,2)) AS contains;
```

```
contains
-----
t
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[&&\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [&&\(box2df,geometry\)](#), [&&\(box2df,box2df\)](#), [~\(box2df,geometry\)](#), [~\(box2df,box2df\)](#), [@\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [@\(box2df,geometry\)](#), [@\(box2df,box2df\)](#)

8.10.1.24 ~([box2df](#),[geometry](#))

[~\(box2df,geometry\)](#) — Returns `TRUE` if a 2D float precision bounding box (`BOX2DF`) contains a geometry's 2D bonding box.

Synopsis

```
boolean ~( geometry A , geometry B );
```

Descrizione

The `~` operator returns `TRUE` if the 2D bounding box A contains the B geometry's bounding box, using float precision. This means that if A is a (double precision) `box2d`, it will be internally converted to a float precision 2D bounding box (`BOX2DF`)



Note

This operand is intended to be used internally by BRIN indexes, more than by users.

Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdices (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(0,0), ST_Point(5,5)) ~ ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(2 2)') ←
, 1) AS contains;

contains
-----
t
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[&&\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [&&\(box2df,geometry\)](#), [&&\(box2df,box2df\)](#), [~\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [~\(box2df,box2df\)](#), [@\(geometry,box2df\)](#), [@\(box2df,geometry\)](#), [@\(box2df,box2df\)](#)

8.10.1.25 ~(box2df,box2df)

`~(box2df,box2df)` — Returns `TRUE` if a 2D float precision bounding box (`BOX2DF`) contains another 2D float precision bounding box (`BOX2DF`).

Synopsis

boolean `~( geometry A , geometry B );`

Descrizione

The `~` operator returns `TRUE` if the 2D bounding box A contains the 2D bounding box B, using float precision. This means that if A is a (double precision) `box2d`, it will be internally converted to a float precision 2D bounding box (`BOX2DF`)



Note

This operand is intended to be used internally by BRIN indexes, more than by users.

Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdices (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(0,0), ST_Point(5,5)) ~ ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(2,2), ST_Point(3,3)) AS contains;

contains
-----
t
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MakeBox2D](#), [ST_Contains](#), [ST_ContainsProperly](#), [ST_Envelope](#), [ST_Equals](#), [ST_OrderingEquals](#), [ST_Overlaps](#), [ST_OverlapsAndTouches](#), [ST_OverlapsOrTouches](#), [ST_Touches](#), [ST_Within](#)

8.10.1.26 ~=

~= — Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is the same as B's.

Synopsis

boolean ~= (geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The ~= operator returns TRUE if the bounding box of geometry/geography A is the same as the bounding box of geometry/geography B.



Note

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Availability: 1.5.0 changed behavior



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



Warning

This operator has changed behavior in PostGIS 1.5 from testing for actual geometric equality to only checking for bounding box equality. To complicate things it also depends on if you have done a hard or soft upgrade which behavior your database has. To find out which behavior your database has you can run the query below. To check for true equality use [ST_OrderingEquals](#) or [ST_Equals](#).

Esempi

```
select 'LINESTRING(0 0, 1 1)::geometry' ~= 'LINESTRING(0 1, 1 0)::geometry' as equality;
equality
-----+
t      |
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Equals](#), [ST_OrderingEquals](#), [ST_Overlaps](#), [ST_OverlapsAndTouches](#), [ST_OverlapsOrTouches](#), [ST_Within](#)

8.10.2 Operatori

8.10.2.1 <->

<-> — Returns the 2D distance between A and B.

Synopsis

```
double precision <->( geometry A , geometry B );
double precision <->( geography A , geography B );
```

Descrizione

The <-> operator returns the 2D distance between two geometries. Used in the "ORDER BY" clause provides index-assisted nearest-neighbor result sets. For PostgreSQL below 9.5 only gives centroid distance of bounding boxes and for PostgreSQL 9.5+, does true KNN distance search giving true distance between geometries, and distance sphere for geographies.



Note

This operand will make use of 2D GiST indexes that may be available on the geometries. It is different from other operators that use spatial indexes in that the spatial index is only used when the operator is in the ORDER BY clause.



Note

Index only kicks in if one of the geometries is a constant (not in a subquery/cte). e.g. 'SRID=3005;POINT(1011102 450541)::geometry' instead of a.geom

Refer to [PostGIS workshop: Nearest-Neighbor Searching](#) for a detailed example.

Enhanced: 2.2.0 -- True KNN ("K nearest neighbor") behavior for geometry and geography for PostgreSQL 9.5+. Note for geography KNN is based on sphere rather than spheroid. For PostgreSQL 9.4 and below, geography support is new but only supports centroid box.

Changed: 2.2.0 -- For PostgreSQL 9.5 users, old Hybrid syntax may be slower, so you'll want to get rid of that hack if you are running your code only on PostGIS 2.2+ 9.5+. See examples below.

Availability: 2.0.0 -- Weak KNN provides nearest neighbors based on geometry centroid distances instead of true distances. Exact results for points, inexact for all other types. Available for PostgreSQL 9.1+

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_Distance(geom, 'SRID=3005;POINT(1011102 450541)::geometry') as d,edabbr, vaabbr
FROM va2005
ORDER BY d limit 10;
```

d	edabbr	vaabbr
0	ALQ	128
5541.57712511724	ALQ	129A
5579.67450712005	ALQ	001
6083.4207708641	ALQ	131
7691.2205404848	ALQ	003
7900.75451037313	ALQ	122
8694.20710669982	ALQ	129B
9564.24289057111	ALQ	130
12089.665931705	ALQ	127
18472.5531479404	ALQ	002

(10 rows)

Then the KNN raw answer:

```
SELECT ST_Distance(geom, 'SRID=3005;POINT(1011102 450541)::geometry) as d,edabbr, vaabbr
FROM va2005
ORDER BY d limit 10;
```

d	edabbr	vaabbr
0	ALQ	128
5541.57712511724	ALQ	129A
5579.67450712005	ALQ	001
6083.4207708641	ALQ	131
7691.2205404848	ALQ	003
7900.75451037313	ALQ	122
8694.20710669982	ALQ	129B
9564.24289057111	ALQ	130
12089.665931705	ALQ	127
18472.5531479404	ALQ	002

(10 rows)

If you run "EXPLAIN ANALYZE" on the two queries you would see a performance improvement for the second.

For users running with PostgreSQL < 9.5, use a hybrid query to find the true nearest neighbors. First a CTE query using the index-assisted KNN, then an exact query to get correct ordering:

```
WITH index_query AS (
  SELECT ST_Distance(geom, 'SRID=3005;POINT(1011102 450541)::geometry) as d,edabbr, vaabbr
  FROM va2005
  ORDER BY geom <-> 'SRID=3005;POINT(1011102 450541)::geometry' LIMIT 100)
SELECT *
  FROM index_query
ORDER BY d limit 10;
```

d	edabbr	vaabbr
0	ALQ	128
5541.57712511724	ALQ	129A
5579.67450712005	ALQ	001
6083.4207708641	ALQ	131
7691.2205404848	ALQ	003
7900.75451037313	ALQ	122
8694.20710669982	ALQ	129B
9564.24289057111	ALQ	130
12089.665931705	ALQ	127
18472.5531479404	ALQ	002

(10 rows)

Si veda anche

[ST_DWithin](#), [ST_Distance](#), [<#>](#)

8.10.2.2 `|=`

`|=` — Returns the distance between A and B trajectories at their closest point of approach.

Synopsis

double precision `|=( geometry A , geometry B );`

Descrizione

The `||` operator returns the 3D distance between two trajectories (See [ST_IsValidTrajectory](#)). This is the same as [ST_DistanceCPA](#) but as an operator it can be used for doing nearest neighbor searches using an N-dimensional index (requires PostgreSQL 9.5.0 or higher).



Note
This operand will make use of ND GiST indexes that may be available on the geometries. It is different from other operators that use spatial indexes in that the spatial index is only used when the operator is in the ORDER BY clause.



Note
Index only kicks in if one of the geometries is a constant (not in a subquery/cte). e.g. `'SRID=3005;LINESTRINGM(0 0 0,0 0 1)::geometry` instead of `a.geom`

Availability: 2.2.0. Index-supported only available for PostgreSQL 9.5+

Esempi

```
-- Save a literal query trajectory in a psql variable...
\set qt 'ST_AddMeasure(ST_MakeLine(ST_MakePointM(-350,300,0),ST_MakePointM(-410,490,0)) ↵
,10,20) '
-- Run the query !
SELECT track_id, dist FROM (
  SELECT track_id, ST_DistanceCPA(tr,:qt) dist
  FROM trajectories
  ORDER BY tr || :qt
  LIMIT 5
) foo;
track_id      dist
-----+-----
      395 | 0.576496831518066
      380 | 5.06797130410151
      390 | 7.72262293958322
      385 | 9.8004461358071
      405 | 10.9534397988433
(5 rows)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_DistanceCPA](#), [ST_ClosestPointOfApproach](#), [ST_IsValidTrajectory](#)

8.10.2.3 <#>

<#> — Returns the 2D distance between A and B bounding boxes.

Synopsis

double precision <#>(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The <#> operator returns distance between two floating point bounding boxes, possibly reading them from a spatial index (PostgreSQL 9.1+ required). Useful for doing nearest neighbor **approximate** distance ordering.



Note
This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries. It is different from other operators that use spatial indexes in that the spatial index is only used when the operator is in the ORDER BY clause.



Note
Index only kicks in if one of the geometries is a constant e.g. ORDER BY (ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 2)') <#> geom) instead of g1.geom <#>.

Availability: 2.0.0 -- KNN only available for PostgreSQL 9.1+

Esempi

```
SELECT *
FROM (
SELECT b.tlid, b.mtfcc,
       b.geom <#
> ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(746149 2948672,745954 2948576,
                             745787 2948499,745740 2948468,745712 2948438,
                             745690 2948384,745677 2948319)',2249) As b_dist,
       ST_Distance(b.geom, ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(746149 2948672,745954 2948576,
                             745787 2948499,745740 2948468,745712 2948438,
                             745690 2948384,745677 2948319)',2249)) As act_dist
FROM bos_roads As b
ORDER BY b_dist, b.tlid
LIMIT 100) As foo
ORDER BY act_dist, tlid LIMIT 10;
```

tlid	mtfcc	b_dist	act_dist
85732027	S1400	0	0
85732029	S1400	0	0
85732031	S1400	0	0
85734335	S1400	0	0
85736037	S1400	0	0
624683742	S1400	0	128.528874268666
85719343	S1400	260.839270432962	260.839270432962
85741826	S1400	164.759294123275	260.839270432962
85732032	S1400	277.75	311.830282365264
85735592	S1400	222.25	311.830282365264

(10 rows)

Si veda anche

[ST_DWithin](#), [ST_Distance](#), [<->](#)

8.10.2.4 <<->>

<<->> — Returns the n-D distance between the centroids of A and B bounding boxes.

Synopsis

double precision <<->>(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The <<->> operator returns the n-D (euclidean) distance between the centroids of the bounding boxes of two geometries. Useful for doing nearest neighbor **approximate** distance ordering.



Note

This operand will make use of n-D GiST indexes that may be available on the geometries. It is different from other operators that use spatial indexes in that the spatial index is only used when the operator is in the ORDER BY clause.



Note

Index only kicks in if one of the geometries is a constant (not in a subquery/cte). e.g. 'SRID=3005;POINT(1011102 450541)::geometry instead of a.geom

Availability: 2.2.0 -- KNN only available for PostgreSQL 9.1+

Si veda anche

<<#>>, <->

8.10.2.5 <<#>>

<<#>> — Returns the n-D distance between A and B bounding boxes.

Synopsis

double precision <<#>>(geometry A , geometry B);

Descrizione

The <<#>> operator returns distance between two floating point bounding boxes, possibly reading them from a spatial index (PostgreSQL 9.1+ required). Useful for doing nearest neighbor **approximate** distance ordering.



Note

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries. It is different from other operators that use spatial indexes in that the spatial index is only used when the operator is in the ORDER BY clause.



Note

Index only kicks in if one of the geometries is a constant e.g. ORDER BY (ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 2)') <<#>> geom) instead of g1.geom <<#>>.

Availability: 2.2.0 -- KNN only available for PostgreSQL 9.1+

Si veda anche

<<->, <#>

8.11 Spatial Relationships

8.11.1 Topological Relationships

8.11.1.1 ST_3DIntersects

ST_3DIntersects — Returns true if two geometries spatially intersect in 3D - only for points, linestrings, polygons, polyhedral surface (area).

Synopsis

boolean **ST_3DIntersects**(geometry geomA , geometry geomB);

Description

Overlaps, Touches, Within all imply spatial intersection. If any of the aforementioned returns true, then the geometries also spatially intersect. Disjoint implies false for spatial intersection.



Note

This function automatically includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any spatial indexes that are available on the geometries.

Changed: 3.0.0 SFCGAL backend removed, GEOS backend supports TINs.

Availability: 2.0.0

- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✔ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.
- ✔ This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).
- ✔ This method is also provided by SFCGAL backend.
- ✔ This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: ?

Geometry Examples

```
SELECT ST_3DIntersects(pt, line), ST_Intersects(pt, line)
FROM (SELECT 'POINT(0 0 2)::geometry As pt, 'LINESTRING (0 0 1, 0 2 3)::geometry As line) As foo;
st_3dintersects | st_intersects
-----+-----
f               | t
(1 row)
```

TIN Examples

```
SELECT ST_3DIntersects('TIN(((0 0 0,1 0 0,0 1 0,0 0 0)))'::geometry, 'POINT(.1 .1 0)':: ↵
      geometry);
 st_3dintersects
-----
t
```

See Also

[ST_Intersects](#)

8.11.1.2 ST_Contains

ST_Contains — Returns true if no points of B lie in the exterior of A, and A and B have at least one interior point in common.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_Contains**(geometry geomA, geometry geomB);

Description

Returns TRUE if geometry B is completely inside geometry A. A contains B if and only if no points of B lie in the exterior of A, and at least one point of the interior of B lies in the interior of A.

A subtlety of the definition is that a geometry does not contain its boundary. This implies that polygons and lines do *not* contain lines and points lying in their boundary. For further details see [Subtleties of OGC Covers, Contains, Within](#). (The [ST_Covers](#) predicate provides a more inclusive relationship.) However, a geometry does contain itself. (In contrast, in the [ST_ContainsProperly](#) predicate a geometry does *not* properly contain itself.)

ST_Contains is the inverse of [ST_Within](#). So, $\text{ST\_Contains}(A, B) = \text{ST\_Within}(B, A)$.



Note

This function automatically includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any spatial indexes that are available on the geometries. To avoid index use, use the function `_ST_Contains`.

Performed by the GEOS module

Enhanced: 2.3.0 Enhancement to PIP short-circuit extended to support MultiPoints with few points. Prior versions only supported point in polygon.



Important

Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for `GEOMETRYCOLLECTION`



Important

Do not use this function with invalid geometries. You will get unexpected results.

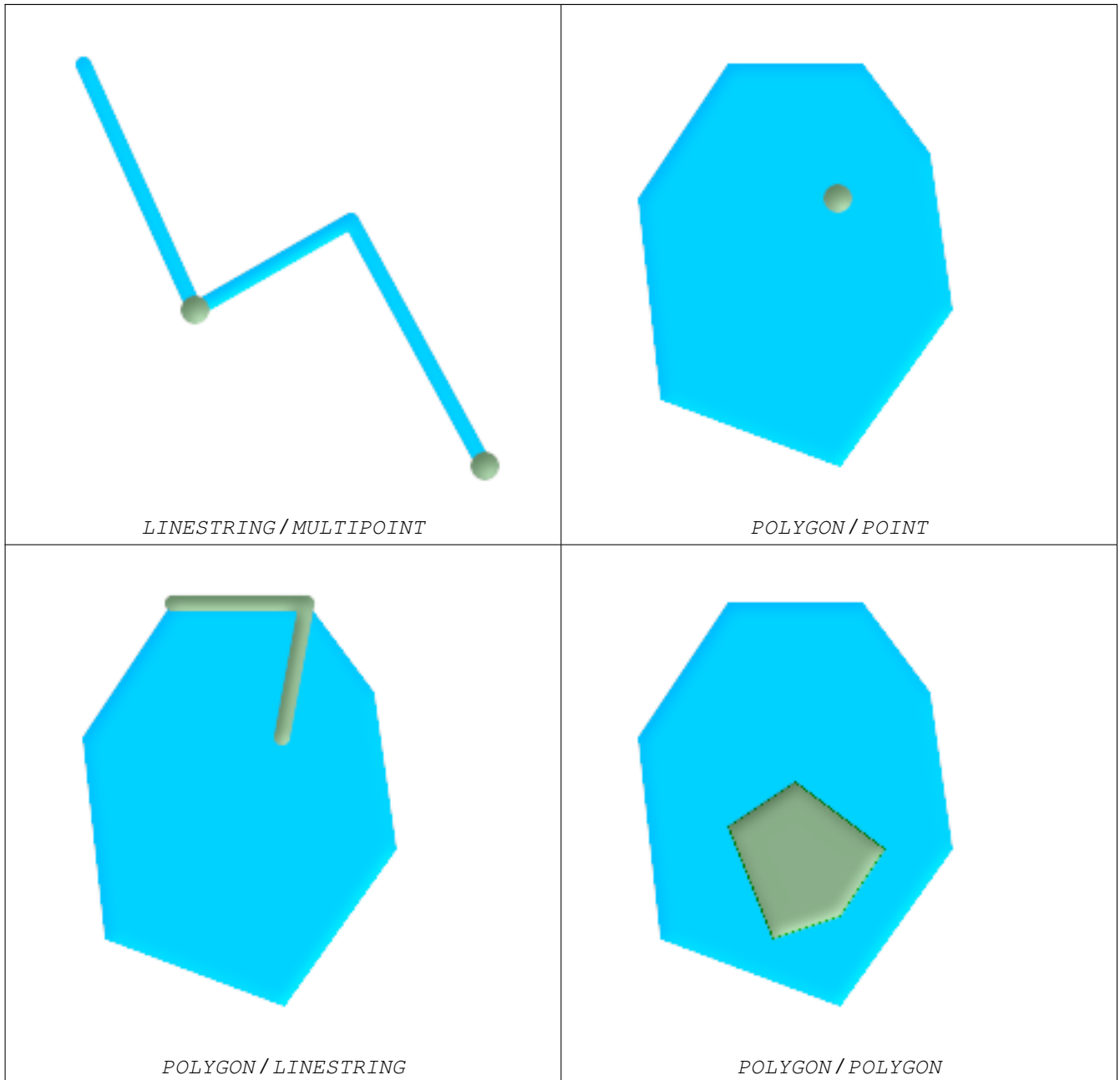
NOTE: this is the "allowable" version that returns a boolean, not an integer.

✔ This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.2 // s2.1.13.3 - same as `within(geometry B, geometry A)`

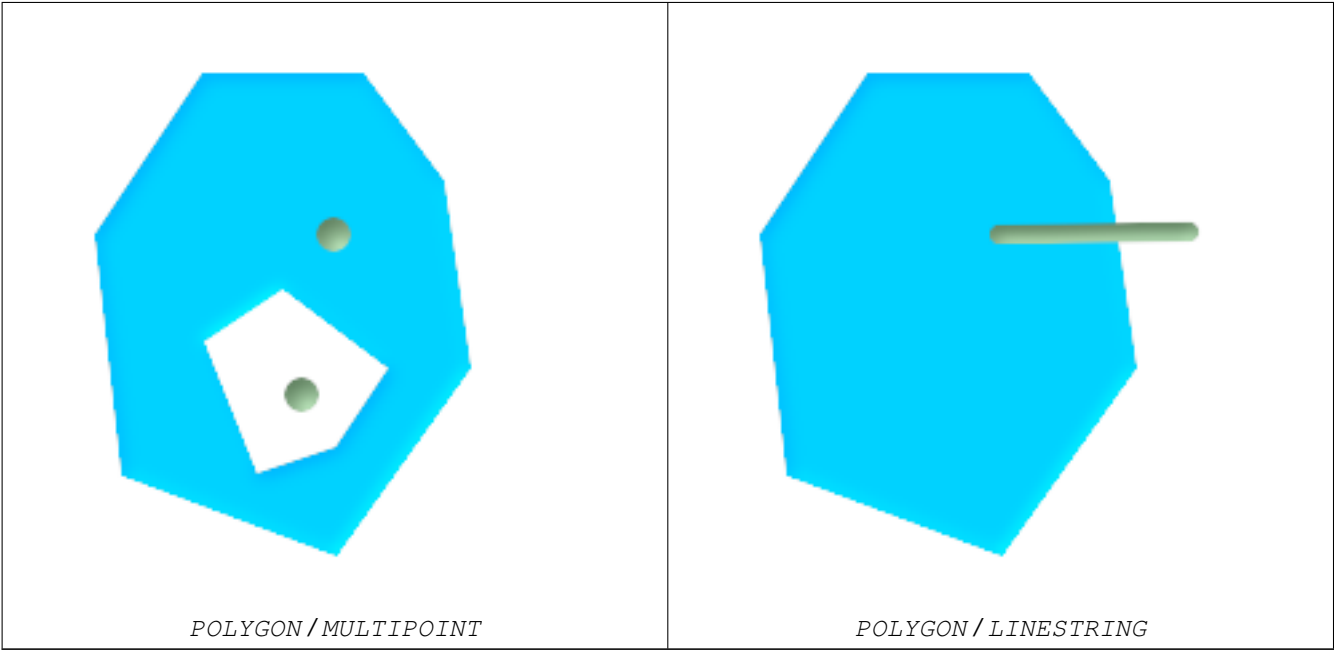
✔ This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.31

Examples

The `ST_Contains` predicate returns TRUE in all the following illustrations.



The `ST_Contains` predicate returns FALSE in all the following illustrations.



```
-- A circle within a circle
SELECT ST_Contains(smallc, bigc) As smallcontainsbig,
       ST_Contains(bigc,smallc) As bigcontainssmall,
       ST_Contains(bigc, ST_Union(smallc, bigc)) as bigcontainsunion,
       ST_Equals(bigc, ST_Union(smallc, bigc)) as bigisunion,
       ST_Covers(bigc, ST_ExteriorRing(bigc)) As bigcoversexterior,
       ST_Contains(bigc, ST_ExteriorRing(bigc)) As bigcontainsexterior
FROM (SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 2)'), 10) As smallc,
       ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 2)'), 20) As bigc) As foo;

-- Result
smallcontainsbig | bigcontainssmall | bigcontainsunion | bigisunion | bigcoversexterior | bigcontainsexterior
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
f                | t                | t                | t          | t                 | f

-- Example demonstrating difference between contains and contains properly
SELECT ST_GeometryType(geomA) As geomtype, ST_Contains(geomA,geomA) AS acontainsa, ST_ContainsProperly(geomA, geomA) AS acontainspropa,
       ST_Contains(geomA, ST_Boundary(geomA)) As acontainsba, ST_ContainsProperly(geomA, ST_Boundary(geomA)) As acontainspropba
FROM (VALUES ( ST_Buffer(ST_Point(1,1), 5,1) ),
            ( ST_MakeLine(ST_Point(1,1), ST_Point(-1,-1) ) ),
            ( ST_Point(1,1) )
        ) As foo(geomA);

geomtype      | acontainsa | acontainspropa | acontainsba | acontainspropba
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
ST_Polygon    | t         | f              | f           | f
ST_LineString | t         | f              | f           | f
ST_Point      | t         | t              | f           | f
```

See Also

[ST_Boundary](#), [ST_ContainsProperly](#), [ST_Covers](#), [ST_CoveredBy](#), [ST_Equals](#), [ST_Within](#)

8.11.1.3 ST_ContainsProperly

`ST_ContainsProperly` — Returns true if B intersects the interior of A but not the boundary or exterior.

Synopsis

```
boolean ST_ContainsProperly(geometry geomA, geometry geomB);
```

Description

Returns true if B intersects the interior of A but not the boundary or exterior.

A does not properly contain itself, but does contain itself.

Every point of the other geometry is a point of this geometry's interior. The DE-9IM Intersection Matrix for the two geometries matches `[T**FF*FF*]` used in [ST_Relate](#)

An example use case for this predicate is computing the intersections of a set of geometries with a large polygonal geometry. Since intersection is a fairly slow operation, it can be more efficient to use `containsProperly` to filter out test geometries which lie wholly inside the area. In these cases the intersection is known a priori to be exactly the original test geometry.

**Note**

This function automatically includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any spatial indexes that are available on the geometries. To avoid index use, use the function `_ST_ContainsProperly`.

**Note**

The advantage of this predicate over [ST_Contains](#) and [ST_Intersects](#) is that it can be computed more efficiently, with no need to compute topology at individual points.

Performed by the GEOS module.

Availability: 1.4.0

**Important**

Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for `GEOMETRYCOLLECTION`

**Important**

Do not use this function with invalid geometries. You will get unexpected results.

Examples

```
--a circle within a circle
SELECT ST_ContainsProperly(smallc, bigc) As smallcontainsprobig,
       ST_ContainsProperly(bigc, smallc) As bigcontainsprosmall,
       ST_ContainsProperly(bigc, ST_Union(smallc, bigc)) as bigcontainspropunion,
       ST_Equals(bigc, ST_Union(smallc, bigc)) as bigisunion,
       ST_Covers(bigc, ST_ExteriorRing(bigc)) As bigcoversexterior,
       ST_ContainsProperly(bigc, ST_ExteriorRing(bigc)) As bigcontainsexterior
FROM (SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 2)'), 10) As smallc,
       ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 2)'), 20) As bigc) As foo;
--Result
smallcontainsprobig | bigcontainsprosmall | bigcontainspropunion | bigisunion | bigcoversexterior | bigcontainsexterior
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
f                   | t                   | f                   | t          | t                 | t
| f

--example demonstrating difference between contains and contains properly
SELECT ST_GeometryType(geomA) As geomtype, ST_Contains(geomA, geomA) AS acontainsa,
       ST_ContainsProperly(geomA, geomA) AS acontainspropa,
       ST_Contains(geomA, ST_Boundary(geomA)) As acontainsba, ST_ContainsProperly(geomA,
       ST_Boundary(geomA)) As acontainspropba
FROM (VALUES ( ST_Buffer(ST_Point(1,1), 5,1) ),
            ( ST_MakeLine(ST_Point(1,1), ST_Point(-1,-1) ) ),
            ( ST_Point(1,1) )
      ) As foo(geomA);

geomtype | acontainsa | acontainspropa | acontainsba | acontainspropba
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
ST_Polygon | t          | f              | f           | f
ST_LineString | t          | f              | f           | f
ST_Point | t          | t              | f           | f
```

See Also

[ST_GeometryType](#), [ST_Boundary](#), [ST_Contains](#), [ST_Covers](#), [ST_CoveredBy](#), [ST_Equals](#), [ST_Relate](#), [ST_Within](#)

8.11.1.4 ST_CoveredBy

ST_CoveredBy — Returns true if no point in A is outside B

Synopsis

boolean **ST_CoveredBy**(geometry geomA, geometry geomB);
boolean **ST_CoveredBy**(geography geogA, geography geogB);

Description

Returns `true` if no point in Geometry/Geography A lies outside Geometry/Geography B. Equivalently, tests if every point of geometry A is inside (i.e. intersects the interior or boundary of) geometry B.



Note

This function automatically includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any spatial indexes that are available on the geometries. To avoid index use, use the function `_ST_CoveredBy`.



Important
Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION



Important
Do not use this function with invalid geometries. You will get unexpected results.

Performed by the GEOS module
Availability: 1.2.2
NOTE: this is the "allowable" version that returns a boolean, not an integer.
Not an OGC standard, but Oracle has it too.

Examples

```
--a circle coveredby a circle
SELECT ST_CoveredBy(smallc,smallc) As smallinsmall,
       ST_CoveredBy(smallc, bigc) As smallcoveredbybig,
       ST_CoveredBy(ST_ExteriorRing(bigc), bigc) As exteriorcoveredbybig,
       ST_Within(ST_ExteriorRing(bigc),bigc) As exeriorwithinbig
FROM (SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 2)'), 10) As smallc,
       ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 2)'), 20) As bigc) As foo;
--Result
smallinsmall | smallcoveredbybig | exteriorcoveredbybig | exeriorwithinbig
-----+-----+-----+-----
t            | t                  | t                    | f
(1 row)
```

See Also

[ST_Contains](#), [ST_Covers](#), [ST_ExteriorRing](#), [ST_Within](#)

8.11.1.5 ST_Covers

ST_Covers — Returns true if no point in B is outside A

Synopsis

boolean **ST_Covers**(geometry geomA, geometry geomB);
boolean **ST_Covers**(geography geogpolyA, geography geogpointB);

Description

Returns `true` if no point in Geometry/Geography B is outside Geometry/Geography A. Equivalently, tests if every point of geometry B is inside (i.e. intersects the interior or boundary of) geometry A.



Note
This function automatically includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any spatial indexes that are available on the geometries. To avoid index use, use the function `_ST_Covers`.



Important
Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION



Important
Do not use this function with invalid geometries. You will get unexpected results.

Performed by the GEOS module

Enhanced: 2.4.0 Support for polygon in polygon and line in polygon added for geography type

Enhanced: 2.3.0 Enhancement to PIP short-circuit for geometry extended to support MultiPoints with few points. Prior versions only supported point in polygon.

Availability: 1.5 - support for geography was introduced.

Availability: 1.2.2

NOTE: this is the "allowable" version that returns a boolean, not an integer.

Not an OGC standard, but Oracle has it too.

Examples

Geometry example

```
--a circle covering a circle
SELECT ST_Covers(smallc,smallc) As smallinsmall,
       ST_Covers(smallc, bigc) As smallcoversbig,
       ST_Covers(bigc, ST_ExteriorRing(bigc)) As bigcoversexterior,
       ST_Contains(bigc, ST_ExteriorRing(bigc)) As bigcontainsexterior
FROM (SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 2)'), 10) As smallc,
       ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 2)'), 20) As bigc) As foo;
--Result
smallinsmall | smallcoversbig | bigcoversexterior | bigcontainsexterior
-----+-----+-----+-----
t            | f              | t                 | f
(1 row)
```

Geography Example

```
-- a point with a 300 meter buffer compared to a point, a point and its 10 meter buffer
SELECT ST_Covers(geog_poly, geog_pt) As poly_covers_pt,
       ST_Covers(ST_Buffer(geog_pt,10), geog_pt) As buff_10m_covers_cent
FROM (SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_GeogFromText('SRID=4326;POINT(-99.327 31.4821)'), 300) As ↵
       geog_poly,
       ST_GeogFromText('SRID=4326;POINT(-99.33 31.483)') As geog_pt ) As foo;

poly_covers_pt | buff_10m_covers_cent
-----+-----
f              | t
```

See Also

[ST_Contains](#), [ST_CoveredBy](#), [ST_Within](#)

8.11.1.6 ST_Crosses

ST_Crosses — Returns true if two geometries have some, but not all, interior points in common.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_Crosses**(geometry g1, geometry g2);

Description

ST_Crosses takes two geometry objects and returns `true` if their intersection "spatially cross", that is, the geometries have some, but not all interior points in common. The intersection of the interiors of the geometries must not be the empty set and must have a dimensionality less than the maximum dimension of the two input geometries. Additionally, the intersection of the two geometries must not equal either of the source geometries. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

In mathematical terms, this is expressed as:

$$a.Crosses(b) \Leftrightarrow (dim(I(a) \cap I(b)) < \max(dim(I(a)), dim(I(b)))) \wedge (a \cap b \neq a) \wedge (a \cap b \neq b)$$

The DE-9IM Intersection Matrix for the two geometries is:

- T*T***** (for Point/Line, Point/Area, and Line/Area situations)
- T*****T** (for Line/Point, Area/Point, and Area/Line situations)
- 0***** (for Line/Line situations)

For any other combination of dimensions this predicate returns false.

The OpenGIS Simple Features Specification defines this predicate only for Point/Line, Point/Area, Line/Line, and Line/Area situations. JTS / GEOS extends the definition to apply to Line/Point, Area/Point and Area/Line situations as well. This makes the relation symmetric.



Note

This function automatically includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any spatial indexes that are available on the geometries.



Important

Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION



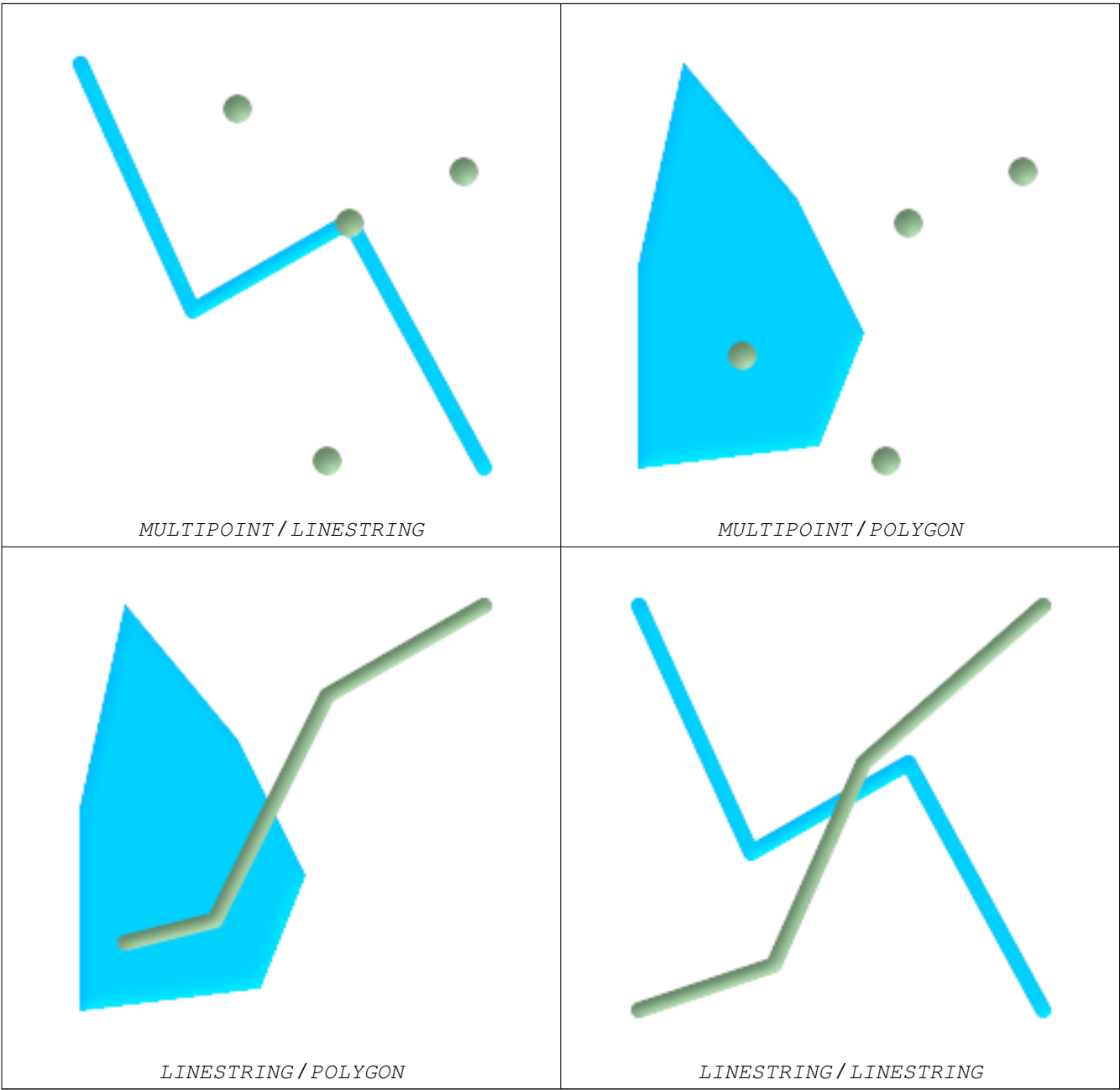
This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.13.3



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.29

Examples

The following illustrations all return TRUE.



Consider a situation where a user has two tables: a table of roads and a table of highways.

<pre>CREATE TABLE roads (id serial NOT NULL, geom geometry, CONSTRAINT roads_pkey PRIMARY KEY (↵ road_id));</pre>	<pre>CREATE TABLE highways (id serial NOT NULL, the_geom geometry, CONSTRAINT roads_pkey PRIMARY KEY (↵ road_id));</pre>

To determine a list of roads that cross a highway, use a query similar to:

```
SELECT roads.id
FROM roads, highways
WHERE ST_Crosses(roads.geom, highways.geom);
```

8.11.1.7 ST_LineCrossingDirection

ST_LineCrossingDirection — Returns a number indicating the crossing behavior of two LineStrings.

Synopsis

integer **ST_LineCrossingDirection**(geometry linestringA, geometry linestringB);

Description

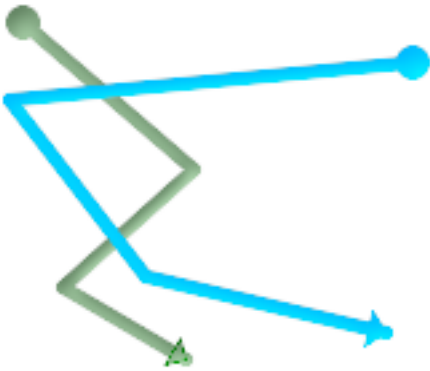
Given 2 linestrings, returns an integer between -3 and 3 indicating what kind of crossing behavior exists between them. 0 indicates no crossing. This is only supported for LINESTRINGS.

The crossing number has the following meaning:

- 0: LINE NO CROSS
- -1: LINE CROSS LEFT
- 1: LINE CROSS RIGHT
- -2: LINE MULTICROSS END LEFT
- 2: LINE MULTICROSS END RIGHT
- -3: LINE MULTICROSS END SAME FIRST LEFT
- 3: LINE MULTICROSS END SAME FIRST RIGHT

Availability: 1.4

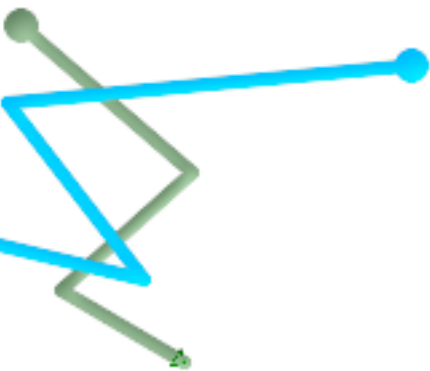
Examples



Line 1 (green), Line 2 ball is start point, triangle are end points. Query below.

```
SELECT ST_LineCrossingDirection(foo.line1 ↔
, foo.line2) As l1_cross_l2 ,
ST_LineCrossingDirection(foo.line2, ↔
foo.line1) As l2_cross_l1
FROM (
SELECT
ST_GeomFromText ('LINESTRING(25 169,89 ↔
114,40 70,86 43)') As line1,
ST_GeomFromText ('LINESTRING(171 154,20 ↔
140,71 74,161 53)') As line2
) As foo;
```

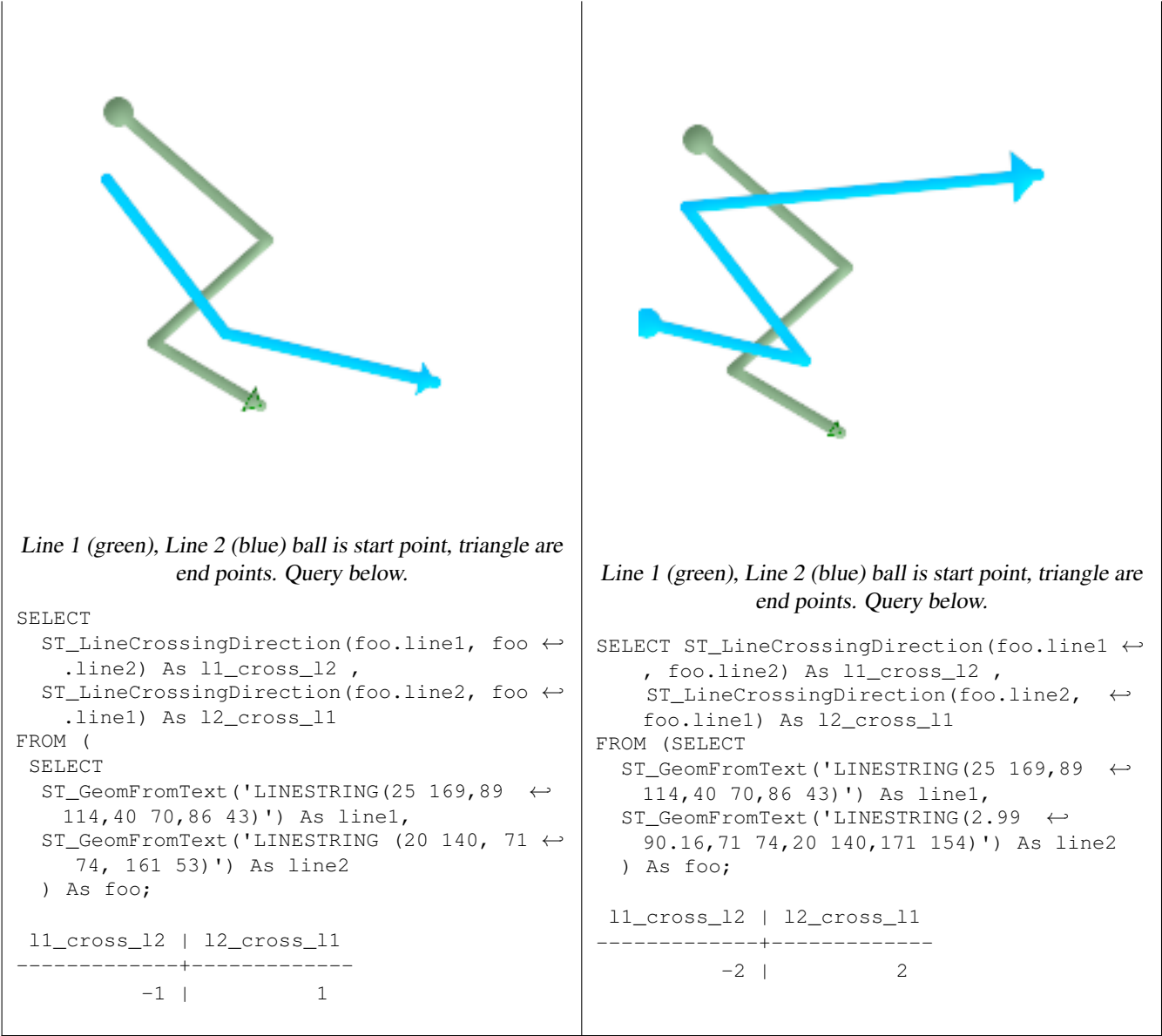
l1_cross_l2	l2_cross_l1
3	-3



Line 1 (green), Line 2 (blue) ball is start point, triangle are end points. Query below.

```
SELECT ST_LineCrossingDirection(foo.line1 ↔
, foo.line2) As l1_cross_l2 ,
ST_LineCrossingDirection(foo.line2, ↔
foo.line1) As l2_cross_l1
FROM (
SELECT
ST_GeomFromText ('LINESTRING(25 169,89 ↔
114,40 70,86 43)') As line1,
ST_GeomFromText ('LINESTRING (171 154, ↔
20 140, 71 74, 2.99 90.16)') As line2
) As foo;
```

l1_cross_l2	l2_cross_l1
2	-2



```
SELECT s1.gid, s2.gid, ST_LineCrossingDirection(s1.geom, s2.geom)
  FROM streets s1 CROSS JOIN streets s2 ON (s1.gid != s2.gid AND s1.geom && s2.geom )
WHERE ST_CrossingDirection(s1.geom, s2.geom) > 0;
```

See Also

[ST_Crosses](#)

8.11.1.8 ST_Disjoint

ST_Disjoint — Returns true if two geometries do not intersect (they have no point in common).

Synopsis

boolean **ST_Disjoint**(geometry A , geometry B);

Description

Overlaps, Touches, Within all imply geometries are not spatially disjoint. If any of the aforementioned returns true, then the geometries are not spatially disjoint. Disjoint implies false for spatial intersection.

**Important**

Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for `GEOMETRYCOLLECTION`

Performed by the GEOS module

**Note**

This function call does not use indexes

**Note**

NOTE: this is the "allowable" version that returns a boolean, not an integer.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.2 //s2.1.13.3 - a.Relate(b, 'FF*FF****')



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.26

Examples

```
SELECT ST_Disjoint('POINT(0 0)::geometry, 'LINESTRING ( 2 0, 0 2 ) '::geometry);
st_disjoint
-----
t
(1 row)
SELECT ST_Disjoint('POINT(0 0)::geometry, 'LINESTRING ( 0 0, 0 2 ) '::geometry);
st_disjoint
-----
f
(1 row)
```

See Also

[ST_Intersects](#)

8.11.1.9 ST_Equals

`ST_Equals` — Returns true if two geometries include the same set of points.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_Equals**(geometry A, geometry B);

Description

Returns TRUE if the given Geometries are "spatially equal". Use this for a 'better' answer than '='. Note by spatially equal we mean `ST_Within(A,B) = true` and `ST_Within(B,A) = true` and also mean ordering of points can be different but represent the same geometry structure. To verify the order of points is consistent, use `ST_OrderingEquals` (it must be noted `ST_OrderingEquals` is a little more stringent than simply verifying order of points are the same).



Important

Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for `GEOMETRYCOLLECTION`



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.2



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.24

Changed: 2.2.0 Returns true even for invalid geometries if they are binary equal

Examples

```
SELECT ST_Equals(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 10 10)'),
  ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 5 5, 10 10)'));
 st_equals
-----
t
(1 row)

SELECT ST_Equals(ST_Reverse(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 10 10)'),
  ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 5 5, 10 10)'));
 st_equals
-----
t
(1 row)
```

See Also

[ST_IsValid](#), [ST_OrderingEquals](#), [ST_Reverse](#), [ST_Within](#)

8.11.1.10 ST_Intersects

`ST_Intersects` — Returns true if two geometries intersect (they have at least one point in common).

Synopsis

```
boolean ST_Intersects( geometry geomA , geometry geomB );
boolean ST_Intersects( geography geogA , geography geogB );
```

Description

If a geometry or geography shares any portion of space then they intersect. For geography -- tolerance is 0.00001 meters (so any points that are close are considered to intersect)

`ST_Overlaps`, `ST_Touches`, `ST_Within` all imply spatial intersection. If any of the aforementioned returns true, then the geometries also spatially intersect. Disjoint implies false for spatial intersection.

**Note**

This function automatically includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any spatial indexes that are available on the geometries.

Changed: 3.0.0 SFCGAL version removed and native support for 2D TINs added.

Enhanced: 2.5.0 Supports GEOMETRYCOLLECTION.

Enhanced: 2.3.0 Enhancement to PIP short-circuit extended to support MultiPoints with few points. Prior versions only supported point in polygon.

Performed by the GEOS module (for geometry), geography is native

Availability: 1.5 support for geography was introduced.

**Note**

For geography, this function has a distance tolerance of about 0.00001 meters and uses the sphere rather than spheroid calculation.

**Note**

NOTE: this is the "allowable" version that returns a boolean, not an integer.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.2 //s2.1.13.3 - ST_Intersects(g1, g2) --> Not (ST_Disjoint(g1, g2))



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.27



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Geometry Examples

```
SELECT ST_Intersects('POINT(0 0)::geometry, 'LINESTRING ( 2 0, 0 2 ) '::geometry);
st_intersects
-----
f
(1 row)
SELECT ST_Intersects('POINT(0 0)::geometry, 'LINESTRING ( 0 0, 0 2 ) '::geometry);
st_intersects
-----
t
(1 row)

-- Look up in table. Make sure table has a GiST index on geometry column for faster lookup.
SELECT id, name FROM cities WHERE ST_Intersects(geom, 'SRID=4326;POLYGON((28 53,27.707 ↵
52.293,27 52,26.293 52.293,26 53,26.293 53.707,27 54,27.707 53.707,28 53)) ');
id | name
---+-----
 2 | Minsk
(1 row)
```

Geography Examples

```
SELECT ST_Intersects(
  'SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-43.23456 72.4567,-43.23456 72.4568)::geography,
  'SRID=4326;POINT(-43.23456 72.4567772)::geography
);

 st_intersects
-----
t
```

See Also

[&&](#), [ST_3DIntersects](#), [ST_Disjoint](#)

8.11.1.11 ST_OrderingEquals

ST_OrderingEquals — Returns true if two geometries represent the same geometry and have points in the same directional order.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_OrderingEquals**(geometry A, geometry B);

Description

ST_OrderingEquals compares two geometries and returns t (TRUE) if the geometries are equal and the coordinates are in the same order; otherwise it returns f (FALSE).



Note

This function is implemented as per the ArcSDE SQL specification rather than SQL-MM. http://edndoc.esri.com/arcscde/9.1/sql_api/sqlapi3.htm#ST_OrderingEquals



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.43

Examples

```
SELECT ST_OrderingEquals(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 10 10)'),
  ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 5 5, 10 10)'));
 st_orderingequals
-----
f
(1 row)

SELECT ST_OrderingEquals(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 10 10)'),
  ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 0 0, 10 10)'));
 st_orderingequals
-----
t
(1 row)

SELECT ST_OrderingEquals(ST_Reverse(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 10 10)'),
  ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 0 0, 10 10)'));
 st_orderingequals
```

```
-----
f
(1 row)
```

See Also

[&&](#), [ST_Equals](#), [ST_Reverse](#)

8.11.1.12 ST_Overlaps

ST_Overlaps — Returns true if two geometries intersect and have the same dimension, but are not completely contained by each other.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_Overlaps**(geometry A, geometry B);

Description

Returns TRUE if the Geometries "spatially overlap". By that we mean they intersect, but one does not completely contain another.



Note

This function automatically includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any spatial indexes that are available on the geometries. To avoid index use, use the function `_ST_Overlaps`.

Performed by the GEOS module



Important

Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for `GEOMETRYCOLLECTION`

NOTE: this is the "allowable" version that returns a boolean, not an integer.



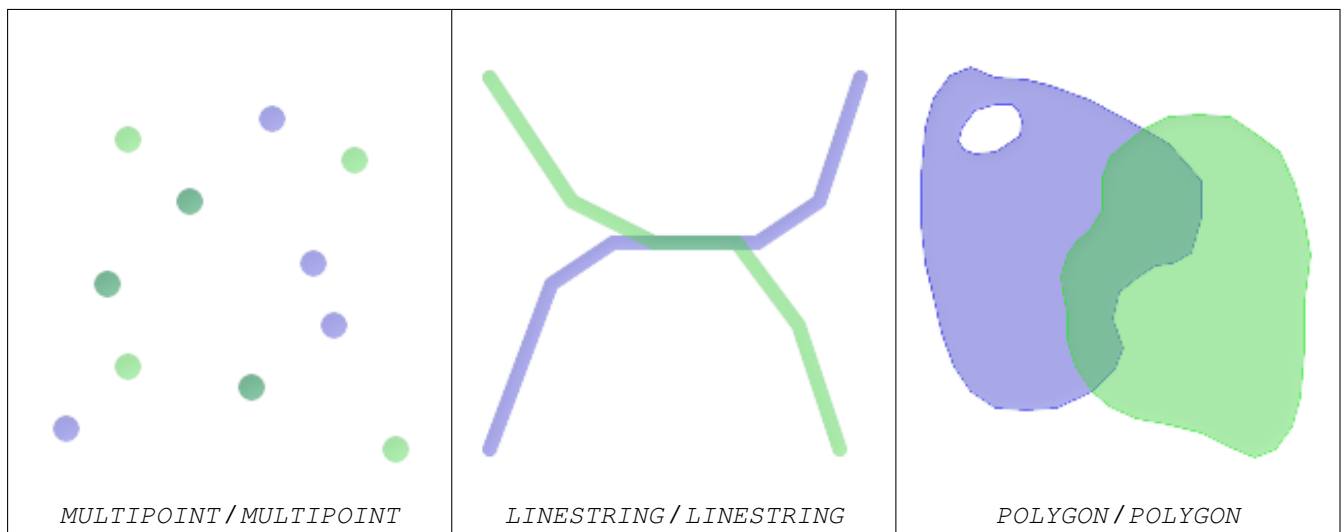
This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.2 // s2.1.13.3



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.32

Examples

The following illustrations all return TRUE.



```
--a point on a line is contained by the line and is of a lower dimension, and therefore ↵
  does not overlap the line
  nor crosses

SELECT ST_Overlaps(a,b) As a_overlap_b,
       ST_Crosses(a,b) As a_crosses_b,
       ST_Intersects(a, b) As a_intersects_b, ST_Contains(b,a) As b_contains_a
FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 0.5)') As a, ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 0, 1 1, 3 ↵
5)') As b)
As foo

a_overlap_b | a_crosses_b | a_intersects_b | b_contains_a
-----+-----+-----+-----
f           | f           | t              | t

--a line that is partly contained by circle, but not fully is defined as intersecting and ↵
  crossing,
-- but since of different dimension it does not overlap
SELECT ST_Overlaps(a,b) As a_overlap_b, ST_Crosses(a,b) As a_crosses_b,
       ST_Intersects(a, b) As a_intersects_b,
       ST_Contains(a,b) As a_contains_b
FROM (SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 0.5)'), 3) As a, ST_GeomFromText(' ↵
LINESTRING(1 0, 1 1, 3 5)') As b)
As foo;

a_overlap_b | a_crosses_b | a_intersects_b | a_contains_b
-----+-----+-----+-----
f           | t           | t              | f

-- a 2-dimensional bent hot dog (aka buffered line string) that intersects a circle,
-- but is not fully contained by the circle is defined as overlapping since they are of ↵
  the same dimension,
-- but it does not cross, because the intersection of the 2 is of the same dimension
-- as the maximum dimension of the 2

SELECT ST_Overlaps(a,b) As a_overlap_b, ST_Crosses(a,b) As a_crosses_b, ST_Intersects(a, b) ↵
  As a_intersects_b,
  ST_Contains(b,a) As b_contains_a,
  ST_Dimension(a) As dim_a, ST_Dimension(b) as dim_b, ST_Dimension(ST_Intersection(a,b)) As ↵
  dima_intersection_b
FROM (SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 0.5)'), 3) As a,
  ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 0, 1 1, 3 5)'),0.5) As b)
```

```

As foo;

a_overlap_b | a_crosses_b | a_intersects_b | b_contains_a | dim_a | dim_b | ←
dima_intersection_b
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
t          | f          | t          | f          |      2    |      2    |          2

```

See Also

[ST_Contains](#), [ST_Crosses](#), [ST_Dimension](#), [ST_Intersects](#)

8.11.1.13 ST_Relate

ST_Relate — Tests if two geometries have a topological relationship matching an Intersection Matrix pattern, or computes their Intersection Matrix

Synopsis

```

boolean ST_Relate(geometry geomA, geometry geomB, text intersectionMatrixPattern);
text ST_Relate(geometry geomA, geometry geomB);
text ST_Relate(geometry geomA, geometry geomB, integer boundaryNodeRule);

```

Description

These functions allow testing and evaluating the spatial (topological) relationship between two geometries, as defined by the [Dimensionally Extended 9-Intersection Model](#) (DE-9IM).

The DE-9IM is specified as a 9-element matrix indicating the dimension of the intersections between the Interior, Boundary and Exterior of two geometries. It is represented by a 9-character text string using the symbols 'F', '0', '1', '2' (e.g. 'FF1FF0102').

A specific kind of spatial relationships is evaluated by comparing the intersection matrix to an *intersection matrix pattern*. A pattern can include the additional symbols 'T' and '*'. Common spatial relationships are provided by the named functions [ST_Contains](#), [ST_ContainsProperly](#), [ST_Covers](#), [ST_CoveredBy](#), [ST_Crosses](#), [ST_Disjoint](#), [ST_Equals](#), [ST_Intersects](#), [ST_Overlaps](#), [ST_Touches](#), and [ST_Within](#). Using an explicit pattern allows testing multiple conditions of intersects, crosses, etc in one step. It also allows testing spatial relationships which do not have a named spatial relationship function. For example, the relationship "Interior-Intersects" has the DE-9IM pattern T*****, which is not evaluated by any named predicate.

For more information refer to [Section 5.1](#).

Variant 1: Tests if two geometries are spatially related according to the given `intersectionMatrixPattern`.



Note

Unlike most of the named spatial relationship predicates, this does NOT automatically include an index call. The reason is that some relationships are true for geometries which do NOT intersect (e.g. Disjoint). If you are using a relationship pattern that requires intersection, then include the && index call.



Note

It is better to use a named relationship function if available, since they automatically use a spatial index where one exists. Also, they may implement performance optimizations which are not available with full relate evaluation.

Variant 2: Returns the DE-9IM matrix string for the spatial relationship between the two input geometries. The matrix string can be tested for matching a DE-9IM pattern using [ST_RelateMatch](#).

Variant 3: Like variant 2, but allows specifying a **Boundary Node Rule**. A boundary node rule allows finer control over whether geometry boundary points are considered to lie in the DE-9IM Interior or Boundary. The `boundaryNodeRule` code is: 1: OGC/MOD2, 2: Endpoint, 3: MultivalentEndpoint, 4: MonovalentEndpoint.

This function is not in the OGC spec, but is implied. see s2.1.13.2



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.2 // s2.1.13.3



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.25

Performed by the GEOS module

Enhanced: 2.0.0 - added support for specifying boundary node rule.



Important

Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION

Examples

Using the boolean-valued function to test spatial relationships.

```
SELECT ST_Relate('POINT(1 2)', ST_Buffer( 'POINT(1 2)', 2), '0FFFFFF212');
st_relate
-----
t

SELECT ST_Relate('POINT(1 2)', ST_Buffer( 'POINT(1 2)', 2), '*FF*FF212');
st_relate
-----
t
```

Testing a custom spatial relationship pattern as a query condition, with `&&` to enable using a spatial index.

```
-- Find compounds that properly intersect (not just touch) a poly (Interior Intersects)

SELECT c.* , p.name As poly_name
  FROM polys AS p
 INNER JOIN compounds As c
    ON c.geom && p.geom
    AND ST_Relate(p.geom, c.geom, 'T*****');
```

Computing the intersection matrix for spatial relationships.

```
SELECT ST_Relate( 'POINT(1 2)',
                  ST_Buffer( 'POINT(1 2)', 2));
st_relate
-----
0FFFFFF212

SELECT ST_Relate( 'LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)',
                  'LINESTRING(5 6, 7 8)' );
st_relate
-----
FF1FF0102
```


See Also

Section 5.1, [ST_RelateMatch](#), [ST_Contains](#), [ST_ContainsProperly](#), [ST_Covers](#), [ST_CoveredBy](#), [ST_Crosses](#), [ST_Disjoint](#), [ST_Equals](#), [ST_Intersects](#), [ST_Overlaps](#), [ST_Touches](#), [ST_Within](#)

8.11.1.14 ST_RelateMatch

ST_RelateMatch — Tests if a DE-9IM Intersection Matrix matches an Intersection Matrix pattern

Synopsis

boolean **ST_RelateMatch**(text intersectionMatrix, text intersectionMatrixPattern);

Description

Tests if a **Dimensionally Extended 9-Intersection Model** (DE-9IM) intersectionMatrix value satisfies an intersectionMatrixPattern. Intersection matrix values can be computed by [ST_Relate](#).

For more information refer to Section 5.1.

Performed by the GEOS module

Availability: 2.0.0

Examples

```
SELECT ST_RelateMatch('101202FFF', 'TTTTTTFFF') ;
-- result --
t
```

Patterns for common spatial relationships matched against intersection matrix values, for a line in various positions relative to a polygon

```
SELECT pat.name AS relationship, pat.val AS pattern,
       mat.name AS position, mat.val AS matrix,
       ST_RelateMatch(mat.val, pat.val) AS match
FROM (VALUES ( 'Equality', 'T1FF1FFF1' ),
      ( 'Overlaps', 'T*T***T**' ),
      ( 'Within', 'T*F**F***' ),
      ( 'Disjoint', 'FF*FF****' )) AS pat(name,val)
CROSS JOIN
  (VALUES ('non-intersecting', 'FF1FF0212'),
    ('overlapping', '1010F0212'),
    ('inside', '1FF0FF212')) AS mat(name,val);
```

relationship	pattern	position	matrix	match
Equality	T1FF1FFF1	non-intersecting	FF1FF0212	f
Equality	T1FF1FFF1	overlapping	1010F0212	f
Equality	T1FF1FFF1	inside	1FF0FF212	f
Overlaps	T*T***T**	non-intersecting	FF1FF0212	f
Overlaps	T*T***T**	overlapping	1010F0212	t
Overlaps	T*T***T**	inside	1FF0FF212	f
Within	T*F**F***	non-intersecting	FF1FF0212	f
Within	T*F**F***	overlapping	1010F0212	f
Within	T*F**F***	inside	1FF0FF212	t
Disjoint	FF*FF****	non-intersecting	FF1FF0212	t
Disjoint	FF*FF****	overlapping	1010F0212	f
Disjoint	FF*FF****	inside	1FF0FF212	f

See Also

Section [5.1](#), [ST_Relate](#)

8.11.1.15 ST_Touches

`ST_Touches` — Returns true if two geometries have at least one point in common, but their interiors do not intersect.

Synopsis

boolean `ST_Touches`(geometry A, geometry B);

Description

Returns `TRUE` if A and B intersect, but their interiors do not intersect. Equivalently, A and B have at least one point in common, and the common points lie in the intersection of their boundaries. For Point/Point inputs the relationship is always `FALSE`, since points do not have a boundary.

In mathematical terms, this relationship is expressed as:

$$a.Touches(b) \Leftrightarrow (I(a) \cap I(b) = \emptyset) \wedge (a \cap b) \neq \emptyset$$

This relationship holds if the DE-9IM Intersection Matrix for the two geometries matches one of:

- FT*****
- F**T*****
- F***T*****

**Note**

This function automatically includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any spatial indexes that are available on the geometries. To avoid using an index, use `_ST_Touches` instead.

**Important**

Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for `GEOMETRYCOLLECTION`



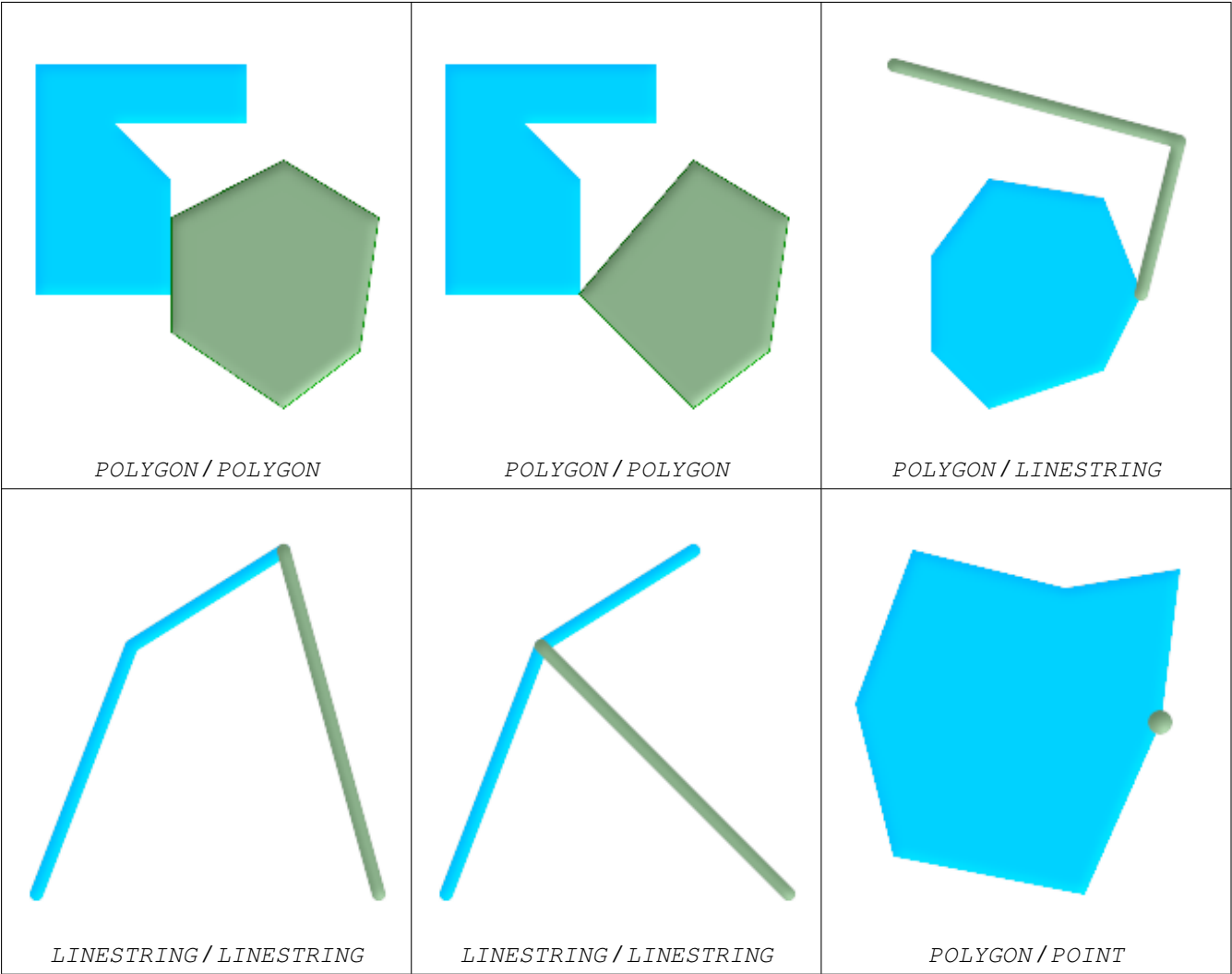
This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.2 // s2.1.13.3



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.28

Examples

The `ST_Touches` predicate returns `TRUE` in all the following illustrations.



```
SELECT ST_Touches('LINESTRING(0 0, 1 1, 0 2)::geometry, 'POINT(1 1)::geometry');
st_touches
-----
f
(1 row)

SELECT ST_Touches('LINESTRING(0 0, 1 1, 0 2)::geometry, 'POINT(0 2)::geometry');
st_touches
-----
t
(1 row)
```

8.11.1.16 ST_Within

ST_Within — Returns true if no points of A lie in the exterior of B, and A and B have at least one interior point in common.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_Within**(geometry A, geometry B);

Description

Returns TRUE if geometry A is completely inside geometry B. For this function to make sense, the source geometries must both be of the same coordinate projection, having the same SRID. It is a given that if ST_Within(A,B) is true and ST_Within(B,A) is true, then the two geometries are considered spatially equal.

A subtlety of this definition is that the boundary of a geometry is not within the geometry. This means that lines and points lying in the boundary of a polygon or line are *not* within the geometry. For further details see [Subtleties of OGC Covers, Contains, Within](#). (The ST_CoveredBy predicate provides a more inclusive relationship).

ST_Within is the inverse of [ST_Contains](#). So, ST_Within(A,B) = ST_Contains(B,A).



Note
This function automatically includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any spatial indexes that are available on the geometries. To avoid index use, use the function `_ST_Within`.

Performed by the GEOS module
Enhanced: 2.3.0 Enhancement to PIP short-circuit for geometry extended to support MultiPoints with few points. Prior versions only supported point in polygon.



Important
Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION

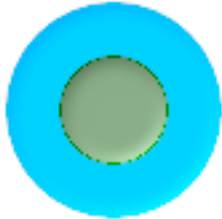


Important
Do not use this function with invalid geometries. You will get unexpected results.

- NOTE: this is the "allowable" version that returns a boolean, not an integer.
- ✔ This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.2 // s2.1.13.3 - a.Relate(b, 'T**F**F***')
 - ✔ This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.30

Examples

```
--a circle within a circle
SELECT ST_Within(smallc,smallc) As smallinsmall,
       ST_Within(smallc, bigc) As smallinbig,
       ST_Within(bigc,smallc) As biginsmall,
       ST_Within(ST_Union(smallc, bigc), bigc) as unioninbig,
       ST_Within(bigc, ST_Union(smallc, bigc)) as beginunion,
       ST_Equals(bigc, ST_Union(smallc, bigc)) as bigisunion
FROM
(
SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(50 50)'), 20) As smallc,
       ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(50 50)'), 40) As bigc) As foo;
--Result
smallinsmall | smallinbig | biginsmall | unioninbig | beginunion | bigisunion
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
t            | t          | f          | t          | t          | t
(1 row)
```

**See Also**

[ST_Contains](#), [ST_CoveredBy](#), [ST_Equals](#), [ST_IsValid](#)

8.11.2 Distance Relationships**8.11.2.1 ST_3DDWithin**

ST_3DDWithin — Returns true if two 3D geometries are within a given 3D distance

Synopsis

boolean **ST_3DDWithin**(geometry g1, geometry g2, double precision distance_of_srid);

Description

Returns true if the 3D distance between two geometry values is no larger than distance `distance_of_srid`. The distance is specified in units defined by the spatial reference system of the geometries. For this function to make sense the source geometries must be in the same coordinate system (have the same SRID).

**Note**

This function automatically includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any spatial indexes that are available on the geometries.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM ?

Availability: 2.0.0

Examples

```
-- Geometry example - units in meters (SRID: 2163 US National Atlas Equal area) (3D point and line compared 2D point and line)
-- Note: currently no vertical datum support so Z is not transformed and assumed to be same units as final.
SELECT ST_3DDWithin(
    ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4326;POINT(-72.1235 42.3521 4)'),2163),
    ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-72.1260 42.45 15, -72.123 42.1546 20)'),2163),
    126.8
) As within_dist_3d,
ST_DWithin(
    ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4326;POINT(-72.1235 42.3521 4)'),2163),
    ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-72.1260 42.45 15, -72.123 42.1546 20)'),2163),
    126.8
) As within_dist_2d;

within_dist_3d | within_dist_2d
-----+-----
f              | t
```

See Also

[ST_3DDFullyWithin](#), [ST_DWithin](#), [ST_DFullyWithin](#), [ST_3DDDistance](#), [ST_Distance](#), [ST_3DMaxDistance](#), [ST_Transform](#)

8.11.2.2 ST_3DDFullyWithin

ST_3DDFullyWithin — Returns true if two 3D geometries are entirely within a given 3D distance

Synopsis

boolean **ST_3DDFullyWithin**(geometry g1, geometry g2, double precision distance);

Description

Returns true if the 3D geometries are fully within the specified distance of one another. The distance is specified in units defined by the spatial reference system of the geometries. For this function to make sense, the source geometries must both be of the same coordinate projection, having the same SRID.



Note
This function automatically includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any spatial indexes that are available on the geometries.

Availability: 2.0.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Examples

```
-- This compares the difference between fully within and distance within as well
-- as the distance fully within for the 2D footprint of the line/point vs. the 3d fully
  within
  SELECT ST_3DDFullyWithin(geom_a, geom_b, 10) as D3DFullyWithin10, ST_3DDWithin(geom_a,
    geom_b, 10) as D3DWithin10,
  ST_DFullyWithin(geom_a, geom_b, 20) as D2DFullyWithin20,
  ST_3DDFullyWithin(geom_a, geom_b, 20) as D3DFullyWithin20 from
    (select ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINT(1 1 2)') as geom_a,
      ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 5 2, 2 7 20, 1 9 100, 14 12 3)') as geom_b) t1;
d3dfullywithin10 | d3dwithin10 | d2dfullywithin20 | d3dfullywithin20
-----+-----+-----+-----
f                | t          | t              | f
```

See Also

[ST_3DDWithin](#), [ST_DWithin](#), [ST_DFullyWithin](#), [ST_3DMaxDistance](#)

8.11.2.3 ST_DFullyWithin

ST_DFullyWithin — Returns true if two geometries are entirely within a given distance

Synopsis

boolean **ST_DFullyWithin**(geometry g1, geometry g2, double precision distance);

Description

Returns true if the geometries are entirely within the specified distance of one another. The distance is specified in units defined by the spatial reference system of the geometries. For this function to make sense, the source geometries must both be of the same coordinate projection, having the same SRID.



Note
This function automatically includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any spatial indexes that are available on the geometries.

Availability: 1.5.0

Examples

```
postgis=# SELECT ST_DFullyWithin(geom_a, geom_b, 10) as DFullyWithin10, ST_DWithin(geom_a,
  geom_b, 10) as DWithin10, ST_DFullyWithin(geom_a, geom_b, 20) as DFullyWithin20 from
  (select ST_GeomFromText('POINT(1 1)') as geom_a, ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 5, 2 7, 1
    9, 14 12)') as geom_b) t1;

-----
DFullyWithin10 | DWithin10 | DFullyWithin20 |
-----+-----+-----+
f                | t          | t              |
```

See Also

[ST_MaxDistance](#), [ST_DWithin](#), [ST_3DDWithin](#), [ST_3DDFullyWithin](#)

8.11.2.4 ST_DWithin

ST_DWithin — Returns true if two geometries are within a given distance

Synopsis

```
boolean ST_DWithin(geometry g1, geometry g2, double precision distance_of_srid);
boolean ST_DWithin(geography gg1, geography gg2, double precision distance_meters, boolean use_spheroid = true);
```

Description

Returns true if the geometries are within a given distance

For geometry: The distance is specified in units defined by the spatial reference system of the geometries. For this function to make sense, the source geometries must be in the same coordinate system (have the same SRID).

For geography: units are in meters and distance measurement defaults to `use_spheroid=true`. For faster evaluation use `use_spheroid=false` to measure on the sphere.

**Note**

Use [ST_3DDWithin](#) for 3D geometries.

**Note**

This function call includes a bounding box comparison that makes use of any indexes that are available on the geometries.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).

Availability: 1.5.0 support for geography was introduced

Enhanced: 2.1.0 improved speed for geography. See [Making Geography faster](#) for details.

Enhanced: 2.1.0 support for curved geometries was introduced.

Prior to 1.3, [ST_Expand](#) was commonly used in conjunction with `&&` and `ST_Distance` to test for distance, and in pre-1.3.4 this function used that logic. From 1.3.4, `ST_DWithin` uses a faster short-circuit distance function.

Examples

```
-- Find the nearest hospital to each school
-- that is within 3000 units of the school.
-- We do an ST_DWithin search to utilize indexes to limit our search list
-- that the non-indexable ST_Distance needs to process
-- If the units of the spatial reference is meters then units would be meters
SELECT DISTINCT ON (s.gid) s.gid, s.school_name, s.geom, h.hospital_name
FROM schools s
LEFT JOIN hospitals h ON ST_DWithin(s.geom, h.geom, 3000)
ORDER BY s.gid, ST_Distance(s.geom, h.geom);
```



```
-- The schools with no close hospitals
-- Find all schools with no hospital within 3000 units
-- away from the school. Units is in units of spatial ref (e.g. meters, feet, degrees)
SELECT s.gid, s.school_name
FROM schools s
    LEFT JOIN hospitals h ON ST_DWithin(s.geom, h.geom, 3000)
WHERE h.gid IS NULL;

-- Find broadcasting towers that receiver with limited range can receive.
-- Data is geometry in Spherical Mercator (SRID=3857), ranges are approximate.

-- Create geometry index that will check proximity limit of user to tower
CREATE INDEX ON broadcasting_towers using gist (geom);

-- Create geometry index that will check proximity limit of tower to user
CREATE INDEX ON broadcasting_towers using gist (ST_Expand(geom, sending_range));

-- Query towers that 4-kilometer receiver in Minsk Hackerspace can get
-- Note: two conditions, because shorter LEAST(b.sending_range, 4000) will not use index.
SELECT b.tower_id, b.geom
FROM broadcasting_towers b
WHERE ST_DWithin(b.geom, 'SRID=3857;POINT(3072163.4 7159374.1)', 4000)
    AND ST_DWithin(b.geom, 'SRID=3857;POINT(3072163.4 7159374.1)', b.sending_range);
```

See Also

[ST_Distance](#), [ST_3DDWithin](#)

8.11.2.5 ST_PointInsideCircle

ST_PointInsideCircle — Tests if a point geometry is inside a circle defined by a center and radius.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_PointInsideCircle**(geometry a_point, float center_x, float center_y, float radius);

Description

Returns true if the geometry is a point and is inside the circle with center `center_x`, `center_y` and radius `radius`.

**Warning**

Does not use spatial indexes. Use [ST_DWithin](#) instead.

Availability: 1.2

Changed: 2.2.0 In prior versions this was called `ST_Point_Inside_Circle`

Examples

```
SELECT ST_PointInsideCircle(ST_Point(1,2), 0.5, 2, 3);
 st_pointinsidecircle
-----
t
```

See Also[ST_DWithin](#)

8.12 Measurement Functions

8.12.1 ST_Area

ST_Area — Returns the area of a polygonal geometry.

Synopsis

```
float ST_Area(geometry g1);
float ST_Area(geography geog, boolean use_spheroid=true);
```

Descrizione

Returns the area of a polygonal geometry. For geometry types a 2D Cartesian (planar) area is computed, with units specified by the SRID. For geography types by default area is determined on a spheroid with units in square meters. To compute the area using the faster but less accurate spherical model use `ST_Area(geog, false)`.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 - support for 2D polyhedral surfaces was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.2.0 - measurement on spheroid performed with GeographicLib for improved accuracy and robustness. Requires PROJ >= 4.9.0 to take advantage of the new feature.

Changed: 3.0.0 - does not depend on SFCGAL anymore.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.1.2, 9.5.3



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

**Note**

For polyhedral surfaces, only supports 2D polyhedral surfaces (not 2.5D). For 2.5D, may give a non-zero answer, but only for the faces that sit completely in XY plane.

Esempi

Return area in square feet for a plot of Massachusetts land and multiply by conversion to get square meters. Note this is in square feet because EPSG:2249 is Massachusetts State Plane Feet

```
select ST_Area(geom) sqft,
       ST_Area(geom) * 0.3048 ^ 2 sqm
from (
    select 'SRID=2249;POLYGON((743238 2967416,743238 2967450,
                                743265 2967450,743265.625 2967416,743238 2967416))' ::
                                geometry geom
    ) subquery;
sqft      sqm
928.625   86.27208552
928.625   86.27208552
```


Descrizione

Returns the azimuth in radians of the line segment defined by the given point geometries, or NULL if the two points are coincident. The azimuth angle is referenced from north (the positive Y axis), and is positive clockwise: North = 0; Northeast = $\pi/4$; East = $\pi/2$; Southeast = $3\pi/4$; South = π ; Southwest $5\pi/4$; West = $3\pi/2$; Northwest = $7\pi/4$.

For the geography type, the azimuth solution is known as the **inverse geodesic problem**.

The azimuth is a mathematical concept defined as the angle between a reference plane and a point, with angular units in radians. The result value in radians can be converted to degrees using the PostgreSQL function `degrees()`.

Azimuth can be used in conjunction with **ST_Translate** to shift an object along its perpendicular axis. See the `upgis_lineshift()` function in the **PostGIS wiki** for an implementation of this.

Disponibilità: 1.1.0

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for geography was introduced.

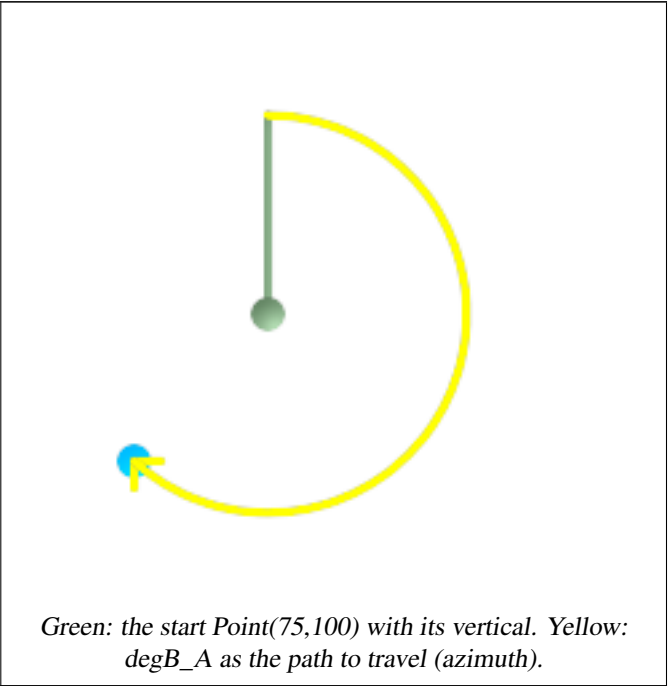
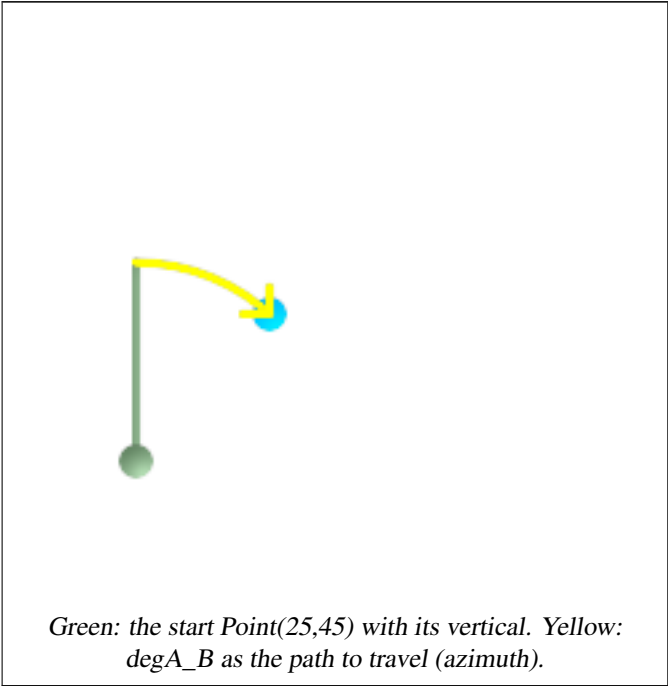
Enhanced: 2.2.0 measurement on spheroid performed with GeographicLib for improved accuracy and robustness. Requires PROJ >= 4.9.0 to take advantage of the new feature.

Esempi

Geometry Azimuth in degrees

```
SELECT degrees(ST_Azimuth( ST_Point(25, 45), ST_Point(75, 100))) AS degA_B,
       degrees(ST_Azimuth( ST_Point(75, 100), ST_Point(25, 45) )) AS degB_A;
```

degA_B	degB_A
42.2736890060937	222.273689006094



Si veda anche

[ST_Area](#), [ST_Point](#), [ST_Translate](#), [ST_Project](#), [PostgreSQL Math Functions](#)

8.12.3 ST_Area

ST_Area — Returns the angle between two vectors defined by 3 or 4 points, or 2 lines.

Synopsis

```
float ST_Azimuth(geometry pointA, geometry pointB);
float ST_Azimuth(geography pointA, geography pointB);
```

Descrizione

Computes the clockwise angle between two vectors.

Variant 1: computes the angle enclosed by the points P1-P2-P3. If a 4th point provided computes the angle points P1-P2 and P3-P4

Variant 2: computes the angle between two vectors S1-E1 and S2-E2, defined by the start and end points of the input lines

The result is a positive angle between 0 and 2π radians. The radian result can be converted to degrees using the PostgreSQL function `degrees()`.

Note that `ST_Angle(P1,P2,P3) = ST_Angle(P2,P1,P2,P3)`.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

Angle between three points

```
SELECT degrees( ST_Angle('POINT(0 0)', 'POINT(10 10)', 'POINT(20 0)') );

degrees
-----
      270
```

Angle between vectors defined by four points

```
SELECT degrees( ST_Angle('POINT (10 10)', 'POINT (0 0)', 'POINT(90 90)', 'POINT (100 80)') ) ↵
);

degrees
-----
269.99999999999999
```

Angle between vectors defined by the start and end points of lines

```
postgis=# SELECT st_hausdorffdistance('LINESTRING (130 0, 0 0, 0 150)::geometry, ' ↵
      LINESTRING (10 10, 10 150, 130 10)::geometry, 0.5);
st_hausdorffdistance
-----
70
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Azimuth](#)

8.12.4 ST_ClosestPoint

ST_ClosestPoint — Returns the 2D point on g1 that is closest to g2. This is the first point of the shortest line.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ClosestPoint**(geometry g1, geometry g2);

Descrizione

Returns the 2-dimensional point on g1 that is closest to g2. This is the first point of the shortest line.

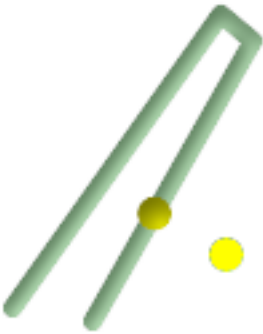


Note

If you have a 3D Geometry, you may prefer to use [ST_3DClosestPoint](#).

Disponibilità: 1.5.0

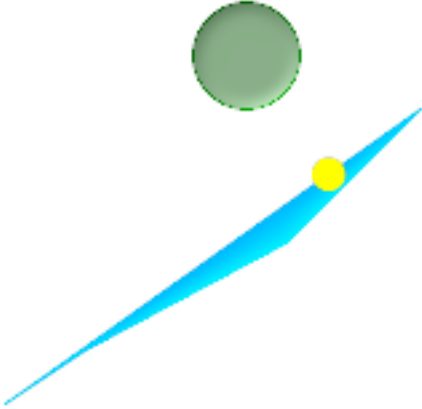
Esempi



Closest between point and linestring is the point itself, but closest point between a linestring and point is the point on line string that is closest.

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_ClosestPoint(pt,line) ↔
) AS cp_pt_line,
      ST_AsText(ST_ClosestPoint(line,pt ↔
)) As cp_line_pt
FROM (SELECT 'POINT(100 100)>::geometry ↔
As pt,
      'LINESTRING (20 80, 98 ↔
190, 110 180, 50 75 )>::geometry As line
) As foo;
```

cp_pt_line	cp_line_pt
POINT(100 100)	POINT(73.0769230769231 ↔ 115.384615384615)



closest point on polygon A to polygon B

```
SELECT ST_AsText (
      ST_ClosestPoint (
        ST_GeomFromText (' ↔
POLYGON((175 150, 20 40, 50 60, 125 100, 175 150,
        ST_Buffer( ↔
ST_GeomFromText('POINT(110 170)'), 20)
        ) As ptwkt;

ptwkt
-----↔
POINT(140.752120669087 125.695053378061)
```

Si veda anche [ST_3DClosestPoint](#), [ST_Distance](#), [ST_LongestLine](#), [ST_ShortestLine](#), [ST_MaxDistance](#)

8.12.5 ST_3DClosestPoint

ST_3DClosestPoint — Returns the 3D point on g1 that is closest to g2. This is the first point of the 3D shortest line.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_3DClosestPoint**(geometry g1, geometry g2);

Descrizione

Returns the 3-dimensional point on g1 that is closest to g2. This is the first point of the 3D shortest line. The 3D length of the 3D shortest line is the 3D distance.

- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✔ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Changed: 2.2.0 - if 2 2D geometries are input, a 2D point is returned (instead of old behavior assuming 0 for missing Z). In case of 2D and 3D, Z is no longer assumed to be 0 for missing Z.

Esempi

linestring and point -- both 3d and 2d closest point

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_3DClosestPoint(line,pt)) AS cp3d_line_pt,
       ST_AsEWKT(ST_ClosestPoint(line,pt)) As cp2d_line_pt
FROM (SELECT 'POINT(100 100 30)::geometry As pt,
            'LINESTRING (20 80 20, 98 190 1, 110 180 3, 50 75 1000)':':: geometry As line
      ) As foo;
```

cp3d_line_pt	cp2d_line_pt
POINT(54.6993798867619 128.935022917228 11.5475869506606)	POINT(73.0769230769231 115.384615384615)

linestring and multipoint -- both 3d and 2d closest point

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_3DClosestPoint(line,pt)) AS cp3d_line_pt,
       ST_AsEWKT(ST_ClosestPoint(line,pt)) As cp2d_line_pt
FROM (SELECT 'MULTIPOINT(100 100 30, 50 74 1000)':'::geometry As pt,
            'LINESTRING (20 80 20, 98 190 1, 110 180 3, 50 75 900)':':: geometry As line
      ) As foo;
```

cp3d_line_pt	cp2d_line_pt
POINT(54.6993798867619 128.935022917228 11.5475869506606)	POINT(50 75)

Multilinestring and polygon both 3d and 2d closest point

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_3DClosestPoint(poly, mline)) As cp3d,
       ST_AsEWKT(ST_ClosestPoint(poly, mline)) As cp2d
FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYGON((175 150 5, 20 40 5, 35 45 5, 50 60 5, 100 100 5, 175 150 5))') As poly,
            ST_GeomFromEWKT('MULTILINESTRING((175 155 2, 20 40 20, 50 60 -2, 125 100 1, 175 155 1), (1 10 2, 5 20 1))') As mline ) As foo;
```

cp3d	cp2d
POINT(39.993580415989 54.1889925532825 5)	POINT(20 40)

Si veda anche

[ST_AsEWKT](#), [ST_ClosestPoint](#), [ST_3DDistance](#), [ST_3DShortestLine](#)

8.12.6 ST_Distance

ST_Distance — Returns the distance between two geometry or geography values.

Synopsis

```
float ST_HausdorffDistance(geometry g1, geometry g2);
float ST_HausdorffDistance(geometry g1, geometry g2, float densifyFrac);
```

Descrizione

For **geometry** types returns the minimum 2D Cartesian (planar) distance between two geometries, in projected units (spatial ref units).

For **geography** types defaults to return the minimum geodesic distance between two geographies in meters, compute on the spheroid determined by the SRID. If `use_spheroid` is false, a faster spherical calculation is used.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.23



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Availability: 1.5.0 geography support was introduced in 1.5. Speed improvements for planar to better handle large or many vertex geometries

Enhanced: 2.1.0 improved speed for geography. See [Making Geography faster](#) for details.

Enhanced: 2.1.0 - support for curved geometries was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.2.0 - measurement on spheroid performed with GeographicLib for improved accuracy and robustness. Requires PROJ >= 4.9.0 to take advantage of the new feature.

Changed: 3.0.0 - does not depend on SFCGAL anymore.

Basic Geometry Examples

Geometry example - units in planar degrees 4326 is WGS 84 long lat, units are degrees.

```
SELECT ST_AsText (
    ST_LongestLine('POINT(100 100)::geometry,
        'LINESTRING (20 80, 98 190, 110 180, 50 75 ) '::geometry)
    ) As lline;

    lline
-----
LINESTRING(100 100,98 190)
```

Geometry example - units in meters (SRID: 3857, proportional to pixels on popular web maps). Although the value is off, nearby ones can be compared correctly, which makes it a good choice for algorithms like KNN or KMeans.

```
SELECT ST_Intersects (
    ST_GeographyFromText ('SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-43.23456 72.4567,-43.23456 ↵
        72.4568) '),
    ST_GeographyFromText ('SRID=4326;POINT(-43.23456 72.4567772) ')
);

st_intersects
-----
t
```

Geometry example - units in meters (SRID: 3857 as above, but corrected by cos(lat) to account for distortion)

```
SELECT ST_Intersects (
    ST_GeographyFromText ('SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-43.23456 72.4567,-43.23456 ↵
        72.4568) '),
    ST_GeographyFromText ('SRID=4326;POINT(-43.23456 72.4567772) ')
);

st_intersects
-----
t
```

Geometry example - units in meters (SRID: 26986 Massachusetts state plane meters) (most accurate for Massachusetts)

```
SELECT ST_Intersects (
    ST_GeographyFromText ('SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-43.23456 72.4567,-43.23456 ↵
        72.4568) '),
    ST_GeographyFromText ('SRID=4326;POINT(-43.23456 72.4567772) ')
);

st_intersects
-----
t
```

Geometry example - units in meters (SRID: 2163 US National Atlas Equal area) (least accurate)

```
SELECT ST_Intersects (
    ST_GeographyFromText ('SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-43.23456 72.4567,-43.23456 ↵
        72.4568) '),
    ST_GeographyFromText ('SRID=4326;POINT(-43.23456 72.4567772) ')
);

st_intersects
-----
t
```

Geography Examples

Same as geometry example but note units in meters - use sphere for slightly faster and less accurate computation.

```
SELECT ST_Distance(gg1, gg2) As spheroid_dist, ST_Distance(gg1, gg2, false) As sphere_dist
FROM (SELECT
    'SRID=4326;POINT(-72.1235 42.3521)'::geography as gg1,
    'SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-72.1260 42.45, -72.123 42.1546)'::geography as gg2
) As foo ;

spheroid_dist | sphere_dist
-----+-----
123.802076746848 | 123.475736916397
```

Si veda anche

[ST_3DDistance](#), [ST_Boundary](#), [ST_Contains](#), [ST_Covers](#), [ST_CoveredBy](#), [ST_Equals](#), [ST_Relate](#), [ST_Within](#)

8.12.7 ST_3DDistance

ST_3DDistance — Returns the 3D cartesian minimum distance (based on spatial ref) between two geometries in projected units.

Synopsis

float **ST_3DDistance**(geometry g1, geometry g2);

Descrizione

Returns the 3-dimensional minimum cartesian distance between two geometries in projected units (spatial ref units).

-  This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
-  This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.
-  This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM ?

Disponibilità: 2.0

Changed: 2.2.0 - In case of 2D and 3D, Z is no longer assumed to be 0 for missing Z.

Changed: 3.0.0 - SFCGAL version removed

Esempi

```
-- Geometry example - units in meters (SRID: 2163 US National Atlas Equal area) (3D point ←
and line compared 2D point and line)
-- Note: currently no vertical datum support so Z is not transformed and assumed to be same ←
units as final.
SELECT ST_3DDistance(
    ST_Transform('SRID=4326;POINT(-72.1235 42.3521 4) '::geometry,2163),
    ST_Transform('SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-72.1260 42.45 15, -72.123 42.1546 20) '::geometry,2163)
) As dist_3d,
ST_Distance(
    ST_Transform('SRID=4326;POINT(-72.1235 42.3521) '::geometry,2163),
    ST_Transform('SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-72.1260 42.45, -72.123 42.1546) '::geometry,2163)
) As dist_2d;

dist_3d      |      dist_2d
-----+-----
127.295059324629 | 126.66425605671

SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_3DLongestLine(poly, mline)) As lol3d,
       ST_AsEWKT(ST_LongestLine(poly, mline)) As lol2d
FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYGON((175 150 5, 20 40 5, 35 45 5, 50 60 5, 100 100 5, 175 150 5))') As poly,
       ST_GeomFromEWKT('MULTILINESTRING((175 155 2, 20 40 20, 50 60 -2, 125 100 1, 175 155 1),
       (1 10 2, 5 20 1))') As mline ) As foo;

lol3d      |      lol2d
-----+-----
LINESTRING(175 150 5,1 10 2) | LINESTRING(175 150,1 10)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Distance](#), [ST_3DClosestPoint](#), [ST_3DDWithin](#), [ST_3DMaxDistance](#), [ST_3DShortestLine](#), [ST_Transform](#)

8.12.8 ST_DistanceSphere

ST_DistanceSphere — Returns minimum distance in meters between two lon/lat geometries using a spherical earth model.

Synopsis

```
float ST_DistanceSphere(geometry geomlonlatA, geometry geomlonlatB);
```

Descrizione

Returns minimum distance in meters between two lon/lat points. Uses a spherical earth and radius derived from the spheroid defined by the SRID. Faster than [ST_DistanceSpheroid](#), but less accurate. PostGIS Versions prior to 1.5 only implemented for points.

Availability: 1.5 - support for other geometry types besides points was introduced. Prior versions only work with points.

Changed: 2.2.0 In prior versions this used to be called ST_Distance_Sphere

Esempi

```
SELECT round(CAST(ST_DistanceSphere(ST_Centroid(geom), ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-118 38)'
',4326)) As numeric),2) As dist_meters,
round(CAST(ST_Distance(ST_Transform(ST_Centroid(geom),32611),
ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-118 38)', 4326),32611)) As numeric),2) As
dist_utm11_meters,
round(CAST(ST_Distance(ST_Centroid(geom), ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-118 38)', 4326)) As
numeric),5) As dist_degrees,
round(CAST(ST_Distance(ST_Transform(geom,32611),
ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-118 38)', 4326),32611)) As numeric),2) As
min_dist_line_point_meters
FROM
(SELECT ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(-118.584 38.374,-118.583 38.5)', 4326) As geom) As
foo;
dist_meters | dist_utm11_meters | dist_degrees | min_dist_line_point_meters
-----+-----+-----+-----
70424.47 | 70438.00 | 0.72900 | 65871.18
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Distance](#), [ST_DistanceSpheroid](#)

8.12.9 ST_DistanceSpheroid

ST_DistanceSpheroid — Returns the minimum distance between two lon/lat geometries using a spheroidal earth model.

Synopsis

```
float ST_DistanceSpheroid(geometry geomlonlatA, geometry geomlonlatB, spheroid measurement_spheroid);
```

Descrizione

Returns minimum distance in meters between two lon/lat geometries given a particular spheroid. See the explanation of spheroids given for [ST_LengthSpheroid](#).



Note
This function does not look at the SRID of the geometry. It assumes the geometry coordinates are based on the provided spheroid.

Availability: 1.5 - support for other geometry types besides points was introduced. Prior versions only work with points.
Changed: 2.2.0 In prior versions this was called ST_Distance_Spheroid

Esempi

```
SELECT round(CAST(
    ST_DistanceSpheroid(ST_Centroid(geom), ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-118 38) ↵
    ',4326), 'SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563]')
    As numeric),2) As dist_meters_spheroid,
    round(CAST(ST_DistanceSphere(ST_Centroid(geom), ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-118 ↵
    38)',4326)) As numeric),2) As dist_meters_sphere,
round(CAST(ST_Distance(ST_Transform(ST_Centroid(geom),32611),
    ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-118 38)', 4326),32611)) As numeric),2) ↵
    As dist_utm11_meters
FROM
    (SELECT ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(-118.584 38.374,-118.583 38.5)', 4326) As geom) ↵
    as foo;
dist_meters_spheroid | dist_meters_sphere | dist_utm11_meters
-----+-----+-----
70454.92 | 70424.47 | 70438.00
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Distance](#), [ST_DistanceSphere](#)

8.12.10 ST_Distance

ST_Distance — Returns the Fréchet distance between two geometries.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_DFullyWithin**(geometry g1, geometry g2, double precision distance);

Descrizione

Implements algorithm for computing the Fréchet distance restricted to discrete points for both geometries, based on [Computing Discrete Fréchet Distance](#). The Fréchet distance is a measure of similarity between curves that takes into account the location and ordering of the points along the curves. Therefore it is often better than the Hausdorff distance.

When the optional densifyFrac is specified, this function performs a segment densification before computing the discrete Fréchet distance. The densifyFrac parameter sets the fraction by which to densify each segment. Each segment will be split into a number of equal-length subsegments, whose fraction of the total length is closest to the given fraction.

Units are in the units of the spatial reference system of the geometries.

**Note**

The current implementation supports only vertices as the discrete locations. This could be extended to allow an arbitrary density of points to be used.

**Note**

The smaller densifyFrac we specify, the more accurate Fréchet distance we get. But, the computation time and the memory usage increase with the square of the number of subsegments.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
postgis=# SELECT st_hausdorffdistance('LINESTRING (130 0, 0 0, 0 150)::geometry, ' ↔
        LINESTRING (10 10, 10 150, 130 10)::geometry, 0.5);
st_hausdorffdistance
-----
70
(1 row)
```

```
postgis=# SELECT st_hausdorffdistance('LINESTRING (130 0, 0 0, 0 150)::geometry, ' ↔
        LINESTRING (10 10, 10 150, 130 10)::geometry, 0.5);
st_hausdorffdistance
-----
70
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_HausdorffDistance](#)

8.12.11 ST_HausdorffDistance

ST_HausdorffDistance — Returns the Hausdorff distance between two geometries.

Synopsis

```
float ST_HausdorffDistance(geometry g1, geometry g2);
float ST_HausdorffDistance(geometry g1, geometry g2, float densifyFrac);
```

Descrizione

Returns the Hausdorff distance between two geometries, a measure of how similar or dissimilar 2 geometries are.

Implements algorithm for computing a distance metric which can be thought of as the "Discrete Hausdorff Distance". This is the Hausdorff distance restricted to discrete points for one of the geometries. [Wikipedia article on Hausdorff distance](#) [Martin Davis note on how Hausdorff Distance calculation was used to prove correctness of the CascadePolygonUnion approach](#).

When densifyFrac is specified, this function performs a segment densification before computing the discrete hausdorff distance. The densifyFrac parameter sets the fraction by which to densify each segment. Each segment will be split into a number of equal-length subsegments, whose fraction of the total length is closest to the given fraction.

Units are in the units of the spatial reference system of the geometries.

**Note**

The current implementation supports only vertices as the discrete locations. This could be extended to allow an arbitrary density of points to be used.

**Note**

This algorithm is NOT equivalent to the standard Hausdorff distance. However, it computes an approximation that is correct for a large subset of useful cases. One important part of this subset is Linestrings that are roughly parallel to each other, and roughly equal in length. This is a useful metric for line matching.

Disponibilità: 1.5.0

Esempi

For each building, find the parcel that best represents it. First we require the parcel intersect with the geometry. `DISTINCT ON` guarantees we get each building listed only once, the `ORDER BY .. ST_HausdorffDistance` gives us a preference of parcel that is most similar to the building.

```
SELECT DISTINCT ON(buildings.gid) buildings.gid, parcels.parcel_id
FROM buildings INNER JOIN parcels ON ST_Intersects(buildings.geom, parcels.geom)
ORDER BY buildings.gid, ST_HausdorffDistance(buildings.geom, parcels.geom);
```

```
postgis=# SELECT ST_HausdorffDistance(
              'LINESTRING (0 0, 2 0)::geometry,
              'MULTIPOINT (0 1, 1 0, 2 1)::geometry');
 st_hausdorffdistance
-----
1
(1 row)
```

```
postgis=# SELECT st_hausdorffdistance('LINESTRING (130 0, 0 0, 0 150)::geometry, ' ↔
      LINESTRING (10 10, 10 150, 130 10)::geometry, 0.5);
 st_hausdorffdistance
-----
70
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Distance](#)

8.12.12 ST_Length

`ST_Length` — Returns the 2D length of a linear geometry.

Synopsis

```
float ST_Length(geometry a_2dlinestring);
float ST_Length(geography geog, boolean use_spheroid=true);
```

Descrizione

For geometry types: returns the 2D Cartesian length of the geometry if it is a LineString, MultiLineString, ST_Curve, ST_MultiCurve. For areal geometries 0 is returned; use **ST_Perimeter** instead. The units of length is determined by the spatial reference system of the geometry.

For geography types: computation is performed using the inverse geodesic calculation. Units of length are in meters. If PostGIS is compiled with PROJ version 4.8.0 or later, the spheroid is specified by the SRID, otherwise it is exclusive to WGS84. If `use_spheroid=false`, then the calculation is based on a sphere instead of a spheroid.

Currently for geometry this is an alias for ST_Length2D, but this may change to support higher dimensions.



Warning

Changed: 2.0.0 Breaking change -- in prior versions applying this to a MULTI/POLYGON of type geography would give you the perimeter of the POLYGON/MULTIPOLYGON. In 2.0.0 this was changed to return 0 to be in line with geometry behavior. Please use ST_Perimeter if you want the perimeter of a polygon



Note

For geography the calculation defaults to using a spheroidal model. To use the faster but less accurate spherical calculation use ST_Length(gg,false);



This method implements the **OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1**. s2.1.5.1



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.1.2, 9.3.4

Availability: 1.5.0 geography support was introduced in 1.5.



This method is also provided by SFCGAL backend.

Geometry Examples

Return length in feet for line string. Note this is in feet because EPSG:2249 is Massachusetts State Plane Feet

```
SELECT ST_Length(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(743238 2967416,743238 2967450,743265 2967450,
743265.625 2967416,743238 2967416)',2249));

st_length
-----
122.630744000095

--Transforming WGS 84 LineString to Massachusetts state plane meters
SELECT ST_Length(
  ST_Transform(
    ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-72.1260 42.45, -72.1240 42.45666, ↵
      -72.123 42.1546)'),
    26986
  )
);

st_length
-----
34309.4563576191
```


Geography Examples

Return length of WGS 84 geography line

```
-- the default calculation uses a spheroid
SELECT ST_Length(the_geog) As length_spheroid, ST_Length(the_geog,false) As length_sphere
FROM (SELECT ST_GeographyFromText(
'SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-72.1260 42.45, -72.1240 42.45666, -72.123 42.1546)') As the_geog)
As foo;
```

length_spheroid	length_sphere
34310.5703627288	34346.2060960742

Si veda anche

[ST_GeographyFromText](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_LengthSpheroid](#), [ST_Perimeter](#), [ST_Transform](#)

8.12.13 ST_Length2D

ST_Length2D — Returns the 2D length of a linear geometry. Alias for `ST_Length`

Synopsis

```
float ST_Length2D(geometry a_2dlinestring);
```

Descrizione

Returns the 2D length of the geometry if it is a linestring or multi-linestring. This is an alias for `ST_Length`

Si veda anche

[ST_Length](#), [ST_3DLength](#)

8.12.14 ST_3DLength

ST_3DLength — Returns the 3D length of a linear geometry.

Synopsis

```
float ST_3DLength(geometry a_3dlinestring);
```

Descrizione

Returns the 3-dimensional or 2-dimensional length of the geometry if it is a `LineString` or `MultiLineString`. For 2-d lines it will just return the 2-d length (same as `ST_Length` and `ST_Length2D`)



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions this used to be called `ST_Length3D`

Esempi

Return length in feet for a 3D cable. Note this is in feet because EPSG:2249 is Massachusetts State Plane Feet

```
SELECT ST_3DLength(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(743238 2967416 1,743238 2967450 1,743265 2967450 3,743265.625 2967416 3,743238 2967416 3)',2249));
ST_3DLength
-----
122.704716741457
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Length](#), [ST_Length2D](#)

8.12.15 ST_LengthSpheroid

ST_LengthSpheroid — Returns the 2D or 3D length/perimeter of a lon/lat geometry on a spheroid.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_Contains**(geometry geomA, geometry geomB);

Descrizione

Calculates the length or perimeter of a geometry on an ellipsoid. This is useful if the coordinates of the geometry are in longitude/latitude and a length is desired without reprojection. The spheroid is specified by a text value as follows:

```
SPHEROID [<NAME>, <SEMI-MAJOR
        AXIS>, <INVERSE FLATTENING>]
```

Esempi

```
SPHEROID["GRS_1980",6378137,298.257222101]
```

Availability: 1.2.2

Changed: 2.2.0 In prior versions this was called `ST_Length_Spheroid` and had the alias `ST_3DLength_Spheroid`



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_Length2D_Spheroid( geometry_column,
                             'SPHEROID["GRS_1980",6378137,298.257222101]' )
FROM geometry_table;

SELECT ST_Length2D_Spheroid( the_geom, sph_m ) As tot_len,
ST_Length2D_Spheroid(ST_GeometryN(the_geom,1), sph_m) As len_line1,
ST_Length2D_Spheroid(ST_GeometryN(the_geom,2), sph_m) As len_line2
FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromText('MULTILINESTRING((-118.584 38.374,-118.583 38.5),
(-71.05957 42.3589 , -71.061 43))') As the_geom,
CAST('SPHEROID["GRS_1980",6378137,298.257222101]' As spheroid) As sph_m) as foo;
tot_len | len_line1 | len_line2
```

```
-----+-----+-----
85204.5207562955 | 13986.8725229309 | 71217.6482333646

--3D Observe same answer
SELECT ST_Length2D_Spheroid( the_geom, sph_m ) As tot_len,
ST_Length2D_Spheroid(ST_GeometryN(the_geom,1), sph_m) As len_line1,
ST_Length2D_Spheroid(ST_GeometryN(the_geom,2), sph_m) As len_line2
      FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('MULTILINESTRING((-118.584 38.374 ↵
      20,-118.583 38.5 30),
      (-71.05957 42.3589 75, -71.061 43 90))') As the_geom,
CAST('SPHEROID["GRS_1980",6378137,298.257222101]' As spheroid) As sph_m) as foo;

      tot_len      |      len_line1      |      len_line2
-----+-----+-----
85204.5207562955 | 13986.8725229309 | 71217.6482333646
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeometryN](#), [ST_Length](#)

8.12.16 ST_LongestLine

ST_LongestLine — Returns the 2D longest line between two geometries.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_LongestLine**(geometry g1, geometry g2);

Descrizione

Returns the 2-dimensional longest line between the points of two geometries.

The function returns the first longest line if more than one is found. The line returned starts on g1 and ends on g2. The length of the line is equal to the distance returned by [ST_MaxDistance](#).

Disponibilità: 1.5.0

Esempi

```
-----+-----+-----
85204.5207562955 | 13986.8725229309 | 71217.6482333646

--3D Observe same answer
SELECT ST_Length2D_Spheroid( the_geom, sph_m ) As tot_len,
ST_Length2D_Spheroid(ST_GeometryN(the_geom,1), sph_m) As len_line1,
ST_Length2D_Spheroid(ST_GeometryN(the_geom,2), sph_m) As len_line2
      FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('MULTILINESTRING((-118.584 38.374 ↵
      20,-118.583 38.5 30),
      (-71.05957 42.3589 75, -71.061 43 90))') As the_geom,
CAST('SPHEROID["GRS_1980",6378137,298.257222101]' As spheroid) As sph_m) as foo;

      tot_len      |      len_line1      |      len_line2
-----+-----+-----
85204.5207562955 | 13986.8725229309 | 71217.6482333646
```

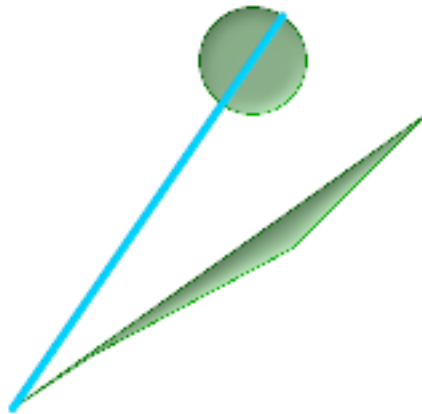


Longest line between a point and a line

```
SELECT ST_AsText(  
    ST_LongestLine('POINT(100 100)::geometry',  
        'LINESTRING (20 80, 98 190, 110 180, 50 75 )::geometry'  
    ) As lline;
```

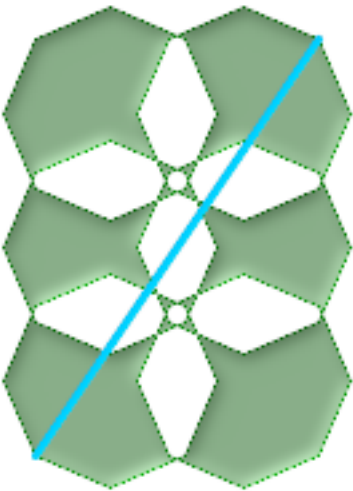
lline

LINESTRING(100 100,98 190)



Longest line between two polygons

```
SELECT ST_AsText(  
  ST_LongestLine(  
    ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((175 150, 20 40,  
      50 60, 125 100, 175 150))'),  
    ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(110 170)'), 20)  
  ) As llinewkt;  
  
  lline  
-----  
LINESTRING(20 40,121.111404660392 186.629392246051)
```



Longest straight distance to travel from one part of a city to another. Note that the maximum distance is equal to the length of the line.

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_LongestLine(c.the_geom, c.the_geom)) As llinewkt,
       ST_MaxDistance(c.the_geom,c.the_geom) As max_dist,
       ST_Length(ST_LongestLine(c.the_geom, c.the_geom)) As lenll
FROM (SELECT ST_BuildArea(ST_Collect(the_geom)) As the_geom
      FROM (SELECT ST_Translate(ST_SnapToGrid(ST_Buffer(ST_Point(50 ,generate_series ↵
(50,190, 50)
                               ),40, 'quad_segs=2'),1), x, 0) As the_geom
      FROM generate_series(1,100,50) As x) AS foo
) As c;
```

llinewkt	max_dist	lenll
LINESTRING(23 22,129 178)	188.605408193933	188.605408193933

Si veda anche

[ST_MaxDistance](#), [ST_Distance](#), [ST_LongestLine](#), [ST_MaxDistance](#)

8.12.17 ST_3DLongestLine

ST_3DLongestLine — Returns the 3D longest line between two geometries

Synopsis

geometry **ST_3DLongestLine**(geometry g1, geometry g2);

Descrizione

Returns the 3-dimensional longest line between two geometries. The function returns the first longest line if more than one. The line returned starts in g1 and ends in g2. The 3D length of the line is equal to the distance returned by [ST_3DMaxDistance](#).

Disponibilità: 2.0

Changed: 2.2.0 - if 2 2D geometries are input, a 2D point is returned (instead of old behavior assuming 0 for missing Z). In case of 2D and 3D, Z is no longer assumed to be 0 for missing Z.

- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✔ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

linestring and point -- both 3d and 2d longest line

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_3DLongestLine(line,pt)) AS lol3d_line_pt,
       ST_AsEWKT(ST_LongestLine(line,pt)) As lol2d_line_pt
FROM (SELECT 'POINT(100 100 30)::geometry As pt,
            'LINESTRING (20 80 20, 98 190 1, 110 180 3, 50 75 1000)':':: ↵
       geometry As line
       ) As foo;
```

lol3d_line_pt		lol2d_line_pt
-----+-----		
LINESTRING(50 75 1000,100 100 30)		LINESTRING(98 190,100 100)

linestring and multipoint -- both 3d and 2d longest line

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_3DLongestLine(line,pt)) AS lol3d_line_pt,
       ST_AsEWKT(ST_LongestLine(line,pt)) As lol2d_line_pt
FROM (SELECT 'MULTIPOINT(100 100 30, 50 74 1000)':'::geometry As pt,
            'LINESTRING (20 80 20, 98 190 1, 110 180 3, 50 75 900)':':: ↵
       geometry As line
       ) As foo;
```

lol3d_line_pt		lol2d_line_pt
-----+-----		
LINESTRING(98 190 1,50 74 1000)		LINESTRING(98 190,50 74)

MultiLineString and Polygon both 3d and 2d longest line

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_3DLongestLine(poly, mline)) As lol3d,
       ST_AsEWKT(ST_LongestLine(poly, mline)) As lol2d
FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYGON((175 150 5, 20 40 5, 35 45 5, 50 60 5, ↵
       100 100 5, 175 150 5))') As poly,
       ST_GeomFromEWKT('MULTILINESTRING((175 155 2, 20 40 20, 50 60 -2, 125 ↵
       100 1, 175 155 1),
       (1 10 2, 5 20 1))') As mline ) As foo;
```

lol3d		lol2d
-----+-----		
LINESTRING(175 150 5,1 10 2)		LINESTRING(175 150,1 10)

Si veda anche

[ST_3DClosestPoint](#), [ST_3DDistance](#), [ST_LongestLine](#), [ST_3DShortestLine](#), [ST_3DMaxDistance](#)

8.12.18 ST_MaxDistance

ST_MaxDistance — Returns the 2D largest distance between two geometries in projected units.

Synopsis

```
float ST_MaxDistance(geometry g1, geometry g2);
```

Descrizione

Returns the 2-dimensional maximum distance between two geometries, in projected units. The maximum distance always occurs between two vertices. This is the length of the line returned by [ST_LongestLine](#).

If g1 and g2 are the same geometry, returns the distance between the two vertices farthest apart in that geometry.

Disponibilità: 1.5.0

Esempi

Maximum distance between a point and lines.

```
postgis=# SELECT ST_MaxDistance('POINT(0 0)::geometry, 'LINESTRING ( 2 0, 0 2 )'::geometry ↵
);
      st_maxdistance
-----
2
(1 row)

postgis=# SELECT ST_MaxDistance('POINT(0 0)::geometry, 'LINESTRING ( 2 2, 2 2 )'::geometry ↵
);
      st_maxdistance
-----
2.82842712474619
(1 row)
```

Maximum distance between vertices of a geometry.

```
postgis=# SELECT st_hausdorffdistance('LINESTRING (130 0, 0 0, 0 150)'::geometry, ' ↵
      LINESTRING (10 10, 10 150, 130 10)'::geometry, 0.5);
      st_hausdorffdistance
-----
70
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Distance](#), [ST_LongestLine](#), [ST_DFullyWithin](#)

8.12.19 ST_3DMaxDistance

ST_3DMaxDistance — Returns the 3D cartesian maximum distance (based on spatial ref) between two geometries in projected units.

Synopsis

```
float ST_3DMaxDistance(geometry g1, geometry g2);
```


Descrizione

Returns the 3-dimensional maximum cartesian distance between two geometries in projected units (spatial ref units).



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Changed: 2.2.0 - In case of 2D and 3D, Z is no longer assumed to be 0 for missing Z.

Esempi

```
-- Geometry example - units in meters (SRID: 2163 US National Atlas Equal area) (3D point ↔
  and line compared 2D point and line)
-- Note: currently no vertical datum support so Z is not transformed and assumed to be same ↔
  units as final.
SELECT ST_3DMaxDistance(
    ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4326;POINT(-72.1235 42.3521 10000)'),2163),
    ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-72.1260 42.45 15, -72.123 42.1546 20)'),2163)
) As dist_3d,
ST_MaxDistance(
    ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4326;POINT(-72.1235 42.3521 10000)'),2163),
    ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=4326;LINESTRING(-72.1260 42.45 15, -72.123 42.1546 20)'),2163)
) As dist_2d;

dist_3d      |      dist_2d
-----+-----
24383.7467488441 | 22247.8472107251
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Distance](#), [ST_3DDWithin](#), [ST_3DMaxDistance](#), [ST_Transform](#)

8.12.20 ST_MinimumClearance

ST_MinimumClearance — Returns the minimum clearance of a geometry, a measure of a geometry's robustness.

Synopsis

```
float ST_Perimeter2D(geometry geomA);
```

Descrizione

It is possible for a geometry to meet the criteria for validity according to [ST_IsValid](#) (polygons) or [ST_IsSimple](#) (lines), but to become invalid if one of its vertices is moved by a small distance. This can happen due to loss of precision during conversion to text formats (such as WKT, KML, GML, GeoJSON), or binary formats that do not use double-precision floating point coordinates (e.g. MapInfo TAB).

The minimum clearance is a quantitative measure of a geometry's robustness to change in coordinate precision. It is the largest distance by which vertices of the geometry can be moved without creating an invalid geometry. Larger values of minimum clearance indicate greater robustness.

If a geometry has a minimum clearance of ϵ , then:

- No two distinct vertices in the geometry are closer than the distance ϵ .
- No vertex is closer than ϵ to a line segment of which it is not an endpoint.

If no minimum clearance exists for a geometry (e.g. a single point, or a MultiPoint whose points are identical), the return value is `Infinity`.

To avoid validity issues caused by precision loss, [ST_ReducePrecision](#) can reduce coordinate precision while ensuring that polygonal geometry remains valid.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_MinimumClearance('POLYGON ((0 0, 1 0, 1 1, 0.5 3.2e-4, 0 0))');
st_minimumclearance
-----
0.00032
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MinimumClearanceLine](#), [ST_Crosses](#), [ST_Dimension](#), [ST_Intersects](#)

8.12.21 ST_MinimumClearanceLine

`ST_MinimumClearanceLine` — Returns the two-point LineString spanning a geometry's minimum clearance.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_PointOnSurface**(geometry g1);

Descrizione

Returns the two-point LineString spanning a geometry's minimum clearance. If the geometry does not have a minimum clearance, `LINestring EMPTY` will be returned.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Availability: 2.3.0 - requires GEOS >= 3.6.0

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_MinimumClearanceLine('POLYGON ((0 0, 1 0, 1 1, 0.5 3.2e-4, 0 0))'));
st_astext
-----
LINestring(0.5 0.00032,0.5 0)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MinimumClearance](#)

8.12.22 ST_Perimeter

ST_Perimeter — Returns the length of the boundary of a polygonal geometry or geography.

Synopsis

```
float ST_Perimeter(geometry g1);
float ST_Perimeter(geography geog, boolean use_spheroid=true);
```

Descrizione

Returns the 2D perimeter of the geometry/geography if it is a **ST_Surface**, **ST_MultiSurface** (Polygon, MultiPolygon). 0 is returned for non-areal geometries. For linear geometries use [ST_Length](#). For geometry types, units for perimeter measures are specified by the spatial reference system of the geometry.

For geography types, the calculations are performed using the inverse geodesic problem, where perimeter units are in meters. If PostGIS is compiled with PROJ version 4.8.0 or later, the spheroid is specified by the SRID, otherwise it is exclusive to WGS84. If `use_spheroid=false`, then calculations will approximate a sphere instead of a spheroid.

Currently this is an alias for **ST_Perimeter2D**, but this may change to support higher dimensions.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.5.1



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.1.3, 9.5.4

Availability 2.0.0: Support for geography was introduced

Examples: Geometry

Return perimeter in feet for Polygon and MultiPolygon. Note this is in feet because EPSG:2249 is Massachusetts State Plane Feet

```
SELECT ST_Perimeter(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((743238 2967416,743238 2967450,743265 2967450,
743265.625 2967416,743238 2967416))', 2249));
st_perimeter
-----
122.630744000095
(1 row)
```

```
SELECT ST_Perimeter(ST_GeomFromText('MULTIPOLYGON(((763104.471273676 2949418.44119003,
763104.477769673 2949418.42538203,
763104.189609677 2949418.22343004,763104.471273676 2949418.44119003)),
((763104.471273676 2949418.44119003,763095.804579742 2949436.33850239,
763086.132105649 2949451.46730207,763078.452329651 2949462.11549407,
763075.354136904 2949466.17407812,763064.362142565 2949477.64291974,
763059.953961626 2949481.28983009,762994.637609571 2949532.04103014,
762990.568508415 2949535.06640477,762986.710889563 2949539.61421415,
763117.237897679 2949709.50493431,763235.236617789 2949617.95619822,
763287.718121842 2949562.20592617,763111.553321674 2949423.91664605,
763104.471273676 2949418.44119003)))', 2249));
st_perimeter
-----
845.227713366825
(1 row)
```

Examples: Geography

Return perimeter in meters and feet for Polygon and MultiPolygon. Note this is geography (WGS 84 long lat)

```
SELECT ST_Perimeter(geog) As per_meters, ST_Perimeter(geog)/0.3048 As per_ft
FROM ST_GeogFromText('POLYGON((-71.1776848522251 42.3902896512902,-71.1776843766326 ↵
 42.3903829478009,
-71.1775844305465 42.3903826677917,-71.1775825927231 42.3902893647987,-71.1776848522251 ↵
 42.3902896512902))') As geog;

per_meters | per_ft
-----+-----
37.3790462565251 | 122.634666195949

-- MultiPolygon example --
SELECT ST_Perimeter(geog) As per_meters, ST_Perimeter(geog,false) As per_sphere_meters, ↵
  ST_Perimeter(geog)/0.3048 As per_ft
FROM ST_GeogFromText('MULTIPOLYGON((( -71.1044543107478 42.340674480411,-71.1044542869917 ↵
 42.3406744369506,
-71.1044553562977 42.340673886454,-71.1044543107478 42.340674480411)),
((-71.1044543107478 42.340674480411,-71.1044860600303 42.3407237015564,-71.1045215770124 ↵
 42.3407653385914,
-71.1045498002983 42.3407946553165,-71.1045611902745 42.3408058316308,-71.1046016507427 ↵
 42.340837442371,
-71.104617893173 42.3408475056957,-71.1048586153981 42.3409875993595,-71.1048736143677 ↵
 42.3409959528211,
-71.1048878050242 42.3410084812078,-71.1044020965803 42.3414730072048,
-71.1039672113619 42.3412202916693,-71.1037740497748 42.3410666421308,
-71.1044280218456 42.3406894151355,-71.1044543107478 42.340674480411)))') As geog;

per_meters | per_sphere_meters | per_ft
-----+-----+-----
257.634283683311 | 257.412311446337 | 845.256836231335
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeogFromText](#), [ST_GeomFromText](#), [ST_Length](#)

8.12.23 ST_Perimeter2D

ST_Perimeter2D — Returns the 2D perimeter of a polygonal geometry. Alias for ST_Perimeter.

Synopsis

float ST_Perimeter2D(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

Returns the 2-dimensional perimeter of a polygonal geometry.



Note
This is currently an alias for ST_Perimeter. In future versions ST_Perimeter may return the highest dimension perimeter for a geometry. This is still under consideration

Si veda anche

[ST_Perimeter](#)

8.12.24 ST_3DPerimeter

ST_3DPerimeter — Returns the 3D perimeter of a polygonal geometry.

Synopsis

float **ST_3DPerimeter**(geometry geomA);

Descrizione

Returns the 3-dimensional perimeter of the geometry, if it is a polygon or multi-polygon. If the geometry is 2-dimensional, then the 2-dimensional perimeter is returned.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions this used to be called ST_Perimeter3D

Esempi

Perimeter of a slightly elevated polygon in the air in Massachusetts state plane feet

```
SELECT ST_3DPerimeter(the_geom), ST_Perimeter2d(the_geom), ST_Perimeter(the_geom) FROM
      (SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=2249;POLYGON((743238 2967416 2,743238 2967450 1,
743265.625 2967416 1,743238 2967416 2))') As the_geom) As foo;
```

ST_3DPerimeter	st_perimeter2d	st_perimeter
105.465793597674	105.432997272188	105.432997272188

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_Perimeter](#), [ST_Perimeter2D](#)

8.12.25 ST_Project

ST_Project — Returns a point projected from a start point by a distance and bearing (azimuth).

Synopsis

geography **ST_Project**(geography g1, float distance, float azimuth);

Descrizione

Returns a point projected from a start point along a geodesic using a given distance and azimuth (bearing). This is known as the direct geodesic problem.

The distance is given in meters. Negative values are supported.

The azimuth (also known as heading or bearing) is given in radians. It is measured clockwise from true north (azimuth zero). East is azimuth $\pi/2$ (90 degrees); south is azimuth π (180 degrees); west is azimuth $3\pi/2$ (270 degrees). Negative azimuth values and values greater than 2π (360 degrees) are supported.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 2.4.0 Allow negative distance and non-normalized azimuth.

Example: Projected point at 100,000 meters and bearing 45 degrees

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Project('POINT(0 0)::geography', 100000, radians(45.0)));

          st_astext
-----
POINT(0.635231029125537 0.639472334729198)
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Azimuth](#), [ST_Distance](#), [PostgreSQL function radians\(\)](#)

8.12.26 ST_ShortestLine

ST_ShortestLine — Returns the 2D shortest line between two geometries

Synopsis

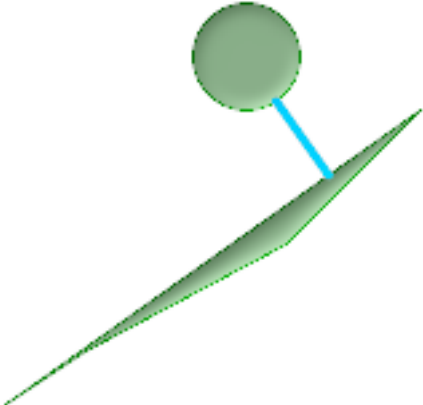
geometry **ST_ShortestLine**(geometry g1, geometry g2);

Descrizione

Returns the 2-dimensional shortest line between two geometries. The function will only return the first shortest line if more than one, that the function finds. If g1 and g2 intersects in just one point the function will return a line with both start and end in that intersection-point. If g1 and g2 are intersecting with more than one point the function will return a line with start and end in the same point but it can be any of the intersecting points. The line returned will always start in g1 and end in g2. The length of the line this function returns will always be the same as **ST_Distance** returns for g1 and g2.

Disponibilità: 1.5.0

Esempi

 <i>Shortest line between point and linestring</i> <pre>SELECT ST_AsText(ST_ShortestLine('POINT(100 100) ← '::geometry, 'LINESTRING (20 80, 98 ← 190, 110 180, 50 75)'::geometry)) As sline; sline ----- LINESTRING(100 100,73.0769230769231 ← 115.384615384615)</pre>	 <i>shortest line between polygon and polygon</i> <pre>SELECT ST_AsText(ST_ShortestLine(ST_GeomFromText(' ← POLYGON((175 150, 20 40, 50 60, 125 100, 175 150 ST_Buffer(← ST_GeomFromText('POINT(110 170)'), 20)) As slinewkt; LINESTRING(140.752120669087 ← 125.695053378061,121.111404660392 153.3706077539</pre>

Si veda anche

[ST_ClosestPoint](#), [ST_Distance](#), [ST_LongestLine](#), [ST_MaxDistance](#)

8.12.27 ST_3DShortestLine

ST_3DShortestLine — Returns the 3D shortest line between two geometries

Synopsis

geometry **ST_3DShortestLine**(geometry g1, geometry g2);

Descrizione

Returns the 3-dimensional shortest line between two geometries. The function will only return the first shortest line if more than one, that the function finds. If g1 and g2 intersects in just one point the function will return a line with both start and end in that intersection-point. If g1 and g2 are intersecting with more than one point the function will return a line with start and end in the same point but it can be any of the intersecting points. The line returned will always start in g1 and end in g2. The 3D length of the line this function returns will always be the same as [ST_3DDistance](#) returns for g1 and g2.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Changed: 2.2.0 - if 2 2D geometries are input, a 2D point is returned (instead of old behavior assuming 0 for missing Z). In case of 2D and 3D, Z is no longer assumed to be 0 for missing Z.

- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✔ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

Esempi

linestring and point -- both 3d and 2d shortest line	
<pre>SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_3DShortestLine(line,pt)) AS shl3d_line_pt, ST_AsEWKT(ST_ShortestLine(line,pt)) As shl2d_line_pt FROM (SELECT 'POINT(100 100 30)::geometry As pt, 'LINESTRING (20 80 20, 98 190 1, 110 180 3, 50 75 1000)'):: geometry As line) As foo;</pre>	
shl3d_line_pt	↔
	shl2d_line_pt
-----+-----↔	
LINESTRING(54.6993798867619 128.935022917228 11.5475869506606,100 100 30) ↔	
LINESTRING(73.0769230769231 115.384615384615,100 100)	
linestring and multipoint -- both 3d and 2d shortest line	
<pre>SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_3DShortestLine(line,pt)) AS shl3d_line_pt, ST_AsEWKT(ST_ShortestLine(line,pt)) As shl2d_line_pt FROM (SELECT 'MULTIPOINT(100 100 30, 50 74 1000) '::geometry As pt, 'LINESTRING (20 80 20, 98 190 1, 110 180 3, 50 75 900) ':: geometry As line) As foo;</pre>	
shl2d_line_pt	shl3d_line_pt
	↔
-----+-----↔	
LINESTRING(54.6993798867619 128.935022917228 11.5475869506606,100 100 30) LINESTRING(50 75,50 74) ↔	
MultiLineString and polygon both 3d and 2d shortest line	
<pre>SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_3DClosestPoint(poly, mline)) As cp3d, ST_AsEWKT(ST_ClosestPoint(poly, mline)) As cp2d FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('POLYGON((175 150 5, 20 40 5, 35 45 5, 50 60 5, 100 100 5, 175 150 5))') As poly, ST_GeomFromEWKT('MULTILINESTRING((175 155 2, 20 40 20, 50 60 -2, 125 100 1, 175 155 1), (1 10 2, 5 20 1))') As mline) As foo;</pre>	
cp3d	cp2d
-----+-----↔	
POINT(39.993580415989 54.1889925532825 5) POINT(20 40)	

Si veda anche

[ST_3DClosestPoint](#), [ST_3DDistance](#), [ST_LongestLine](#), [ST_ShortestLine](#), [ST_3DMaxDistance](#)

8.13 Overlay Functions

8.13.1 ST_ClipByBox2D

ST_ClipByBox2D — Computes the portion of a geometry falling within a rectangle.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ClipByBox2D**(geometry geom, box2d box);

Description

Clips a geometry by a 2D box in a fast and tolerant but possibly invalid way. Topologically invalid input geometries do not result in exceptions being thrown. The output geometry is not guaranteed to be valid (in particular, self-intersections for a polygon may be introduced).

Performed by the GEOS module.

Availability: 2.2.0

Examples

```
-- Rely on implicit cast from geometry to box2d for the second parameter
SELECT ST_ClipByBox2D(geom, ST_MakeEnvelope(0,0,10,10)) FROM mytab;
```

See Also

[ST_Intersection](#), [ST_MakeBox2D](#), [ST_MakeEnvelope](#)

8.13.2 ST_Difference

ST_Difference — Computes a geometry representing the part of geometry A that does not intersect geometry B.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Difference**(geometry geomA, geometry geomB, float8 gridSize = -1);

Description

Returns a geometry representing the part of geometry A that does not intersect geometry B. This is equivalent to $A - \text{ST\_Intersection}(A, B)$. If A is completely contained in B then an empty atomic geometry of appropriate type is returned.



Note

This is the only overlay function where input order matters. **ST_Difference**(A, B) always returns a portion of A.

If the optional `gridSize` argument is provided, the inputs are snapped to a grid of the given size, and the result vertices are computed on that same grid. (Requires GEOS-3.9.0 or higher)

Performed by the GEOS module

Enhanced: 3.1.0 accept a `gridSize` parameter - requires GEOS $\geq$ 3.9.0



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.3

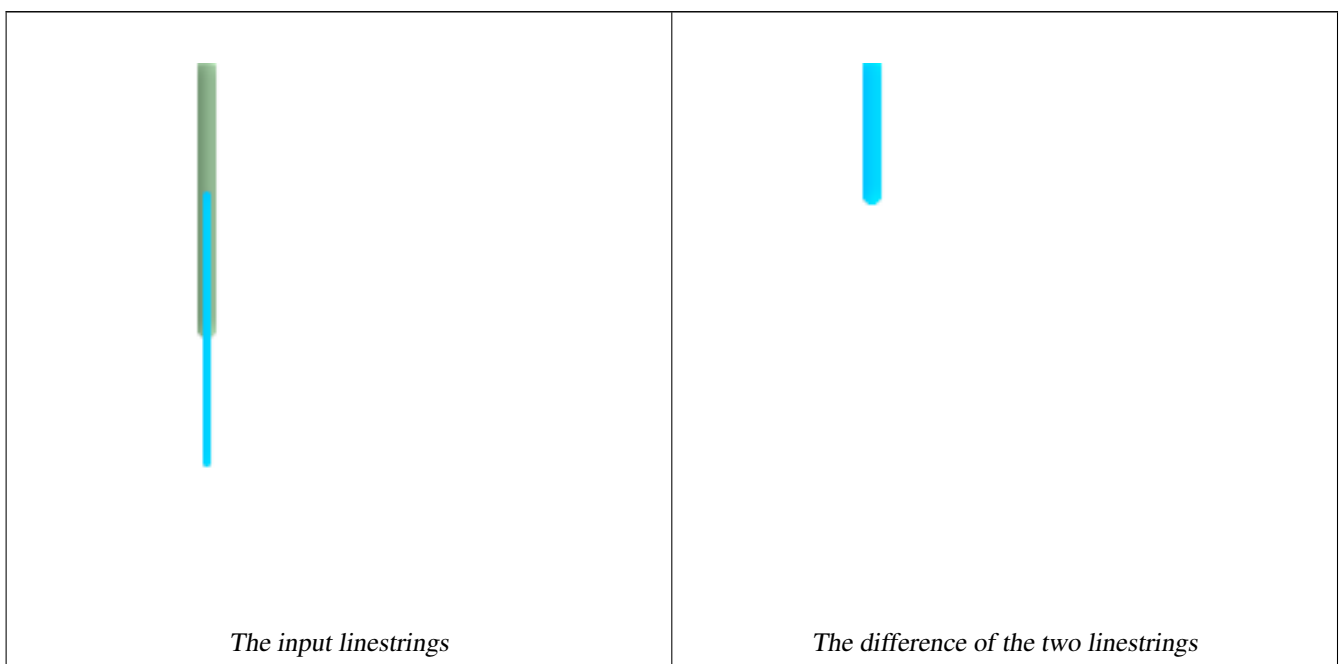


This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.20



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index. However, the result is computed using XY only. The result Z values are copied, averaged or interpolated.

Examples



The difference of 2D linestrings.

```
SELECT ST_AsText(
  ST_Difference(
    'LINESTRING(50 100, 50 200)::geometry',
    'LINESTRING(50 50, 50 150)::geometry'
  )
);

st_astext
-----
LINESTRING(50 150,50 200)
```

The difference of 3D points.

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT( ST_Difference(
  'MULTIPOINT(-118.58 38.38 5,-118.60 38.329 6,-118.614 38.281 7)' :: geometry,
  'POINT(-118.614 38.281 5)' :: geometry
) );
```

```
st_asewkt
-----
MULTIPOINT(-118.6 38.329 6,-118.58 38.38 5)
```

See Also

[ST_SymDifference](#), [ST_Intersection](#), [ST_Union](#)

8.13.3 ST_Intersection

ST_Intersection — Computes a geometry representing the shared portion of geometries A and B.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_Intersection( geometry geomA , geometry geomB , float8 gridSize = -1 );
geography ST_Intersection( geography geogA , geography geogB );
```

Description

Returns a geometry representing the point-set intersection of two geometries. In other words, that portion of geometry A and geometry B that is shared between the two geometries.

If the geometries have no points in common (i.e. are disjoint) then an empty atomic geometry of appropriate type is returned.

If the optional `gridSize` argument is provided, the inputs are snapped to a grid of the given size, and the result vertices are computed on that same grid. (Requires GEOS-3.9.0 or higher)

ST_Intersection in conjunction with [ST_Intersects](#) is useful for clipping geometries such as in bounding box, buffer, or region queries where you only require the portion of a geometry that is inside a country or region of interest.

Note



Geography: For geography this is really a thin wrapper around the geometry implementation. It first determines the best SRID that fits the bounding box of the 2 geography objects (if geography objects are within one half zone UTM but not same UTM will pick one of those) (favoring UTM or Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area (LAEA) north/south pole, and falling back on mercator in worst case scenario) and then intersection in that best fit planar spatial ref and retransforms back to WGS84 geography.



Warning

This function will drop the M coordinate values if present.



Warning

If working with 3D geometries, you may want to use SFGCAL based [ST_3DIntersection](#) which does a proper 3D intersection for 3D geometries. Although this function works with Z-coordinate, it does an averaging of Z-Coordinate.

Performed by the GEOS module

Enhanced: 3.1.0 accept a `gridSize` parameter - requires GEOS >= 3.9.0

Changed: 3.0.0 does not depend on SFCGAL.

Availability: 1.5 support for geography data type was introduced.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.3



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.18



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index. However, the result is computed using XY only. The result Z values are copied, averaged or interpolated.

Examples

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Intersection('POINT(0 0)::geometry, 'LINESTRING ( 2 0, 0 2 )':: ↵
    geometry));
st_astext
-----
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION EMPTY

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Intersection('POINT(0 0)::geometry, 'LINESTRING ( 0 0, 0 2 )':: ↵
    geometry));
st_astext
-----
POINT(0 0)
```

Clip all lines (trails) by country. Here we assume country geom are POLYGON or MULTIPOLYGONS. NOTE: we are only keeping intersections that result in a LINESTRING or MULTILINESTRING because we don't care about trails that just share a point. The dump is needed to expand a geometry collection into individual single MULT* parts. The below is fairly generic and will work for polys, etc. by just changing the where clause.

```
select clipped.gid, clipped.f_name, clipped_geom
from (
    select trails.gid, trails.f_name,
           (ST_Dump(ST_Intersection(country.geom, trails.geom))).geom clipped_geom
    from country
         inner join trails on ST_Intersects(country.geom, trails.geom)
) as clipped
where ST_Dimension(clipped.clipped_geom) = 1;
```

For polys e.g. polygon landmarks, you can also use the sometimes faster hack that buffering anything by 0.0 except a polygon results in an empty geometry collection. (So a geometry collection containing polys, lines and points buffered by 0.0 would only leave the polygons and dissolve the collection shell.)

```
select poly.gid,
       ST_Multi(
           ST_Buffer(
               ST_Intersection(country.geom, poly.geom),
               0.0
           )
       ) clipped_geom
from country
     inner join poly on ST_Intersects(country.geom, poly.geom)
where not ST_IsEmpty(ST_Buffer(ST_Intersection(country.geom, poly.geom), 0.0));
```

Examples: 2.5Dish

Note this is not a true intersection, compare to the same example using [ST_3DIntersection](#).

```

select ST_AsText(ST_Intersection(linestring, polygon)) As wkt
from   ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING Z (2 2 6,1.5 1.5 7,1 1 8,0.5 0.5 8,0 0 10)') AS ↵
       linestring
CROSS JOIN ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((0 0 8, 0 1 8, 1 1 8, 1 0 8, 0 0 8))') AS polygon;

           st_astext
-----
LINESTRING Z (1 1 8,0.5 0.5 8,0 0 10)

```

See Also

[ST_3DIntersection](#), [ST_Difference](#), [ST_Union](#), [ST_Dimension](#), [ST_Dump](#), [ST_Force2D](#), [ST_SymDifference](#), [ST_Intersects](#), [ST_Multi](#)

8.13.4 ST_MemUnion

ST_MemUnion — Aggregate function which unions geometries in a memory-efficient but slower way

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MemUnion**(geometry set geomfield);

Description

An aggregate function that unions the input geometries, merging them to produce a result geometry with no overlaps. The output may be a single geometry, a MultiGeometry, or a Geometry Collection.

**Note**

Produces the same result as [ST_Union](#), but uses less memory and more processor time. This aggregate function works by unioning the geometries incrementally, as opposed to the [ST_Union](#) aggregate which first accumulates an array and then unions the contents using a fast algorithm.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index. However, the result is computed using XY only. The result Z values are copied, averaged or interpolated.

Examples

```

SELECT id,
       ST_MemUnion(geom) as singlegeom
FROM   sometable f
GROUP BY id;

```

See Also

[ST_Union](#)

8.13.5 ST_Node

ST_Node — Nodes a collection of lines.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Node**(geometry geom);

Description

Returns a (Multi)LineString representing the fully noded version of a collection of linestrings. The noding preserves all of the input nodes, and introduces the least possible number of new nodes. The resulting linework is dissolved (duplicate lines are removed).

This is a good way to create fully-noded linework suitable for use as input to **ST_Polygonize**.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Performed by the GEOS module.

Availability: 2.0.0

Changed: 2.4.0 this function uses GEOSNode internally instead of GEOSUnaryUnion. This may cause the resulting linestrings to have a different order and direction compared to PostGIS < 2.4.

Examples

Noding a 3D LineString which self-intersects

```
SELECT ST_AsText (
    ST_Node('LINESTRINGZ(0 0 0, 10 10 10, 0 10 5, 10 0 3)::geometry')
) As output;
output
-----
MULTILINESTRING Z ((0 0 0,5 5 4.5),(5 5 4.5,10 10 10,0 10 5,5 5 4.5),(5 5 4.5,10 0 3))
```

Noding two LineStrings which share common linework. Note that the result linework is dissolved.

```
SELECT ST_AsText (
    ST_Node('MULTILINESTRING ((2 5, 2 1, 7 1), (6 1, 4 1, 2 3, 2 5))::geometry')
) As output;
output
-----
MULTILINESTRING((2 5,2 3),(2 3,2 1,4 1),(4 1,2 3),(4 1,6 1),(6 1,7 1))
```

See Also

ST_UnaryUnion

8.13.6 ST_Split

ST_Split — Returns a collection of geometries created by splitting a geometry by another geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Split**(geometry input, geometry blade);

Description

The function supports splitting a `LineString` by a `(Multi)Point`, `(Multi)LineString` or `(Multi)Polygon` boundary, or a `(Multi)Polygon` by a `LineString`. The result geometry is always a collection.

This function is in a sense the opposite of `ST_Union`. Applying `ST_Union` to the returned collection should theoretically yield the original geometry (although due to numerical rounding this may not be exactly the case).

Availability: 2.0.0 requires GEOS

Enhanced: 2.2.0 support for splitting a line by a multiline, a multipoint or (multi)polygon boundary was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.5.0 support for splitting a polygon by a multiline was introduced.



Note

To improve the robustness of `ST_Split` it may be convenient to `ST_Snap` the input to the blade in advance using a very low tolerance. Otherwise the internally used coordinate grid may cause tolerance problems, where coordinates of input and blade do not fall onto each other and the input is not being split correctly (see [#2192](#)).

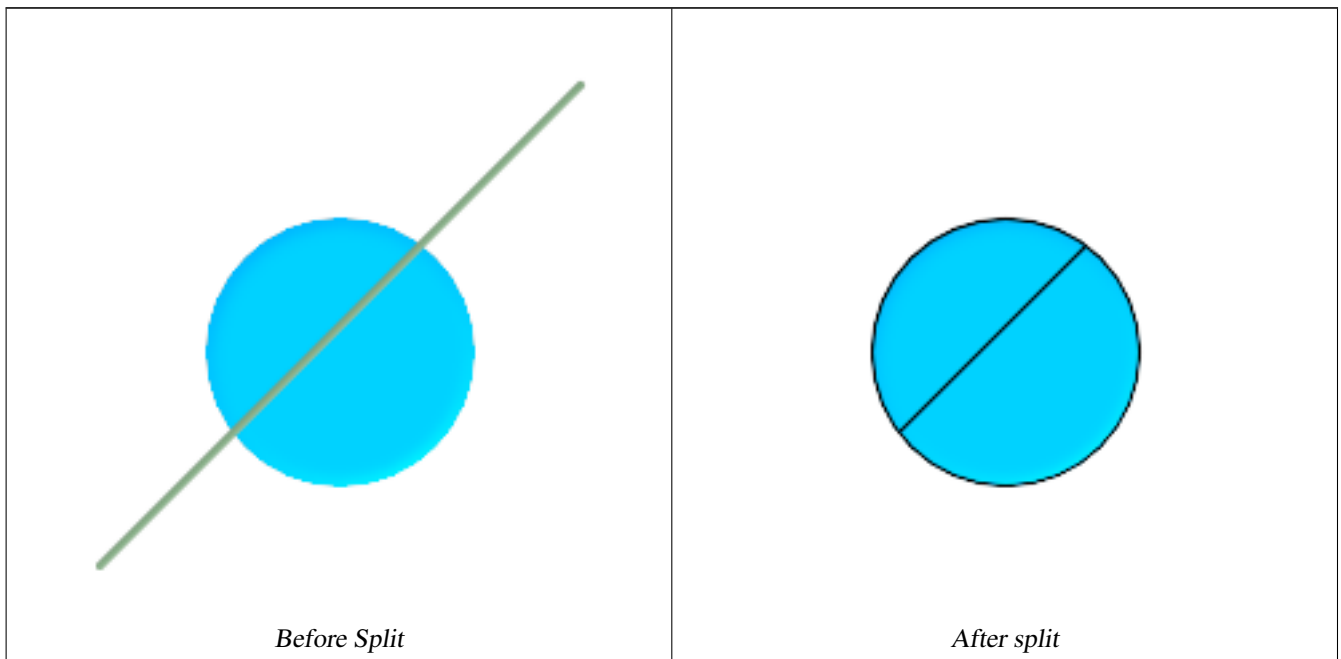


Note

When a `(Multi)Polygon` is passed as the blade, its linear components (the boundary) are used for cutting the input.

Examples

Polygon Cut by Line



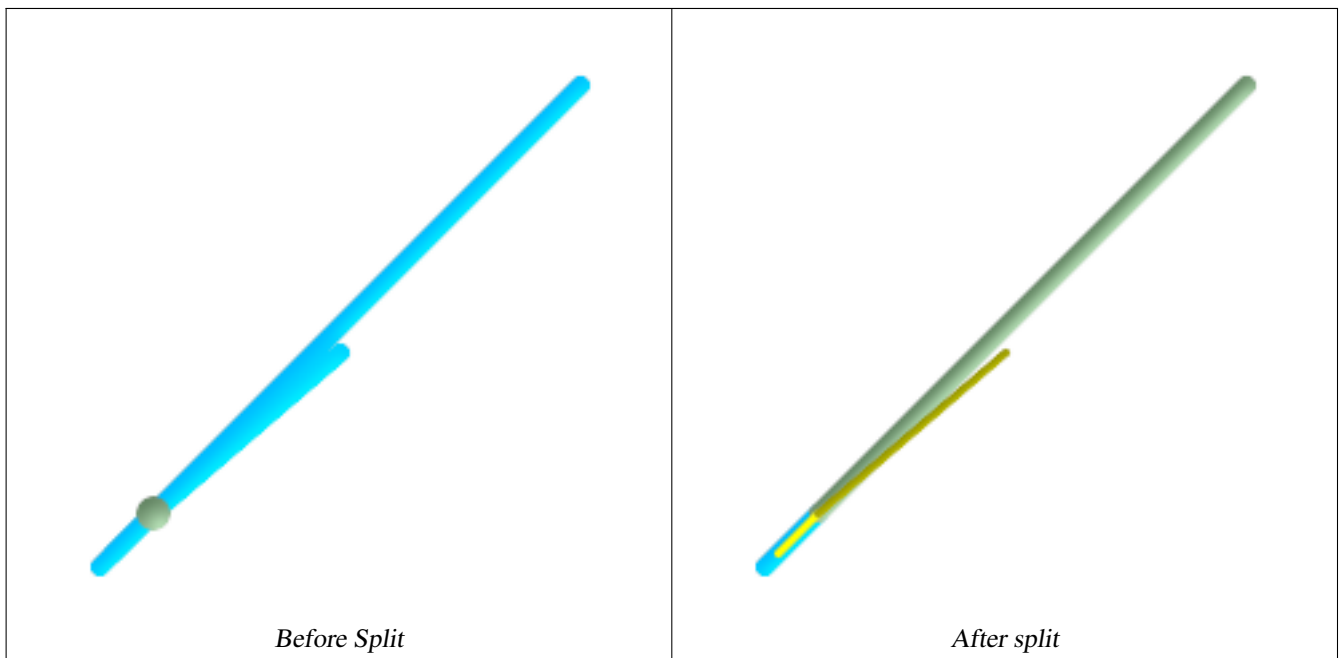
```
-- this creates a geometry collection consisting of the 2 halves of the polygon
-- this is similar to the example we demonstrated in ST_BuildArea
SELECT ST_Split(circle, line)
FROM (SELECT
  ST_MakeLine(ST_Point(10, 10),ST_Point(190, 190)) As line,
  ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'), 50) As circle) As foo;
```

```
-- result --
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POLYGON((150 90,149.039264020162 80.2454838991936,146.193976625564  ←
    70.8658283817455,..), POLYGON(..)))

-- To convert to individual polygons, you can use ST_Dump or ST_GeometryN
SELECT ST_AsText((ST_Dump(ST_Split(circle, line))).geom) As wkt
FROM (SELECT
    ST_MakeLine(ST_Point(10, 10),ST_Point(190, 190)) As line,
    ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'), 50) As circle) As foo;

-- result --
wkt
-----
POLYGON((150 90,149.039264020162 80.2454838991936,..))
POLYGON((60.1371179574584 60.1371179574584,58.4265193848728  ←
    62.2214883490198,53.8060233744357 ..))
```

Multilinestring Cut by point



```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Split(mline, pt)) As wktcut
FROM (SELECT
    ST_GeomFromText('MULTILINESTRING((10 10, 190 190), (15 15, 30 30, 100 90))') As mline,
    ST_Point(30,30) As pt) As foo;

wktcut
-----
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(
    LINESTRING(10 10,30 30),
    LINESTRING(30 30,190 190),
    LINESTRING(15 15,30 30),
    LINESTRING(30 30,100 90)
)
```


See Also

[ST_AsText](#), [ST_BuildArea](#), [ST_CollectionExtract](#), [ST_Dump](#), [ST_GeometryN](#), [ST_Subdivide](#), [ST_Union](#)

8.13.7 ST_Subdivide

ST_Subdivide — Computes a rectilinear subdivision of a geometry.

Synopsis

setof geometry **ST_Subdivide**(geometry geom, integer max_vertices=256, float8 gridSize = -1);

Description

Divides geometry into parts using rectilinear lines, until each part can be represented using no more than `max_vertices`. Point-in-polygon and other spatial operations are normally faster for indexed subdivided dataset: "miss" cases are faster to check as boxes for all parts typically cover smaller area than original geometry box, "hit" cases are faster because recheck operates on less points. `max_vertices` must be 5 or more, as 5 points are needed to represent a closed box. `gridSize` can be specified to have clipping work in fixed-precision space (requires GEOS-3.9.0+).

Performed by the GEOS module.

Availability: 2.2.0

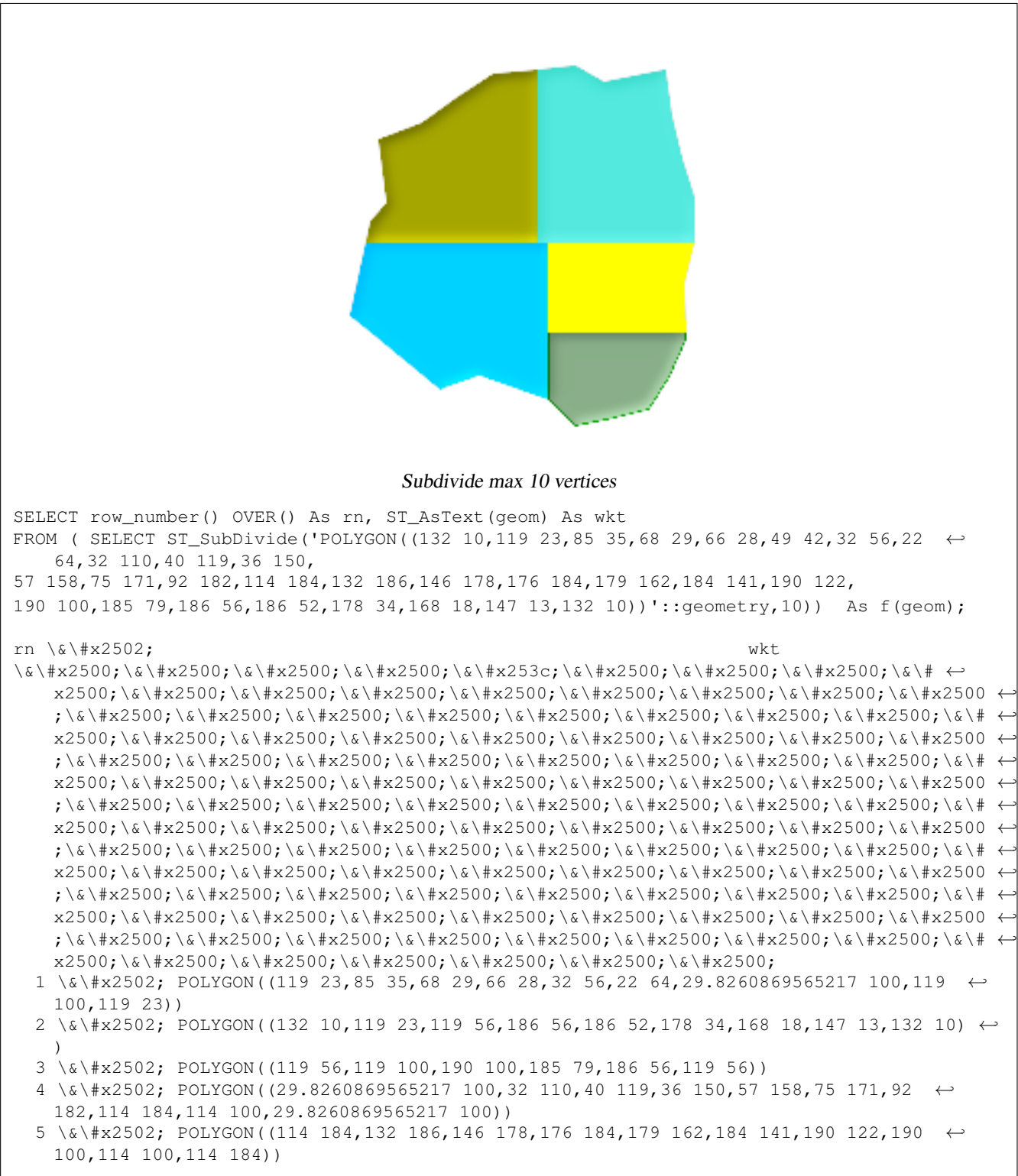
Enhanced: 2.5.0 reuses existing points on polygon split, vertex count is lowered from 8 to 5.

Enhanced: 3.1.0 accept a `gridSize` parameter, requires GEOS >= 3.9.0 to use this new feature.

Examples

```
-- Subdivide complex geometries in table, in place
with complex_areas_to_subdivide as (
  delete from polygons_table
  where ST_NPoints(geom) > 255
  returning id, column1, column2, column3, geom
)
insert into polygons_table (fid, column1, column2, column3, geom)
  select
    fid, column1, column2, column3,
    ST_Subdivide(geom, 255) as geom
  from complex_areas_to_subdivide;
```

```
-- Create a new subdivided table suitable for joining to the original
CREATE TABLE subdivided_geoms AS
SELECT pkey, ST_Subdivide(geom) AS geom
FROM original_geoms;
```



Subdivide max 10 vertices

[illegible]



Useful in conjunction with `ST_Segmentize(geography)` to create additional vertices that can then be used for splitting.

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Subdivide(ST_Segmentize('LINESTRING(0 0, 85 85)::geography' ←
, 1200000)::geometry, 8));

LINESTRING(0 0,0.487578359029357 5.57659056746196,0.984542144675897  ←
11.1527721155093,1.50101059639722 16.7281035483571,1.94532113630331 21.25)
LINESTRING(1.94532113630331 21.25,2.04869538062779 22.3020741387339,2.64204641967673  ←
27.8740533545155,3.29994062412787 33.443216802941,4.04836719489742  ←
39.0084282520239,4.59890468420694 42.5)
LINESTRING(4.59890468420694 42.5,4.92498503922732 44.5680389206321,5.98737409390639  ←
50.1195229244701,7.3290919767674 55.6587646879025,8.79638749938413 60.1969505994924)
LINESTRING(8.79638749938413 60.1969505994924,9.11375579533779  ←
61.1785363177625,11.6558166691368 66.6648504160202,15.642041247655  ←
72.0867690601745,22.8716627200212 77.3609628116894,24.6991785131552 77.8939011989848)
LINESTRING(24.6991785131552 77.8939011989848,39.4046096622744  ←
82.1822848017636,44.7994523421035 82.5156766227011)
LINESTRING(44.7994523421035 82.5156766227011,85 85)
```

See Also

[ST_AsText](#), [ST_ClipByBox2D](#), [ST_Segmentize](#), [ST_Split](#), [ST_NPoints](#)

8.13.8 ST_SymDifference

`ST_SymDifference` — Computes a geometry representing the portions of geometries A and B that do not intersect.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_SymDifference**(geometry geomA, geometry geomB, float8 gridSize = -1);

Description

Returns a geometry representing the portions of geometries A and B that do not intersect. This is equivalent to `ST_Union(A, B)`

– `ST_Intersection(A, B)`. It is called a symmetric difference because `ST_SymDifference(A, B) = ST_SymDifference(B, A)`.

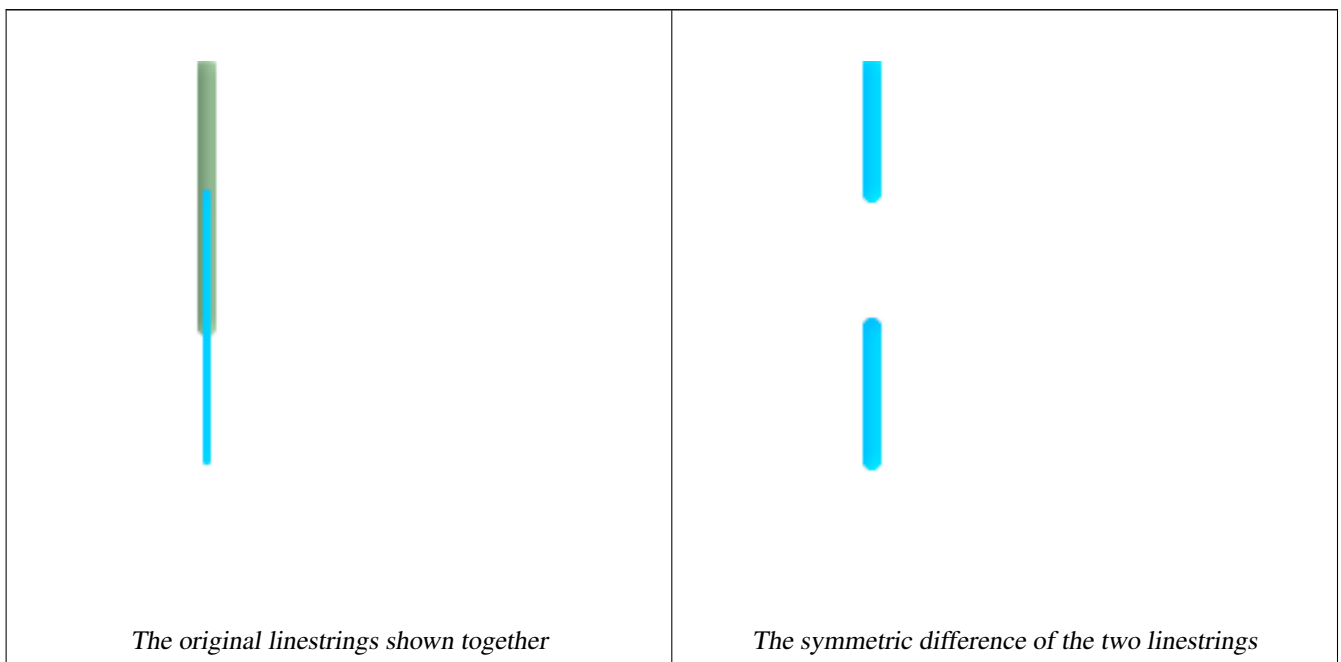
If the optional `gridSize` argument is provided, the inputs are snapped to a grid of the given size, and the result vertices are computed on that same grid. (Requires GEOS-3.9.0 or higher)

Performed by the GEOS module

Enhanced: 3.1.0 accept a `gridSize` parameter - requires GEOS $\geq$ 3.9.0

- ✔ This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.3
- ✔ This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.21
- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index. However, the result is computed using XY only. The result Z values are copied, averaged or interpolated.

Examples



```
--Safe for 2d - symmetric difference of 2 linestrings
SELECT ST_AsText(
  ST_SymDifference(
    ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(50 100, 50 200)'),
    ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(50 50, 50 150)')
  )
);
```

```
st_astext
-----
MULTILINESTRING((50 150,50 200),(50 50,50 100))
```

```
--When used in 3d doesn't quite do the right thing
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_SymDifference(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2 1, 1 4 2)'),
  ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 1 3, 1 3 4)')))
```

```
st_astext
-----
MULTILINESTRING((1 3 2.75,1 4 2),(1 1 3,1 2 2.25))
```

See Also

[ST_Difference](#), [ST_Intersection](#), [ST_Union](#)

8.13.9 ST_UnaryUnion

ST_UnaryUnion — Computes the union of the components of a single geometry.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_UnaryUnion(geometry geom, float8 gridSize = -1);
```

Description

A single-input variant of [ST_Union](#). The input may be a single geometry, a MultiGeometry, or a GeometryCollection. The union is applied to the individual components of the input. This allow using this function to fix MultiPolygons which are invalid due to overlapping components. (However, the input components must each be valid. An invalid input component such as a bow-tie polygon may cause an error.)

Another use of this function is to node and dissolve a collection of linestrings. (This can also be done with [ST_Node](#).)

It is possible to mix **ST_UnaryUnion** with [ST_GeomCollFromText](#) to fine-tune how many geometries are be unioned at once. This allows trading off between memory usage and compute time, striking a balance between **ST_Union** and [ST_MemUnion](#).

If the optional `gridSize` argument is provided, the inputs are snapped to a grid of the given size, and the result vertices are computed on that same grid. (Requires GEOS-3.9.0 or higher)



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index. However, the result is computed using XY only. The result Z values are copied, averaged or interpolated.

Enhanced: 3.1.0 accept a `gridSize` parameter - requires GEOS >= 3.9.0

Availability: 2.0.0

See Also

[ST_Union](#), [ST_MemUnion](#), [ST_GeomCollFromText](#), [ST_Node](#)

8.13.10 ST_Union

ST_Union — Computes a geometry representing the point-set union of the input geometries.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_Union(geometry g1, geometry g2);
geometry ST_Union(geometry g1, geometry g2, float8 gridSize);
geometry ST_Union(geometry[] g1_array);
geometry ST_Union(geometry set g1field);
geometry ST_Union(geometry set g1field, float8 gridSize);
```

Description

Unions the input geometries, merging geometry to produce a result geometry with no overlaps. The output may be an atomic geometry, a MultiGeometry, or a Geometry Collection. Comes in several variants:

Two-input variant: returns a geometry that is the union of two input geometries. If either input is NULL, then NULL is returned.

Array variant: returns a geometry that is the union of an array of geometries.

Aggregate variant: returns a geometry that is the union of a rowset of geometries. The ST_Union() function is an "aggregate" function in the terminology of PostgreSQL. That means that it operates on rows of data, in the same way the SUM() and AVG() functions do and like most aggregates, it also ignores NULL geometries.

See [ST_UnaryUnion](#) for a non-aggregate, single-input variant.

The ST_Union array and set variants use the fast Cascaded Union algorithm described in <http://blog.cleverelephant.ca/2009/01/must-faster-unions-in-postgis-14.html>

A `gridSize` can be specified to work in fixed-precision space. The inputs are snapped to a grid of the given size, and the result vertices are computed on that same grid. (Requires GEOS-3.9.0 or higher)



Note

[ST_GeomCollFromText](#) may sometimes be used in place of ST_Union, if the result is not required to be non-overlapping. ST_Collect is usually faster than ST_Union because it performs no processing on the collected geometries.

Performed by the GEOS module.

NOTE: this function was formerly called GeomUnion(), which was renamed from "Union" because UNION is an SQL reserved word.

Enhanced: 3.1.0 accept a `gridSize` parameter - requires GEOS >= 3.9.0

Changed: 3.0.0 does not depend on SFCGAL.

Availability: 1.4.0 - ST_Union was enhanced. ST_Union(geomarray) was introduced and also faster aggregate collection in PostgreSQL.



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.3



Note

Aggregate version is not explicitly defined in OGC SPEC.



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.19 the z-index (elevation) when polygons are involved.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index. However, the result is computed using XY only. The result Z values are copied, averaged or interpolated.

Examples

Aggregate example

```
SELECT id,
       ST_Union(geom) as singlegeom
FROM sometable f
GROUP BY id;
```

Non-Aggregate example

```
select ST_AsText(ST_Union('POINT(1 2)' :: geometry, 'POINT(-2 3)' :: geometry))

st_astext
-----
MULTIPOINT(-2 3,1 2)

select ST_AsText(ST_Union('POINT(1 2)' :: geometry, 'POINT(1 2)' :: geometry))

st_astext
-----
POINT(1 2)
```

3D example - sort of supports 3D (and with mixed dimensions!)

```
select ST_AsEWKT(ST_Union(geom))
from (
    select 'POLYGON((-7 4.2,-7.1 4.2,-7.1 4.3, -7 4.2))'::geometry geom
    union all
    select 'POINT(5 5 5)'::geometry geom
    union all
    select 'POINT(-2 3 1)'::geometry geom
    union all
    select 'LINESTRING(5 5 5, 10 10 10)'::geometry geom
) as foo;

st_asewkt
-----
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POINT(-2 3 1),LINESTRING(5 5 5,10 10 10),POLYGON((-7 4.2 5,-7.1 4.2 5,-7.1 4.3 5,-7 4.2 5)));
```

3d example not mixing dimensions

```
select ST_AsEWKT(ST_Union(geom))
from (
    select 'POLYGON((-7 4.2 2,-7.1 4.2 3,-7.1 4.3 2, -7 4.2 2))'::geometry geom
    union all
    select 'POINT(5 5 5)'::geometry geom
    union all
    select 'POINT(-2 3 1)'::geometry geom
    union all
    select 'LINESTRING(5 5 5, 10 10 10)'::geometry geom
) as foo;

st_asewkt
-----
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POINT(-2 3 1),LINESTRING(5 5 5,10 10 10),POLYGON((-7 4.2 2,-7.1 4.2 3,-7.1 4.3 2,-7 4.2 2)))

--Examples using new Array construct
SELECT ST_Union(ARRAY(SELECT geom FROM sometable));

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Union(ARRAY[ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)'),
    ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(3 4, 4 5)']))) As wktunion;

--wktunion---
MULTILINESTRING((3 4,4 5),(1 2,3 4))
```

See Also

[ST_GeomCollFromText](#), [ST_UnaryUnion](#), [ST_Intersection](#), [ST_Difference](#), [ST_SymDifference](#)

8.14 Geometry Processing

8.14.1 ST_Buffer

ST_Buffer — Computes a geometry covering all points within a given distance from a geometry.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_Buffer(geometry g1, float radius_of_buffer);
geometry ST_Buffer(geometry g1, float radius_of_buffer, integer num_seg_quarter_circle);
geometry ST_Buffer(geometry g1, float radius_of_buffer, text buffer_style_parameters);
geography ST_Buffer(geography g1, float radius_of_buffer_in_meters);
```

Descrizione

Computes a a POLYGON or MULTIPOLYGON that represents all points whose distance from a geometry/geography is less than or equal to a given distance. A negative distance shrinks the geometry rather than expanding it. A negative distance may shrink a polygon completely, in which case POLYGON EMPTY is returned. For points and lines negative distances always return empty results.

For geometry, the distance is specified in the units of the Spatial Reference System of the geometry. For geography, the distance is specified in meters.

The optional third parameter controls the buffer accuracy and style. The accuracy of circular arcs in the buffer is specified as the number of line segments used to approximate a quarter circle (default is 8). The buffer style can be specified by providing a list of blank-separated key=value pairs as follows:

- 'quad_segs=#' : number of line segments used to approximate a quarter circle (default is 8).
- 'endcap=round|flat|square' : endcap style (defaults to "round"). 'butt' is accepted as a synonym for 'flat'.
- 'join=round|mitre|bevel' : join style (defaults to "round"). 'miter' is accepted as a synonym for 'mitre'.
- 'mitre_limit=#.#' : mitre ratio limit (only affects mitered join style). 'miter_limit' is accepted as a synonym for 'mitre_limit'.
- 'side=both|left|right' : 'left' or 'right' performs a single-sided buffer on the geometry, with the buffered side relative to the direction of the line. This is only applicable to LINESTRING geometry and does not affect POINT or POLYGON geometries. By default end caps are square.

Note

For geography, this is a wrapper around the geometry implementation. It determines a planar spatial reference system that best fits the bounding box of the geography object (trying UTM, Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area (LAEA) North/South pole, and finally Mercator). The buffer is computed in the planar space, and then transformed back to WGS84. This may not produce the desired behavior if the input object is much larger than a UTM zone or crosses the dateline

Note

Buffer output is always a valid polygonal geometry. Buffer can handle invalid inputs, so buffering by distance 0 is sometimes used as a way of repairing invalid polygons. [ST_MakeValid](#) can also be used for this purpose.

**Note**

Buffering is sometimes used to perform a within-distance search. For this use case it is more efficient to use [ST_DWithin](#).

**Note**

This function ignores the Z dimension. It always gives a 2D result even when used on a 3D geometry.

Enhanced: 2.5.0 - `ST_Buffer` geometry support was enhanced to allow for side buffering specification `side=both|left|right`.

Availability: 1.5 - `ST_Buffer` was enhanced to support different endcaps and join types. These are useful for example to convert road linestrings into polygon roads with flat or square edges instead of rounded edges. Thin wrapper for geography was added.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.3

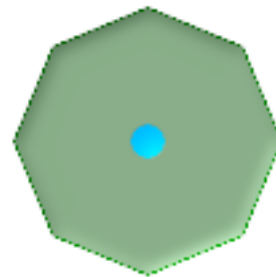


This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.17

Esempi

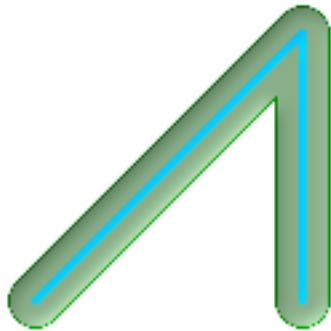
quad_segs=8 (default)

```
SELECT ST_Buffer(  
  ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'),  
  50, 'quad_segs=8');
```



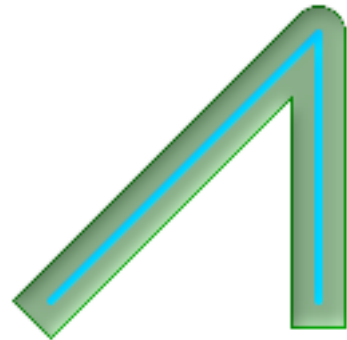
quad_segs=2 (lame)

```
SELECT ST_Buffer(  
  ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'),  
  50, 'quad_segs=2');
```



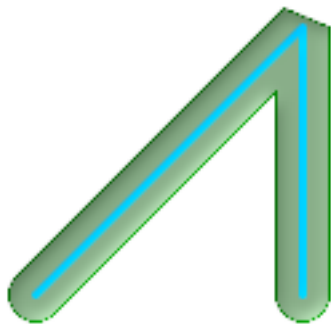
endcap=round join=round (default)

```
SELECT ST_Buffer(  
  ST_GeomFromText(  
    'LINESTRING(50 50,150 150,150 50)'  
  ), 10, 'endcap=round join=round');
```



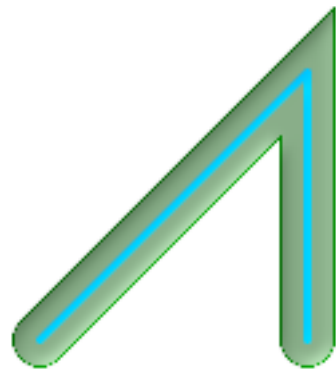
endcap=square

```
SELECT ST_Buffer(  
  ST_GeomFromText(  
    'LINESTRING(50 50,150 150,150 50)'  
  ), 10, 'endcap=square join=round');
```



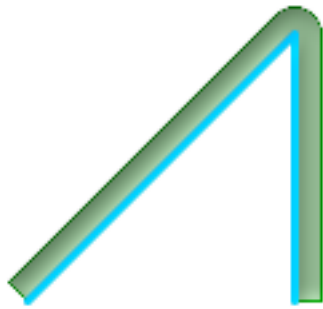
join=bevel

```
SELECT ST_Buffer(  
  ST_GeomFromText(  
    'LINESTRING(50 50,150 150,150 50)'  
  ), 10, 'join=bevel');
```



join=mitre mitre_limit=5.0 (default mitre limit)

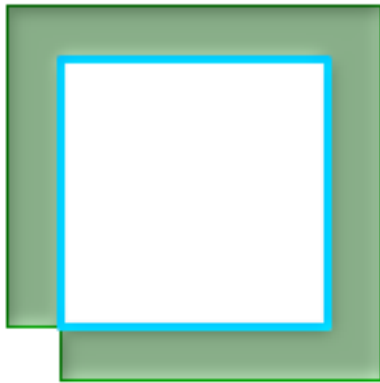
```
SELECT ST_Buffer(  
  ST_GeomFromText(  
    'LINESTRING(50 50,150 150,150 50)'  
  ), 10, 'join=mitre mitre_limit=5.0');
```

*side=left*

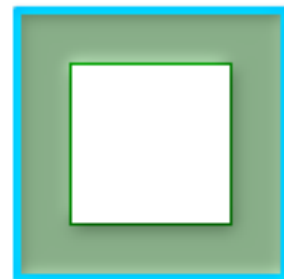
```
SELECT ST_Buffer(
  ST_GeomFromText(
    'LINESTRING(50 50,150 150,150 50)'
  ), 10, 'join=bevel');
```

*side=right*

```
SELECT ST_Buffer(
  ST_GeomFromText(
    'LINESTRING(50 50,150 150,150 50)'
  ), 10, 'join=bevel');
```

*right-hand-winding, polygon boundary side=left*

```
SELECT ST_Buffer(
  ST_GeomFromText(
    'LINESTRING(50 50,150 150,150 50)'
  ), 10, 'join=bevel');
```

*right-hand-winding, polygon boundary side=right*

```
SELECT ST_Buffer(
  ST_GeomFromText(
    'LINESTRING(50 50,150 150,150 50)'
  ), 10, 'join=bevel');
```

```
--A buffered point approximates a circle
-- A buffered point forcing approximation of (see diagram)
-- 2 points per quarter circle is poly with 8 sides (see diagram)
SELECT ST_NPoints(ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'), 50)) As ←
  promisingcircle_pcount,
```

```

ST_NPoints(ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'), 50, 2)) As lamecircle_pcount;

promisingcircle_pcount | lamecircle_pcount
-----+-----
                33 |                9

--A lighter but lamer circle
-- only 2 points per quarter circle is an octagon
--Below is a 100 meter octagon
-- Note coordinates are in NAD 83 long lat which we transform
to Mass state plane meter and then buffer to get measurements in meters;
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Buffer(
ST_Transform(
ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.063526, 42.35785), 4269), 26986)
,100,2)) As octagon;
-----
POLYGON((236057.59057465 900908.759918696,236028.301252769 900838.049240578,235
957.59057465 900808.759918696,235886.879896532 900838.049240578,235857.59057465
900908.759918696,235886.879896532 900979.470596815,235957.59057465 901008.759918
696,236028.301252769 900979.470596815,236057.59057465 900908.759918696))

```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomCollFromText](#), [ST_DWithin](#), [ST_SetSRID](#), [ST_Transform](#), [ST_Union](#)

8.14.2 ST_BuildArea

ST_BuildArea — Creates a polygonal geometry formed by the linework of a geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_BuildArea**(geometry A);

Descrizione

Creates an areal geometry formed by the constituent linework of the input geometry. The input can be LINESTRINGS, MULTILINESTRINGS, POLYGONS, MULTIPOLYGONS, and GeometryCollections. The result is a Polygon or MultiPolygon, depending on input. If the input linework does not form polygons, NULL is returned.

This function assumes all inner geometries represent holes



Note

Input linework must be correctly noded for this function to work properly

Disponibilità: 1.5.0

Esempi



These will create a donut

```
SELECT ST_BuildArea(ST_Collect(smallc,bigc))
FROM (SELECT
      ST_Buffer(
        ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'), 25) As smallc,
      ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'), 50) As bigc) As foo;

SELECT ST_BuildArea(ST_Collect(smallc,bigc))
FROM (SELECT
      ST_Buffer(
        ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'), 25) As smallc,
      ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'), 50) As bigc) As foo;
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Node](#), [ST_MakePolygon](#), [ST_BdPolyFromText](#), [ST_BdMPolyFromText](#) wrappers to this function with standard OGC interface

8.14.3 ST_Centroid

ST_Centroid — Returns the geometric center of a geometry.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_CurveToLine(geometry curveGeom);
geometry ST_CurveToLine(geometry curveGeom, integer segments_per_qtr_circle);
```

Descrizione

Computes a point which is the geometric center of mass of a geometry. For [MULTI]POINTS, the centroid is the arithmetic mean of the input coordinates. For [MULTI]LINESTRINGS, the centroid is computed using the weighted length of each line segment. For [MULTI]POLYGONS, the centroid is computed in terms of area. If an empty geometry is supplied, an empty GEOMETRYCOLLECTION is returned. If NULL is supplied, NULL is returned. If CIRCULARSTRING or COMPOUNDCURVE are supplied, they are converted to linestring with CurveToLine first, then same than for LINESTRING

For mixed-dimension input, the result is equal to the centroid of the component Geometries of highest dimension (since the lower-dimension geometries contribute zero "weight" to the centroid).

Note that for polygonal geometries the centroid does not necessarily lie in the interior of the polygon. For example, see the diagram below of the centroid of a C-shaped polygon. To construct a point guaranteed to lie in the interior of a polygon use [ST_PointOnSurface](#).

New in 2.3.0 : supports CIRCULARSTRING and COMPOUNDCURVE (using CurveToLine)

Availability: 2.4.0 support for geography was introduced.



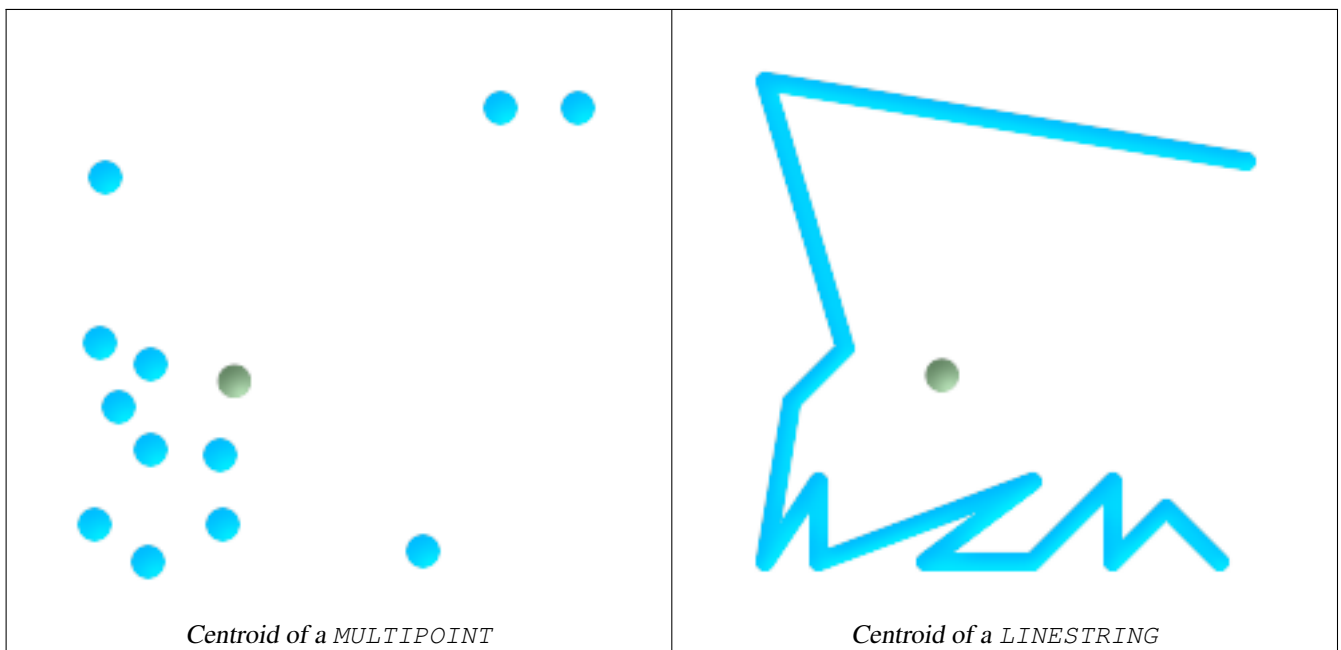
This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#).

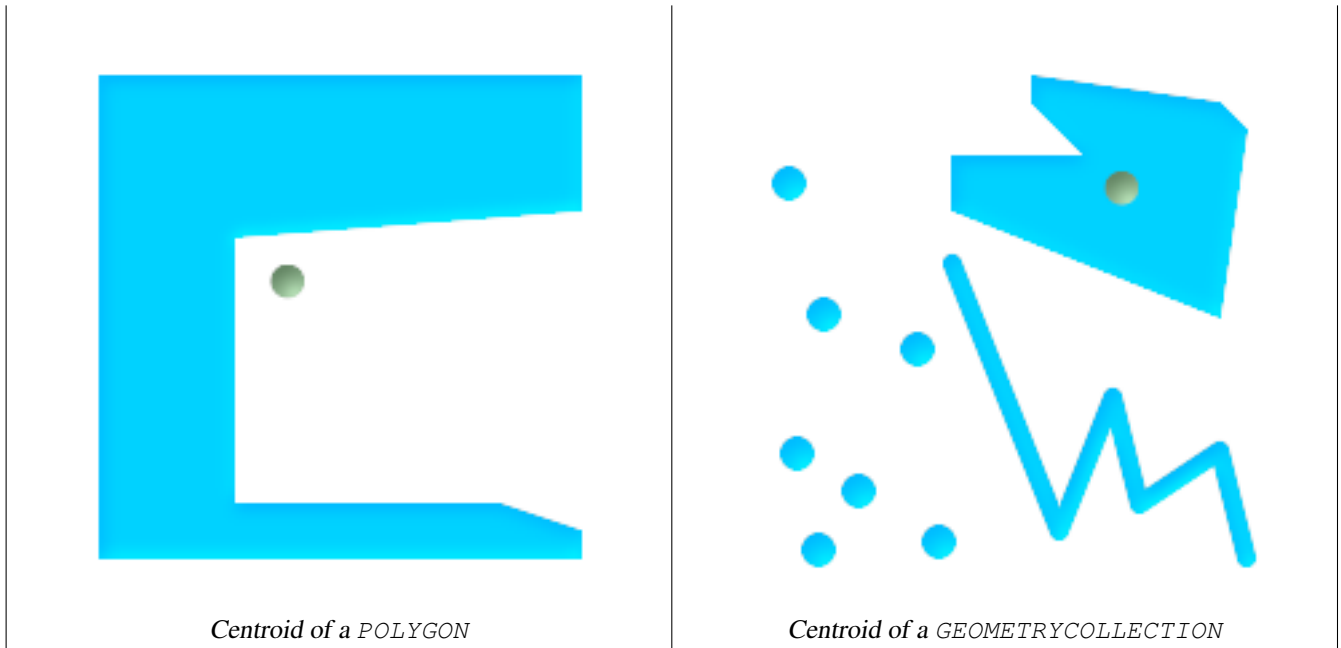


This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.1.7

Esempi

In the following illustrations the green dot is the centroid of the source geometry.





```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Centroid('MULTIPOINT ( -1 0, -1 2, -1 3, -1 4, -1 7, 0 1, 0 3, 1 1, 2
0, 6 0, 7 8, 9 8, 10 6 )'));
```

st_astext
POINT(2.30769230769231 3.30769230769231)

```
(1 row)
```

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_centroid(g))
FROM ST_GeomFromText('CIRCULARSTRING(0 2, -1 1,0 0, 0.5 0, 1 0, 2 1, 1 2, 0.5 2, 0 2)')
AS g ;
```

POINT(0.5 1)

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_centroid(g))
FROM ST_GeomFromText('COMPOUNDCURVE(CIRCULARSTRING(0 2, -1 1,0 0),(0 0, 0.5 0, 1 0),
CIRCULARSTRING( 1 0, 2 1, 1 2),(1 2, 0.5 2, 0 2))' ) AS g;
```

POINT(0.5 1)

Si veda anche

[ST_PointOnSurface](#), [ST_ConvexHull](#)

8.14.4 ST_ConcaveHull

ST_ConcaveHull — Computes a possibly concave geometry that encloses all input geometry vertices

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ConcaveHull**(geometry geomA, float target_percent, boolean allow_holes=false);

Descrizione

A concave hull of a geometry represents a possibly concave geometry that encloses the input geometry. The result is a single polygon, line or point. It will not contain holes unless the optional `allow_holes` argument is specified as true.

One can think of a concave hull as a geometry obtained by "shrink-wrapping" a set of geometries. This is different to the convex hull, which is more like wrapping a rubber band around the geometries. It is slower to compute than the convex hull but generally has a smaller area and represents a more natural boundary for the input geometry.

The `target_percent` is the percentage of area of the convex hull the solution tries to approach. A `target_percent` of 1 gives the same result as the convex hull. A `target_percent` between 0 and 0.99 produces a result that should have a smaller area than the convex hull.

Note



The smaller the target percent, the longer it takes to process the concave hull, and the more likely to run into topological exceptions. Also the more floating points and number of points you accrue. First try 0.99 which does a single pass, is usually very fast, sometimes as fast as computing the convex hull, and usually gives much better than 99% of shrink since it almost always overshoots. Second hope of 0.98 is slower, others get slower usually quadratically. To reduce precision and float points, use `ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology` or `ST_SnapToGrid` after `ST_ConcaveHull`. `ST_SnapToGrid` is a bit faster, but could result in invalid geometries whereas `ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology` almost always preserves the validity of the geometry.

This is not an aggregate function. To compute the concave hull of a set of geometries, use with `ST_GeomCollFromText` or `ST_Union` (e.g. `ST_ConcaveHull(ST_Collect(somepointfield), 0.80)`).



Note

For use with sets of points or linestrings use `ST_Collect`. Use `ST_Union` for polygons, since it may fail with invalid geometries.

More real world examples and brief explanation of the technique are shown http://www.bostongis.com/postgis_concavehull.snippet

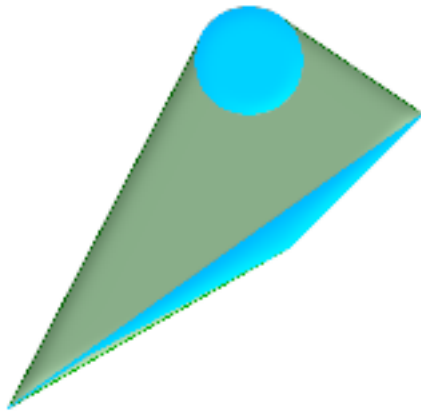
Also check out Simon Greener's article on demonstrating ConcaveHull introduced in Oracle 11G R2. http://www.spatialdbadvisor.com/oracle_spatial_tips_tricks/172/concave-hull-geometries-in-oracle-11gr2. The solution we get at 0.75 target percent of convex hull is similar to the shape Simon gets with Oracle `SDO_CONCAVEHULL_BOUNDARY`.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Disponibilità: 2.0

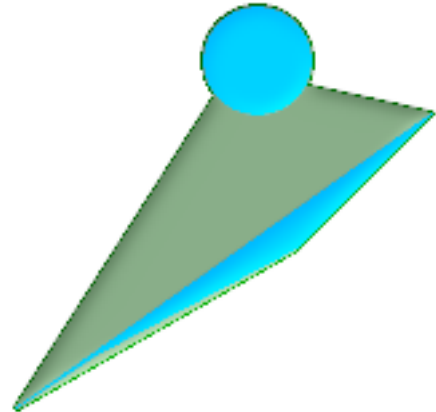
Esempi

```
SELECT d.disease_type,
       ST_MinimumBoundingCircle(ST_Collect(d.the_geom)) As the_geom
FROM disease_obs As d
GROUP BY d.disease_type;
```

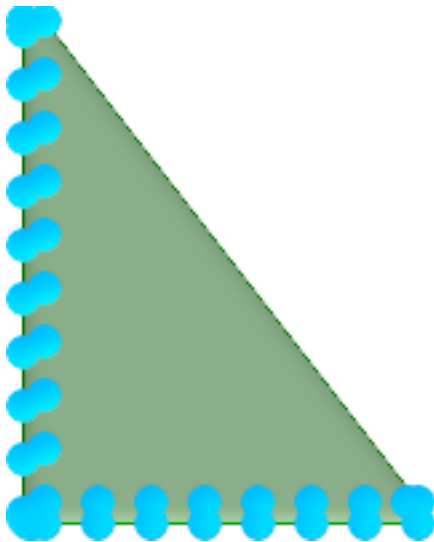
*ST_ConcaveHull of 2 polygons encased in target 100%
shrink concave hull*

```
SELECT
    ST_DelaunayTriangles(
        ST_Union(ST_GeomFromText ↵
        ('POLYGON((175 150, 20 40, ↵
        50 60, 125 100, ↵
        175 150))'),
        ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText ↵
        ('POINT(110 170)'), 20) ↵
        ),0.001,1)
    As  dtriag;
```



*-- geometries overlaid with concavehull at target 90% of
convex hull area*

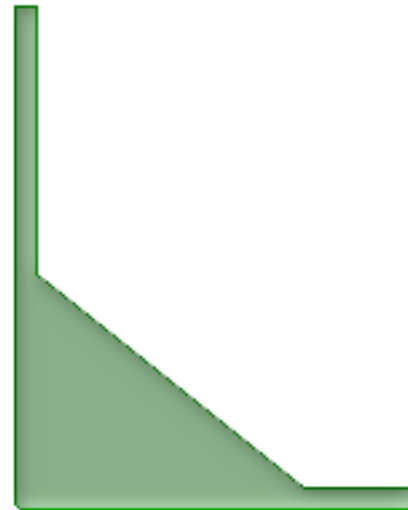
```
SELECT
    ST_DelaunayTriangles(
        ST_Union(ST_GeomFromText ↵
        ('POLYGON((175 150, 20 40, ↵
        50 60, 125 100, ↵
        175 150))'),
        ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText ↵
        ('POINT(110 170)'), 20) ↵
        ),0.001,1)
    As  dtriag;
```



L Shape points overlaid with convex hull

```
-- this produces a table of 42 points  ←
      that form an L shape
SELECT (ST_DumpPoints(ST_GeomFromText(
'MULTIPOINT(14 14,34 14,54 14,74 14,94  ←
      14,114 14,134 14,
150 14,154 14,154 6,134 6,114 6,94 6,74  ←
      6,54 6,34 6,
14 6,10 6,8 6,7 7,6 8,6 10,6 30,6 50,6  ←
      70,6 90,6 110,6 130,
6 150,6 170,6 190,6 194,14 194,14 174,14  ←
      154,14 134,14 114,
14 94,14 74,14 54,14 34,14 14)'))).geom
      INTO TABLE l_shape;

SELECT ST_ConvexHull(ST_Collect(geom))
FROM l_shape;
```



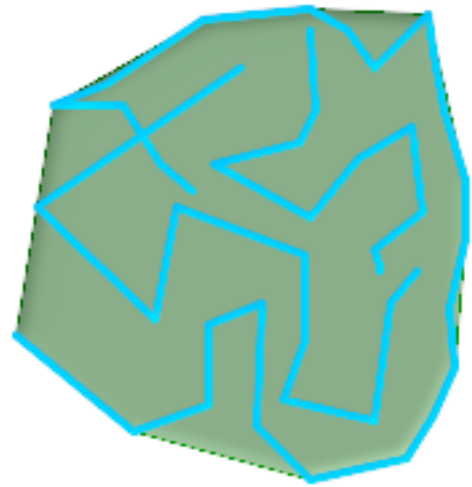
ST_ConcaveHull of L points at target 99% of convex hull

```
SELECT ST_ConcaveHull(ST_Collect(geom),  ←
      0.99)
FROM l_shape;
```

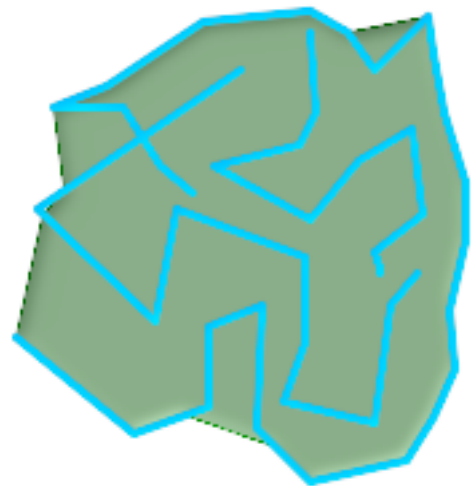


Concave Hull of L points at target 80% convex hull area

```
-- Concave Hull L shape points
-- at target 80% of convexhull
SELECT ST_ConcaveHull(ST_Collect(geom ↵
), 0.80)
FROM l_shape;
```



multilinestring overlaid with Convex hull



*multilinestring with overlaid with Concave hull of
linestrings at 99% target -- first hop*

```
SELECT ST_ConcaveHull(ST_GeomFromText(' ↵
MULTILINESTRING((106 164,30 112,74 70,82
130 62,122 40,156 32,162 76,172 ↵
88),
(132 178,134 148,128 136,96 128,132 ↵
108,150 130,
170 142,174 110,156 96,158 90,158 88),
(22 64,66 28,94 38,94 68,114 76,112 30,
132 10,168 18,178 34,186 52,184 74,190 ↵
100,
190 122,182 148,178 170,176 184,156 ↵
164,146 178,
132 186,92 182,56 158,36 150,62 150,76 ↵
128,88 118))'),0.99)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomCollFromText](#), [ST_ConvexHull](#), [ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology](#), [ST_SnapToGrid](#)

8.14.5 ST_ConvexHull

`ST_ConvexHull` — Computes the convex hull of a geometry.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_ConvexHull(geometry geomA);
```

Descrizione

Computes the convex hull of a geometry. The convex hull is the smallest convex geometry that encloses all geometries in the input.

One can think of the convex hull as the geometry obtained by wrapping an rubber band around a set of geometries. This is different from a concave hull which is analogous to "shrink-wrapping" the geometries. A convex hull is often used to determine an affected area based on a set of point observations.

In the general case the convex hull is a Polygon. The convex hull of two or more collinear points is a two-point LineString. The convex hull of one or more identical points is a Point.

This is not an aggregate function. To compute the convex hull of a set of geometries, use [ST_GeomCollFromText](#) to aggregate them into a geometry collection (e.g. `ST_ConvexHull(ST_Collect(geom))`).

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS



This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#), s2.1.1.3



This method implements the SQL/MM specification, SQL-MM 3: 5.1.16



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

Convex Hull of a MultiLineString and a MultiPoint

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_ConvexHull(
    ST_Collect(
        ST_GeomFromText('MULTILINESTRING((100 190,10 8),(150 10, 20 30))'),
        ST_GeomFromText('MULTIPOINT(50 5, 150 30, 50 10, 10 10)')
    )));
---st_astext---
POLYGON((50 5,10 8,10 10,100 190,150 30,150 10,50 5))
```

Using with `ST_Collect` to compute the convex hulls of geometry sets.

```
SELECT d.disease_type,
       ST_MinimumBoundingCircle(ST_Collect(d.the_geom)) As the_geom
FROM disease_obs As d
GROUP BY d.disease_type;
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomCollFromText](#), [ST_ConcaveHull](#), [ST_MinimumBoundingCircle](#)

8.14.6 ST_DelaunayTriangles

`ST_DelaunayTriangles` — Returns the Delaunay triangulation of the vertices of a geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_DelaunayTriangles**(geometry g1, float tolerance, int4 flags);

Descrizione

Return the **Delaunay triangulation** of the vertices of the input geometry. Output is a `COLLECTION` of polygons (for flags=0) or a `MULTILINESTRING` (for flags=1) or `TIN` (for flags=2). The tolerance, if any, is used to snap input vertices together.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Disponibilità: 2.0

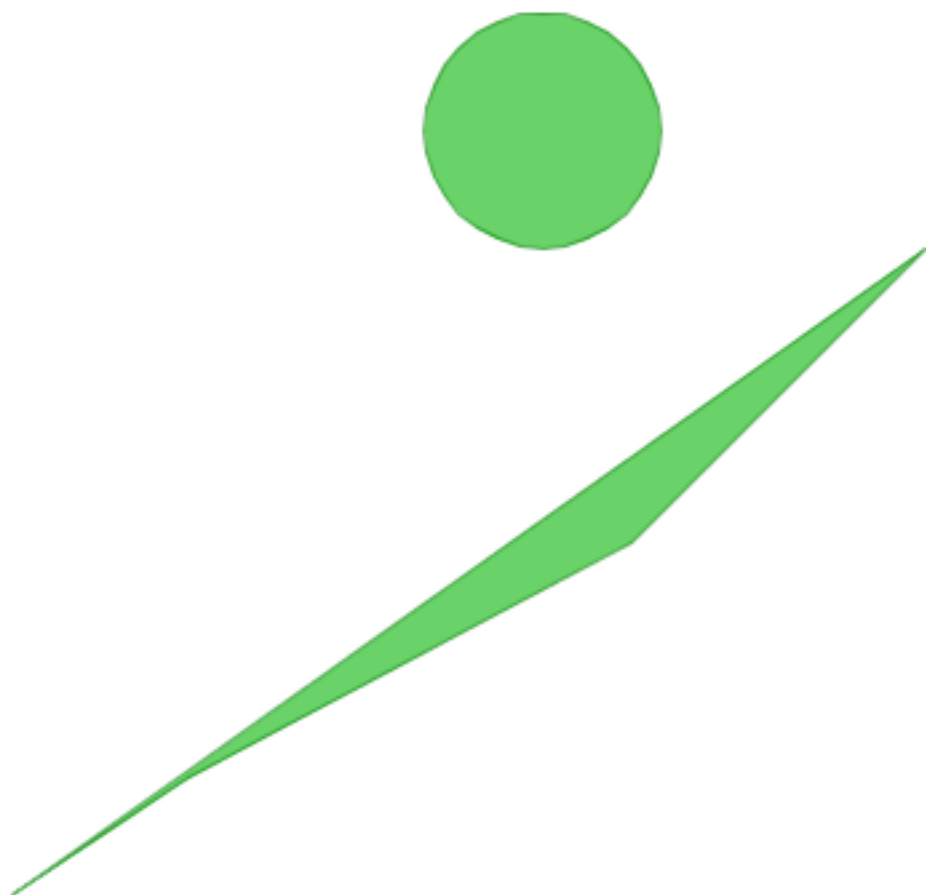


This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



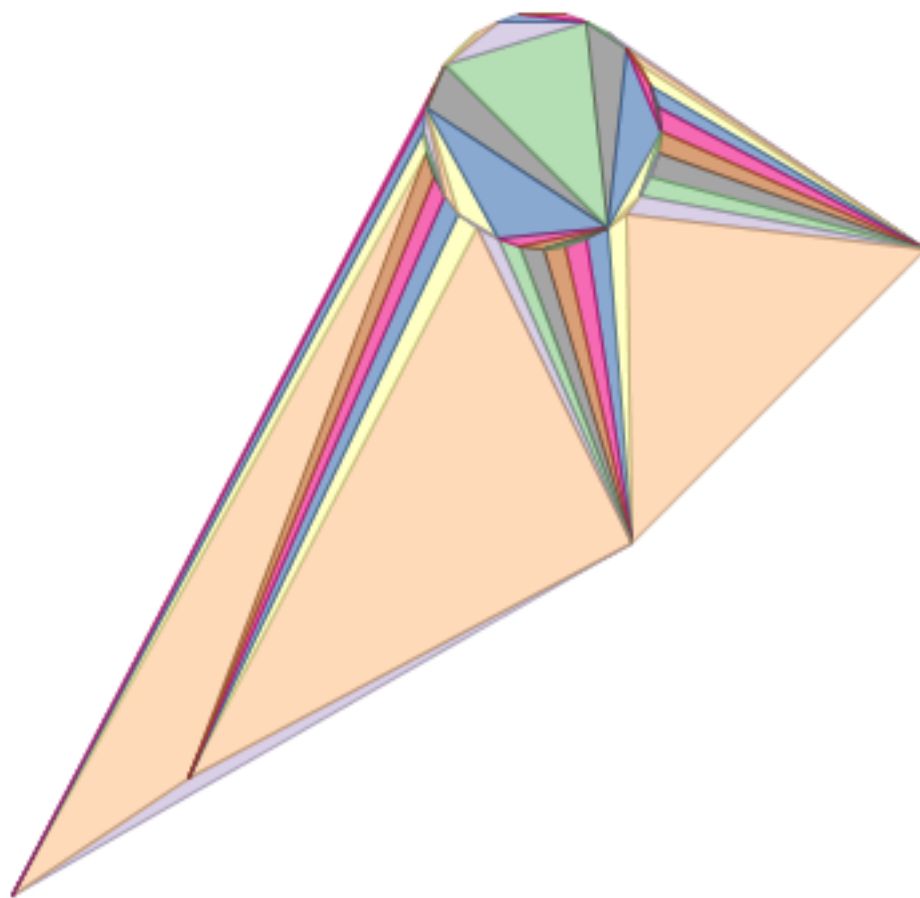
This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

2D Examples



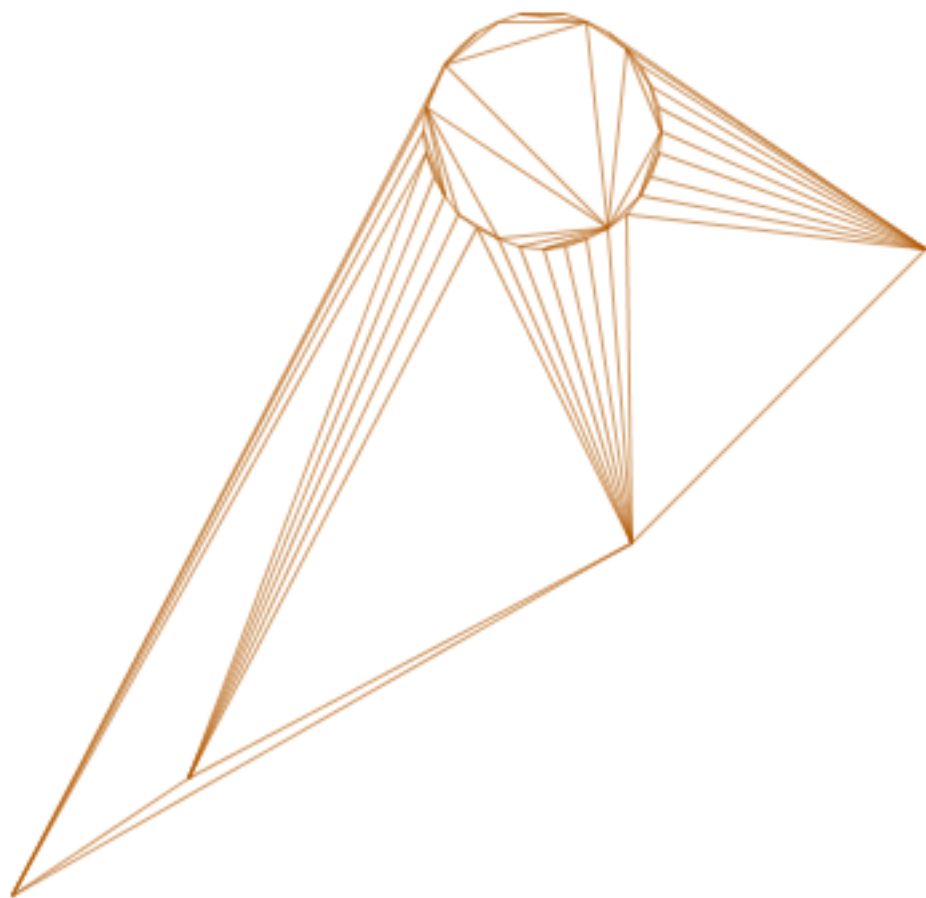
Original polygons

```
--la geometria originale --
ST_Union(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((175 150, 20 40,
                    50 60, 125 100, 175 150))'),
ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(110 170)'), 20)
)
```



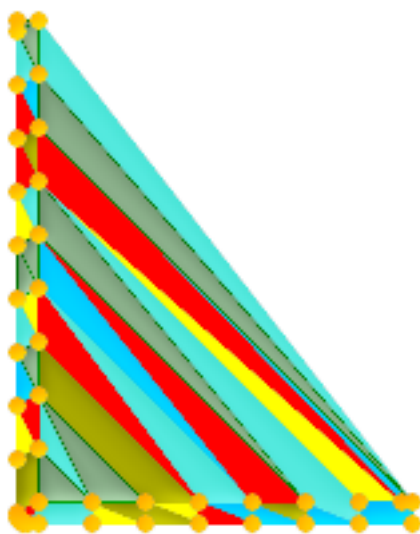
ST_DelaunayTriangles of 2 polygons: delaunay triangle polygons each triangle themed in different color

```
SELECT
  ST_DelaunayTriangles(
    ST_Union(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((175 150, 20 40,
      50 60, 125 100, 175 150))'),
    ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(110 170)'), 20)
  ), 0.001, 1)
  As dtriag;
```



-- delaunay triangles as multilinestring

```
SELECT
  ST_DelaunayTriangles(
    ST_Union(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((175 150, 20 40,
      50 60, 125 100, 175 150))'),
    ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(110 170)'), 20)
    ),0.001,1)
  As dtriag;
```

-- delaunay triangles of 45 points as 55 triangle polygons

```
-- this produces a table of 42 points that form an L shape
SELECT (ST_DumpPoints(ST_GeomFromText(
'MULTIPOINT(14 14,34 14,54 14,74 14,94 14,114 14,134 14,
150 14,154 14,154 6,134 6,114 6,94 6,74 6,54 6,34 6,
14 6,10 6,8 6,7 7,6 8,6 10,6 30,6 50,6 70,6 90,6 110,6 130,
6 150,6 170,6 190,6 194,14 194,14 174,14 154,14 134,14 114,
14 94,14 74,14 54,14 34,14 14)'))).geom
    INTO TABLE l_shape;
-- output as individual polygon triangles
SELECT ST_AsText((ST_Dump(geom)).geom) As wkt
FROM ( SELECT ST_DelaunayTriangles(ST_Collect(geom)) As geom
FROM l_shape) As foo;

---wkt ---
POLYGON((6 194,6 190,14 194,6 194))
POLYGON((14 194,6 190,14 174,14 194))
POLYGON((14 194,14 174,154 14,14 194))
POLYGON((154 14,14 174,14 154,154 14))
POLYGON((154 14,14 154,150 14,154 14))
POLYGON((154 14,150 14,154 6,154 14))
:
:
```

3D Examples

```
-- 3D multipoint --
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_DelaunayTriangles(ST_GeomFromText(
'MULTIPOINT Z(14 14 10,
150 14 100,34 6 25, 20 10 150)')))) As wkt;

-----wkt-----
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION Z (POLYGON Z ((14 14 10,20 10 150,34 6 25,14 14 10))
,POLYGON Z ((14 14 10,34 6 25,150 14 100,14 14 10)))
```

Si veda anche

[ST_ConstrainedDelaunayTriangles](#), [ST_ConcaveHull](#), [ST_MinimumBoundingCircle](#)

8.14.7 ST_FilterByM

ST_FilterByM — Removes vertices based on their M value

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ConcaveHull**(geometry geomA, float target_percent, boolean allow_holes=false);

Descrizione

Filters out vertex points based on their M-value. Returns a geometry with only vertex points that have a M-value larger or equal to the min value and smaller or equal to the max value. If max-value argument is left out only min value is considered. If fourth argument is left out the m-value will not be in the resulting geometry. If resulting geometry have too few vertex points left for its geometry type an empty geometry will be returned. In a geometry collection geometries without enough points will just be left out silently.

This function is mainly intended to be used in conjunction with **ST_SetEffectiveArea**. **ST_EffectiveArea** sets the effective area of a vertex in its m-value. With **ST_FilterByM** it then is possible to get a simplified version of the geometry without any calculations, just by filtering

**Note**

There is a difference in what **ST_SimplifyVW** returns when not enough points meet the criteria compared to **ST_FilterByM**. **ST_SimplifyVW** returns the geometry with enough points while **ST_FilterByM** returns an empty geometry

**Note**

Note that the returned geometry might be invalid

**Note**

This function returns all dimensions, including the Z and M values

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

A linestring is filtered

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_FilterByM(geom,30)) simplified
FROM (SELECT ST_SetEffectiveArea('LINESTRING(5 2, 3 8, 6 20, 7 25, 10 10)')::geometry) geom ←
) As foo;
-result
      simplified
-----
LINESTRING(5 2,7 25,10 10)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_SetEffectiveArea](#), [ST_Dump](#)

8.14.8 ST_RemoveRepeatedPoints

ST_RemoveRepeatedPoints — Generates random points contained in a Polygon or MultiPolygon.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_CurveToLine(geometry curveGeom);  
geometry ST_CurveToLine(geometry curveGeom, integer segments_per_qtr_circle);
```

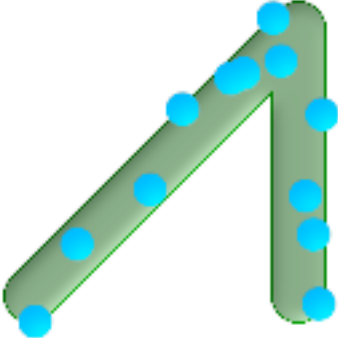
Descrizione

ST_GeneratePoints generates a given number of pseudo-random points which lie within the input area. The optional *seed* is used to regenerate a deterministic sequence of points, and must be greater than zero.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 3.0.0, added seed parameter

Esempi

 <i>Original Polygon</i>	 <i>Generated 12 Points overlaid on top of original polygon using a random seed value 1996</i> <pre>SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(50 50,150 150,150 50)'), 10, 'endcap=round join=round');</pre>

8.14.9 ST_GeometricMedian

ST_GeometricMedian — Returns the geometric median of a MultiPoint.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ConcaveHull**(geometry geomA, float target_percent, boolean allow_holes=false);

Descrizione

Computes the approximate geometric median of a MultiPoint geometry using the Weiszfeld algorithm. The geometric median is the point minimizing the sum of distances to the input points. It provides a centrality measure that is less sensitive to outlier points than the centroid (center of mass).

The algorithm iterates until the distance change between successive iterations is less than the supplied `tolerance` parameter. If this condition has not been met after `max_iterations` iterations, the function produces an error and exits, unless `fail_if_not_converged` is set to `false` (the default).

If a `tolerance` argument is not provided, the tolerance value is calculated based on the extent of the input geometry.

If present, the input point M values are interpreted as their relative weights.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 2.5.0 Added support for M as weight of points.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports M coordinates.

Esempi



Comparison of the centroid (turquoise point) and geometric median (red point) of a four-point MultiPoint (yellow points).

```
WITH test AS (
SELECT 'MULTIPOINT((0 0), (1 1), (2 2), (200 200))'::geometry geom)
SELECT
  ST_AsText(ST_Centroid(geom)) centroid,
  ST_AsText(ST_GeometricMedian(geom)) median
FROM test;
```

centroid	median
POINT(50.75 50.75)	POINT(1.9761550281255 1.9761550281255)
(1 row)	

Si veda anche

ST_Centroid

8.14.10 ST_LineToCurve

ST_LineToCurve — Return the lines formed by sewing together a MultiLineString.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Node**(geometry geom);

Descrizione

Returns a LineString or MultiLineString formed by joining together the constituent line work of a MultiLineString. Lines are joined at their endpoints at 2-way intersections. Lines are not joined across intersections of 3-way or greater degree.



Note
Only use with MultiLineString/LineStrings. If you pass a Polygon or GeometryCollection into this function, it returns an empty GeometryCollection

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Disponibilità: 1.5.0



Warning
This function will strip the M dimension.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_LineMerge(
'MULTILINESTRING((-29 -27,-30 -29.7,-36 -31,-45 -33), (-45 -33,-46 -32)) '
));
st_astext
-----
LINESTRING(-29 -27,-30 -29.7,-36 -31,-45 -33,-46 -32)
```

If merging is not possible due to non-touching lines, the original MultiLineString is returned.

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_LineMerge(
'MULTILINESTRING((-29 -27,-30 -29.7,-36 -31,-45 -33), (-45.2 -33.2,-46 -32)) '
));
st_astext
-----
MULTILINESTRING((-45.2 -33.2,-46 -32), (-29 -27,-30 -29.7,-36 -31,-45 -33))
```

Example showing Z-dimension handling.

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_LineMerge(
    'MULTILINESTRING((-29 -27 11,-30 -29.7 10,-36 -31 5,-45 -33 6), (-29 -27 12,-30 -29.7 5), (-45 -33 1,-46 -32 11))'
));
st_astext
-----
LINESTRING Z (-30 -29.7 5,-29 -27 11,-30 -29.7 10,-36 -31 5,-45 -33 1,-46 -32 11)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Segmentize](#), [ST_Union](#)

8.14.11 ST_MinimumBoundingCircle

ST_MinimumBoundingCircle — Computes the largest circle that is fully contained within a geometry.

Synopsis

geometry_dump[]ST_DumpPoints(geometry geom);

Descrizione

Finds the largest circle that is fully contained within a geometry. Returns a record with the center point of the circle, a point on the geometry that is nearest to the center, and the radius of the circle.

For polygonal inputs, the circle is inscribed within the external ring, using the internal rings as boundaries. For linear and point inputs, the circle is inscribed within the convex hull of the input, using the input as further boundaries.

Availability: 3.1.0 - requires GEOS >= 3.9.0.

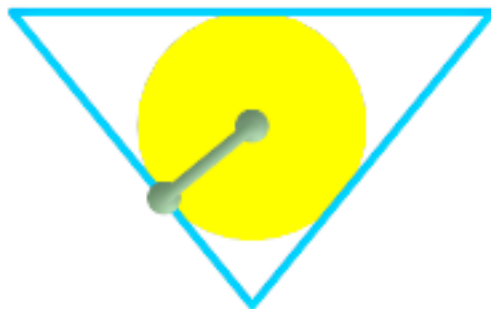
Si veda anche

[ST_MinimumBoundingCircle](#)

Esempi

```
SELECT radius, ST_AsText(center) AS center, ST_AsText(nearest) AS nearest
FROM ST_MaximumInscribedCircle('POLYGON ((50 50, 150 50, 150 150, 50 150, 50 50))')

radius | center | nearest
-----+-----+-----
50 | POINT(100 100) | POINT(100 50)
```



Maximum inscribed circle of a triangle polygon. Center, nearest point, and radius are returned.



Maximum inscribed circle of a multi-linestring. Center, nearest point, and radius are returned.

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomCollFromText](#), [ST_Union](#)

8.14.12 ST_MinimumBoundingCircle

`ST_MinimumBoundingCircle` — Returns the smallest circle polygon that contains a geometry.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_MinimumBoundingCircle(geometry geomA, integer num_segs_per_qt_circ=48);
```

Descrizione

Returns the smallest circle polygon that contains a geometry.

**Note**

The circle is approximated by a polygon with a default of 48 segments per quarter circle. Because the polygon is an approximation of the minimum bounding circle, some points in the input geometry may not be contained within the polygon. The approximation can be improved by increasing the number of segments, with little performance penalty. For applications where a polygonal approximation is not suitable, `ST_MinimumBoundingRadius` may be used.

It is often used with MULTI and Geometry Collections. Although it is not an aggregate - you can use it in conjunction with `ST_Collect` to get the minimum bounding circle of a set of geometries. `ST_MinimumBoundingCircle(ST_Collect(somepointfield))`.

The ratio of the area of a polygon divided by the area of its Minimum Bounding Circle is often referred to as the Roeck test.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Disponibilità: 1.5.0

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomCollFromText](#), [ST_Union](#)

Esempi

```
SELECT d.disease_type,
       ST_MinimumBoundingCircle(ST_Collect(d.the_geom)) As the_geom
FROM disease_obs As d
GROUP BY d.disease_type;
```



Minimum bounding circle of a point and linestring. Using 8 segs to approximate a quarter circle

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_MinimumBoundingCircle(
    ST_Collect(
        ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(55 75,125 150)'),
        ST_Point(20, 80)), 8
    )) As wktmbc;

wktmbc
-----
```



```
POLYGON((135.59714732062 115,134.384753327498 102.690357210921,130.79416296937 ↵
  90.8537670908995,124.963360620072 79.9451031602111,117.116420743937 ↵
  70.3835792560632,107.554896839789 62.5366393799277,96.6462329091006 ↵
  56.70583703063,84.8096427890789 53.115246672502,72.5000000000001 ↵
  51.9028526793802,60.1903572109213 53.1152466725019,48.3537670908996 ↵
  56.7058370306299,37.4451031602112 62.5366393799276,27.8835792560632 ↵
  70.383579256063,20.0366393799278 79.9451031602109,14.20583703063 ↵
  90.8537670908993,10.615246672502 102.690357210921,9.40285267938019 115,10.6152466725019 ↵
  127.309642789079,14.2058370306299 139.1462329091,20.0366393799275 ↵
  150.054896839789,27.883579256063 159.616420743937,
  37.4451031602108 167.463360620072,48.3537670908992 173.29416296937,60.190357210921 ↵
  176.884753327498,
  72.4999999999998 178.09714732062,84.8096427890786 176.884753327498,96.6462329091003 ↵
  173.29416296937,107.554896839789 167.463360620072,
  117.116420743937 159.616420743937,124.963360620072 150.054896839789,130.79416296937 ↵
  139.146232909101,134.384753327498 127.309642789079,135.59714732062 115))
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomCollFromText](#), [ST_Union](#)

8.14.13 ST_MinimumBoundingCircle

`ST_MinimumBoundingCircle` — Returns the center point and radius of the smallest circle that contains a geometry.

Synopsis

`geometry_dump[]ST_DumpPoints(geometry geom);`

Descrizione

Returns a record containing the center point and radius of the smallest circle that contains a geometry.
Use in conjunction with [ST_GeomCollFromText](#) to get the minimum bounding circle of a set of geometries.
Disponibilità: 2.0

Si veda anche

[ST_GeomCollFromText](#), [ST_Union](#)

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(center), radius FROM ST_MinimumBoundingRadius('POLYGON((26426 65078,26531 ↵
  65242,26075 65136,26096 65427,26426 65078))');

```

st_astext	radius
POINT(26284.8418027133 65267.1145090825)	247.436045591407

8.14.14 ST_OrientedEnvelope

`ST_OrientedEnvelope` — Returns a minimum-area rectangle containing a geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Node**(geometry geom);

Descrizione

Returns the minimum-area rotated rectangle enclosing a geometry. Note that more than one such rectangle may exist. May return a Point or LineString in the case of degenerate inputs.

Disponibilità: 2.0

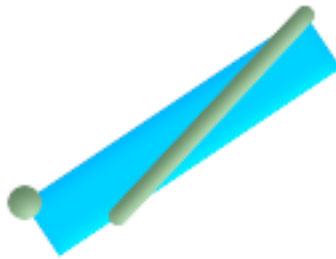
Si veda anche

[ST_Envelope](#) [ST_MinimumBoundingCircle](#)

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_OrientedEnvelope('MULTIPOINT ((0 0), (-1 -1), (3 2))'));

      st_astext
      -----
POLYGON((3 2,2.88 2.16,-1.12 -0.84,-1 -1,3 2))
```



Oriented envelope of a point and linestring.

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_OrientedEnvelope(
  ST_Collect(
    ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(55 75,125 150)'),
    ST_Point(20, 80))
  )) As wktenv;

wktenv
-----
POLYGON((19.9999999999997 79.9999999999999,33.0769230769229 ↵
  60.3846153846152,138.076923076924 130.384615384616,125.000000000001 ↵
  150.000000000001,19.9999999999997 79.9999999999999))
```

8.14.15 ST_OffsetCurve

ST_OffsetCurve — Returns an offset line at a given distance and side from an input line.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_OffsetCurve**(geometry line, float signed_distance, text style_parameters=’');

Descrizione

Return an offset line at a given distance and side from an input line. All points of the returned geometries are not further than the given distance from the input geometry. Useful for computing parallel lines about a center line.

For positive distance the offset is on the left side of the input line and retains the same direction. For a negative distance it is on the right side and in the opposite direction.

Units of distance are measured in units of the spatial reference system.

Note that output may be a MULTILINESTRING or EMPTY for some jigsaw-shaped input geometries.

The optional third parameter allows specifying a list of blank-separated key=value pairs to tweak operations as follows:

- ‘quad_segs=#’ : number of segments used to approximate a quarter circle (defaults to 8).
- ‘join=round|mitre|bevel’ : join style (defaults to "round"). ‘miter’ is also accepted as a synonym for ‘mitre’.
- ‘mitre_limit=#.#’ : mitre ratio limit (only affects mitred join style). ‘miter_limit’ is also accepted as a synonym for ‘mitre_limit’.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 2.5 - added support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION and MULTILINESTRING



Note

This function ignores the Z dimension. It always gives a 2D result even when used on a 3D geometry.

Esempi

Compute an open buffer around roads

```
SELECT ST_Union(
  ST_OffsetCurve(f.the_geom, f.width/2, 'quad_segs=4 join=round'),
  ST_OffsetCurve(f.the_geom, -f.width/2, 'quad_segs=4 join=round')
) as track
FROM someroadstable;
```



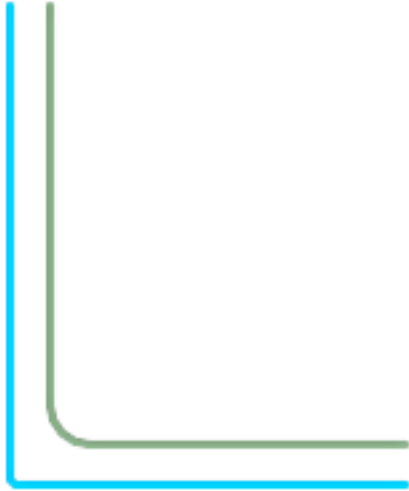
15, 'quad_segs=4 join=round' original line and its offset 15 units.

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_OffsetCurve(↵
    ST_GeomFromText(↵
'LINESTRING(164 16,144 16,124 16,104 ↵
    16,84 16,64 16,↵
        44 16,24 16,20 16,18 16,17 17,↵
        16 18,16 20,16 40,16 60,16 80,16 ↵
    100,↵
        16 120,16 140,16 160,16 180,16 ↵
    195)'),↵
    15, 'quad_segs=4 join=round'));↵
--output --↵
LINESTRING(164 1,18 1,12.2597485145237 ↵
    2.1418070123307,↵
    7.39339828220179 ↵
    5.39339828220179,↵
    5.39339828220179 ↵
    7.39339828220179,↵
    2.14180701233067 ↵
    12.2597485145237,1 18,1 195)
```



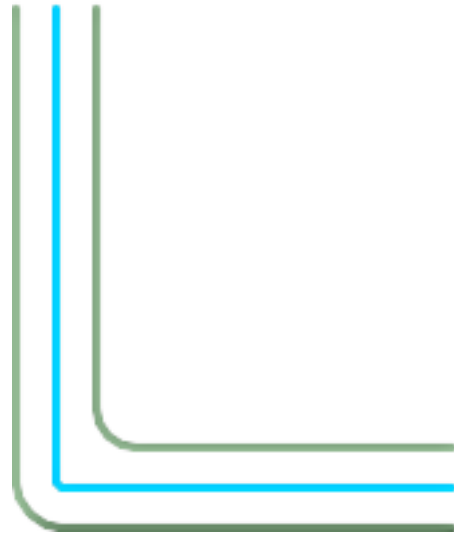
-15, 'quad_segs=4 join=round' original line and its offset -15 units

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_OffsetCurve(geom,↵
    -15, 'quad_segs=4 join=round')) ↵
As notsocurvy↵
FROM ST_GeomFromText(↵
'LINESTRING(164 16,144 16,124 16,104 ↵
    16,84 16,64 16,↵
        44 16,24 16,20 16,18 16,17 17,↵
        16 18,16 20,16 40,16 60,16 80,16 ↵
    100,↵
        16 120,16 140,16 160,16 180,16 ↵
    195)'),↵
As geom;↵
-- notsocurvy --↵
LINESTRING(31 195,31 31,164 31)
```



double-offset to get more curvy, note the first reverses direction, so $-30 + 15 = -15$

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_OffsetCurve(↵
  ST_OffsetCurve(geom,↵
    -30, 'quad_segs=4 join=round'),↵
    -15, 'quad_segs=4 join=round')) As morecurvy
FROM ST_GeomFromText(
'LINESTRING(164 16,144 16,124 16,104 ↵
  16,84 16,64 16,↵
    44 16,24 16,20 16,18 16,17 17,↵
    16 18,16 20,16 40,16 60,16 80,16 ↵
    100,↵
    16 120,16 140,16 160,16 180,16 ↵
    195)') As geom;
-- morecurvy --
LINESTRING(164 31,46 31,40.2597485145236 ↵
  32.1418070123307,↵
  35.3933982822018 35.3933982822018,↵
  32.1418070123307 40.2597485145237,31 ↵
  46,31 195)
```



double-offset to get more curvy,combined with regular offset 15 to get parallel lines. Overlaid with original.

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Collect(↵
  ST_OffsetCurve(geom, 15, '↵
    quad_segs=4 join=round'),↵
  ST_OffsetCurve(ST_OffsetCurve(↵
    geom,↵
    -30, 'quad_segs=4 join=round'),↵
    -15, 'quad_segs=4 join=round')↵
  ) As parallel_curves
FROM ST_GeomFromText(
'LINESTRING(164 16,144 16,124 16,104 ↵
  16,84 16,64 16,↵
    44 16,24 16,20 16,18 16,17 17,↵
    16 18,16 20,16 40,16 60,16 80,16 ↵
    100,↵
    16 120,16 140,16 160,16 180,16 ↵
    195)') As geom;
-- parallel curves --
MULTILINESTRING((164 1,18 ↵
  1,12.2597485145237 2.1418070123307,↵
  7.39339828220179 ↵
    5.39339828220179,5.39339828220179 7.39339828220179,↵
  2.14180701233067 12.2597485145237,1 18,1 ↵
    195),↵
  (164 31,46 31,40.2597485145236 ↵
    32.1418070123307,35.3933982822018 35.3933982822018,↵
  32.1418070123307 40.2597485145237,31 ↵
    46,31 195))
```

 <i>15, 'quad_segs=4 join=bevel' shown with original line</i> <pre> SELECT ST_AsText(ST_OffsetCurve(↵ ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(164 16,144 16,124 16,104 ↵ 16,84 16,64 16, 44 16,24 16,20 16,18 16,17 17, 16 18,16 20,16 40,16 60,16 80,16 ↵ 100, 16 120,16 140,16 160,16 180,16 ↵ 195)'), 15, 'quad_segs=4 join=↵ bevel')); -- output -- LINESTRING(164 1,18 1,7.39339828220179 ↵ 5.39339828220179, 5.39339828220179 ↵ 7.39339828220179,1 18,1 195) </pre>	 <i>15,-15 collected, join=mitre mitre_limit=2.1</i> <pre> SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Collect(ST_OffsetCurve(geom, 15, '↵ quad_segs=4 join=mitre mitre_limit=2.2'), ST_OffsetCurve(geom, -15, '↵ quad_segs=4 join=mitre mitre_limit=2.2'))) FROM ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(164 16,144 16,124 16,104 ↵ 16,84 16,64 16, 44 16,24 16,20 16,18 16,17 17, 16 18,16 20,16 40,16 60,16 80,16 ↵ 100, 16 120,16 140,16 160,16 180,16 ↵ 195)'), As geom; -- output -- MULTILINESTRING((164 1,11.7867965644036 ↵ 1,1 11.7867965644036,1 195), (31 195,31 31,164 31)) </pre>

Si veda anche

[ST_Buffer](#)

8.14.16 ST_PointOnSurface

ST_PointOnSurface — Computes a point guaranteed to lie in a polygon, or on a geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Node**(geometry geom);

Descrizione

Returns a `POINT` which is guaranteed to lie in the interior of a surface (`POLYGON`, `MULTIPOLYGON`, and `CURVED POLYGON`). In PostGIS this function also works on line and point geometries.

- ✔ This method implements the [OGC Simple Features Implementation Specification for SQL 1.1](#). s2.1.1.3
- ✔ This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.1.5, 9.5.6. The specifications define ST_PointOnSurface for surface geometries only. PostGIS extends the function to support all common geometry types. Other databases (Oracle, DB2, ArcSDE) seem to support this function only for surfaces. SQL Server 2008 supports all common geometry types.
- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_PointOnSurface('POINT(0 5)::geometry'));
st_astext
-----
POINT(0 5)

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_PointOnSurface('LINESTRING(0 5, 0 10)::geometry'));
st_astext
-----
POINT(0 5)

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_PointOnSurface('POLYGON((0 0, 0 5, 5 5, 5 0, 0 0))::geometry'));
st_astext
-----
POINT(2.5 2.5)

SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_PointOnSurface(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(0 5 1, 0 0 1, 0 10 2)')));
st_asewkt
-----
POINT(0 0 1)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Centroid](#), [ST_Union](#)

8.14.17 ST_Polygonize

ST_Polygonize — Computes a collection of polygons formed from the linework of a set of geometries.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_Polygonize(geometry set geomfield);
geometry ST_Polygonize(geometry[] geom_array);
```

Descrizione

Creates a GeometryCollection containing the polygons formed by the constituent linework of a set of geometries. Input linework must be correctly noded for this function to work properly.



Note

To ensure input is fully noded use [ST_Node](#) on the input geometry before polygonizing.

**Note**

GeometryCollections are often difficult to deal with with third party tools. Use **ST_Dump** to convert the polygonize result into separate polygons.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Disponibilità: 1.5.0

Examples: Polygonizing single linestrings

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Polygonize(geom_4269)) As geomtextrep
FROM (SELECT geom_4269 FROM ma.suffolk_edges ORDER BY tlid LIMIT 45) As foo;
```

geomtextrep

```
-----
SRID=4269;GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POLYGON((-71.040878 42.285678,-71.040943 42.2856,-71.04096 42.285752,-71.040878 42.285678)),
POLYGON((-71.17166 42.353675,-71.172026 42.354044,-71.17239 42.354358,-71.171794 42.354971,-71.170511 42.354855,
-71.17112 42.354238,-71.17166 42.353675)))
(1 row)
```

--Use ST_Dump to dump out the polygonize geoms into individual polygons

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT((ST_Dump(foofoo.polycoll)).geom) As geomtextrep
FROM (SELECT ST_Polygonize(geom_4269) As polycoll
      FROM (SELECT geom_4269 FROM ma.suffolk_edges
            ORDER BY tlid LIMIT 45) As foo) As foofoo;
```

geomtextrep

```
-----
SRID=4269;POLYGON((-71.040878 42.285678,-71.040943 42.2856,-71.04096 42.285752,-71.040878 42.285678))
SRID=4269;POLYGON((-71.17166 42.353675,-71.172026 42.354044,-71.17239 42.354358,-71.171794 42.354971,-71.170511 42.354855,-71.17112 42.354238,-71.17166 42.353675))
(2 rows)
```

Si veda anche

ST_Node, **ST_Dump**

8.14.18 ST_ReducePrecision

ST_ReducePrecision — Returns a valid geometry with points rounded to a grid tolerance.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Simplify**(geometry geomA, float tolerance);

Descrizione

Returns a valid geometry with all points rounded to the provided grid tolerance, and features below the tolerance removed.

Unlike **ST_SnapToGrid** the returned geometry will be valid, with no ring self-intersections or collapsed components.

Precision reduction can be used to:

- match coordinate precision to the data accuracy
- reduce the number of coordinates needed to represent a geometry
- ensure valid geometry output to formats which use lower precision (e.g. text formats such as WKT, GeoJSON or KML when the number of output decimal places is limited).
- export valid geometry to systems which use lower or limited precision (e.g. SDE, Oracle tolerance value)

Availability: 3.1.0 - requires GEOS >= 3.9.0.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_ReducePrecision('POINT(1.412 19.323)', 0.1));
      st_astext
-----
POINT(1.4 19.3)

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_ReducePrecision('POINT(1.412 19.323)', 1.0));
      st_astext
-----
POINT(1 19)

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_ReducePrecision('POINT(1.412 19.323)', 10));
      st_astext
-----
POINT(0 20)
```

Precision reduction can reduce number of vertices

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_ReducePrecision('LINESTRING (10 10, 19.6 30.1, 20 30, 20.3 30, 40 40)', ↵
      1));
      st_astext
-----
LINESTRING (10 10, 20 30, 40 40)
```

Precision reduction splits polygons if needed to ensure validity

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_ReducePrecision('POLYGON ((10 10, 60 60.1, 70 30, 40 40, 50 10, 10 10)) ↵
      ', 10));
      st_astext
-----
MULTIPOLYGON (((60 60, 70 30, 40 40, 60 60)), ((40 40, 50 10, 10 10, 40 40)))
```

Si veda anche

[ST_SnapToGrid](#), [ST_Intersection](#), [ST_Union](#)

8.14.19 ST_SharedPaths

ST_SharedPaths — Returns a collection containing paths shared by the two input linestrings/multilinestrings.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_SharedPaths**(geometry lineal1, geometry lineal2);

Descrizione

Returns a collection containing paths shared by the two input geometries. Those going in the same direction are in the first element of the collection, those going in the opposite direction are in the second element. The paths themselves are given in the direction of the first geometry.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Disponibilità: 2.0

Examples: Finding shared paths

A multilinestring and a linestring



The shared path of multilinestring and linestring overlaid with original geometries.

```
SELECT ST_AsText(
  ST_SharedPaths(
    ST_GeomFromText('MULTILINESTRING((26 125,26 200,126 200,126 125,26 125),
      (51 150,101 150,76 175,51 150))'),
    ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(151 100,126 156.25,126 125,90 161, 76 175)')
  ) As wkt

-----
wkt
-----
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(MULTILINESTRING((126 156.25,126 125),
(101 150,90 161),(90 161,76 175)),MULTILINESTRING EMPTY)
```

```
SELECT ST_AsText(
  ST_SharedPaths(
    ST_GeomFromText('MULTILINESTRING((26 125,26 200,126 200,126 125,26 125),
      (51 150,101 150,76 175,51 150))'),
    ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(151 100,126 156.25,126 125,90 161, 76 175)')
  ) As wkt

-----
wkt
-----
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(MULTILINESTRING((126 156.25,126 125),
(101 150,90 161),(90 161,76 175)),MULTILINESTRING EMPTY)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Dump](#), [ST_GeometryN](#), [ST_NumGeometries](#)

8.14.20 ST_Simplify

ST_Simplify — Returns a simplified version of a geometry, using the Douglas-Peucker algorithm.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ConcaveHull**(geometry geomA, float target_percent, boolean allow_holes=false);

Descrizione

Returns a "simplified" version of the given geometry using the Douglas-Peucker algorithm. Will actually do something only with (multi)lines and (multi)polygons but you can safely call it with any kind of geometry. Since simplification occurs on a object-by-object basis you can also feed a GeometryCollection to this function.

The "preserve collapsed" flag will retain objects that would otherwise be too small given the tolerance. For example, a 1m long line simplified with a 10m tolerance. If the preserve flag is given, the line will not disappear. This flag is useful for rendering engines, to avoid having large numbers of very small objects disappear from a map leaving surprising gaps.



Note
Note that returned geometry might lose its simplicity (see [ST_IsSimple](#))



Note
Note topology may not be preserved and may result in invalid geometries. Use (see [ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology](#)) to preserve topology.

Availability: 1.2.2

Esempi

A circle simplified too much becomes a triangle, medium an octagon,

```
SELECT ST_Npoints(the_geom) As np_before, ST_NPoints(ST_Simplify(the_geom,0.1)) As ↵
      np01_notbadcircle, ST_NPoints(ST_Simplify(the_geom,0.5)) As np05_notquitecircle,
ST_NPoints(ST_Simplify(the_geom,1)) As np1_octagon, ST_NPoints(ST_Simplify(the_geom,10)) As ↵
      np10_triangle,
(ST_Simplify(the_geom,100) is null) As np100_geometrygoesaway
FROM (SELECT ST_Buffer('POINT(1 3)', 10,12) As the_geom) As foo;
-result
np_before | np01_notbadcircle | np05_notquitecircle | np1_octagon | np10_triangle | ↵
np100_geometrygoesaway
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
          | 49 |              33 |              17 |              9 |              4 | ↵
          | t |              |              |              |              |              | ↵
```

Si veda anche

[ST_IsSimple](#), [ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology](#), [Topology](#) [ST_Simplify](#)

8.14.21 ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology

[ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology](#) — Returns a simplified and valid version of a geometry, using the Douglas-Peucker algorithm.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology**(geometry geomA, float tolerance);

Descrizione

Returns a "simplified" version of the given geometry using the Douglas-Peucker algorithm. Will avoid creating derived geometries (polygons in particular) that are invalid. Will actually do something only with (multi)lines and (multi)polygons but you can safely call it with any kind of geometry. Since simplification occurs on a object-by-object basis you can also feed a GeometryCollection to this function.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Availability: 1.3.3

Esempi

Same example as Simplify, but we see Preserve Topology prevents oversimplification. The circle can at most become a square.

```
SELECT ST_Npoints(the_geom) As np_before, ST_NPoints(ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology(the_geom ↵
,0.1)) As np01_notbadcircle, ST_NPoints(ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology(the_geom,0.5)) As ↵
np05_notquitecircle,
ST_NPoints(ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology(the_geom,1)) As np1_octagon, ST_NPoints( ↵
ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology(the_geom,10)) As np10_square,
ST_NPoints(ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology(the_geom,100)) As np100_stillsquare
FROM (SELECT ST_Buffer('POINT(1 3)', 10,12) As the_geom) As foo;

--result--
np_before | np01_notbadcircle | np05_notquitecircle | np1_octagon | np10_square | ↵
np100_stillsquare
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
          49 |          33 |          17 |          9 |          5 ↵
          |          5 |          |          |          | ↵
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Simplify](#)

8.14.22 ST_SimplifyVW

ST_SimplifyVW — Returns a simplified version of a geometry, using the Visvalingam-Whyatt algorithm

Synopsis

geometry **ST_SimplifyVW**(geometry geomA, float tolerance);

Descrizione

Returns a "simplified" version of the given geometry using the Visvalingam-Whyatt algorithm. Will actually do something only with (multi)lines and (multi)polygons but you can safely call it with any kind of geometry. Since simplification occurs on a object-by-object basis you can also feed a GeometryCollection to this function.

**Note**

Note that returned geometry might lose its simplicity (see [ST_IsSimple](#))

**Note**

Note topology may not be preserved and may result in invalid geometries. Use (see [ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology](#)) to preserve topology.

**Note**

This function handles 3D and the third dimension will affect the result.

Availability: 2.2.0

Esempi

A LineString is simplified with a minimum area threshold of 30.

```
select ST_AsText(ST_SimplifyVW(geom,30)) simplified
FROM (SELECT 'LINESTRING(5 2, 3 8, 6 20, 7 25, 10 10)::geometry geom) As foo;
-result
simplified
-----
LINESTRING(5 2,7 25,10 10)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_SetEffectiveArea](#), [ST_Simplify](#), [ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology](#), [Topology](#) [ST_Simplify](#)

8.14.23 ST_ChaikinSmoothing

ST_ChaikinSmoothing — Returns a smoothed version of a geometry, using the Chaikin algorithm

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ConcaveHull**(geometry geomA, float target_percent, boolean allow_holes=false);

Descrizione

Returns a "smoothed" version of the given geometry using the Chaikin algorithm. See [Chaikins-Algorithm](#) for an explanation of the process. For each iteration the number of vertex points will double. The function puts new vertex points at 1/4 of the line before and after each point and removes the original point. To reduce the number of points use one of the simplification functions on the result. The new points gets interpolated values for all included dimensions, also z and m.

Second argument, number of iterations is limited to max 5 iterations

Note third argument is only valid for polygons, and will be ignored for linestrings

This function handles 3D and the third dimension will affect the result.



Note

Note that returned geometry will get more points than the original. To reduce the number of points again use one of the simplification functions on the result. (see [ST_Simplify](#) and [ST_SimplifyVW](#))

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

A triangle is smoothed

[illegible]

Si veda anche

ST_Simplify, ST_Dump

8.14.24 ST SetEffectiveArea

ST_SetEffectiveArea — Sets the effective area for each vertex, using the Visvalingam-Whyatt algorithm.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_OffsetCurve(geometry line, float signed_distance, text style_parameters=');
```

Descrizione

Sets the effective area for each vertex, using the Visvalingam-Whyatt algorithm. The effective area is stored as the M-value of the vertex. If the optional "threshold" parameter is used, a simplified geometry will be returned, containing only vertices with an effective area greater than or equal to the threshold value.

This function can be used for server-side simplification when a threshold is specified. Another option is to use a threshold value of zero. In this case, the full geometry will be returned with effective areas as M-values, which can be used by the client to simplify very quickly.

Will actually do something only with (multi)lines and (multi)polygons but you can safely call it with any kind of geometry. Since simplification occurs on a object-by-object basis you can also feed a GeometryCollection to this function.



Note

Note that returned geometry might lose its simplicity (see [ST_IsSimple](#))



Note

Note topology may not be preserved and may result in invalid geometries. Use (see [ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology](#)) to preserve topology.

**Note**

The output geometry will lose all previous information in the M-values

**Note**

This function handles 3D and the third dimension will affect the effective area

Availability: 2.2.0

Esempi

Calculating the effective area of a LineString. Because we use a threshold value of zero, all vertices in the input geometry are returned.

```
select ST_AsText(ST_SetEffectiveArea(geom)) all_pts, ST_AsText(ST_SetEffectiveArea(geom,30) ↔
) thrshld_30
FROM (SELECT 'LINESTRING(5 2, 3 8, 6 20, 7 25, 10 10)::geometry geom) As foo;
-result
all_pts | thrshld_30
-----+-----+
LINESTRING M (5 2 3.40282346638529e+38,3 8 29,6 20 1.5,7 25 49.5,10 10 3.40282346638529e ↔
+38) | LINESTRING M (5 2 3.40282346638529e+38,7 25 49.5,10 10 3.40282346638529e+38)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_SimplifyVW](#)

8.14.25 ST_CurveToLine

ST_CurveToLine — Returns the boundaries of the Voronoi diagram of the vertices of a geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_OffsetCurve**(geometry line, float signed_distance, text style_parameters=’');

Descrizione

ST_VoronoiLines computes a two-dimensional **Voronoi diagram** from the vertices of the supplied geometry and returns the boundaries between cells in that diagram as a MultiLineString. Returns null if input geometry is null. Returns an empty geometry collection if the input geometry contains only one vertex. Returns an empty geometry collection if the extend_to envelope has zero area.

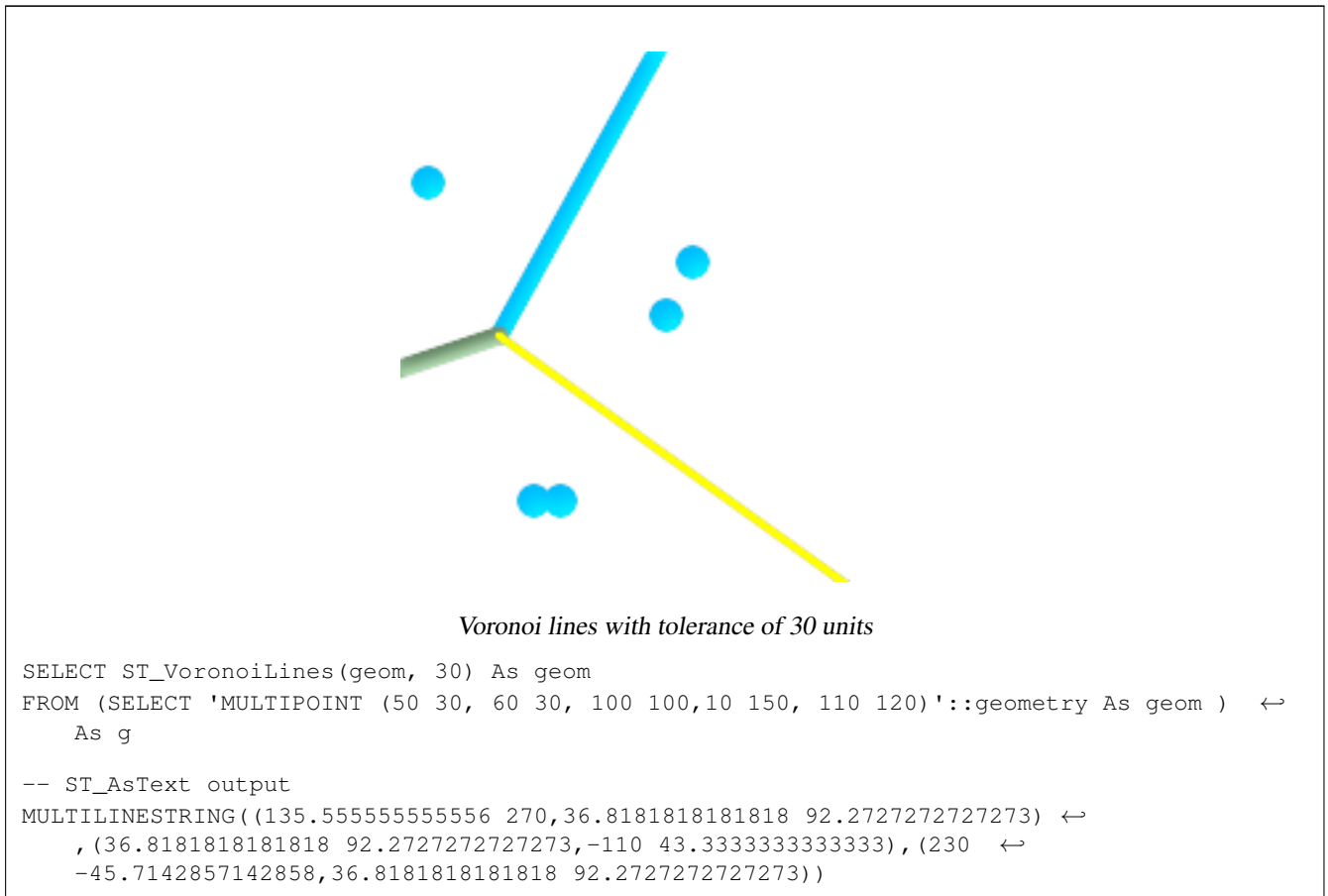
Optional parameters:

- ‘tolerance’ : The distance within which vertices will be considered equivalent. Robustness of the algorithm can be improved by supplying a nonzero tolerance distance. (default = 0.0)
- ‘extend_to’ : If a geometry is supplied as the "extend_to" parameter, the diagram will be extended to cover the envelope of the "extend_to" geometry, unless that envelope is smaller than the default envelope (default = NULL, default envelope is boundingbox of input geometry extended by about 50% in each direction).

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi



Si veda anche

[ST_DelaunayTriangles](#), [ST_Intersection](#), [ST_Union](#)

8.14.26 ST_Polygonize

ST_Polygonize — Returns the cells of the Voronoi diagram of the vertices of a geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_OffsetCurve**(geometry line, float signed_distance, text style_parameters=’');

Descrizione

ST_VoronoiPolygons computes a two-dimensional **Voronoi diagram** from the vertices of the supplied geometry. The result is a GeometryCollection of Polygons that covers an envelope larger than the extent of the input vertices. Returns null if input geometry is null. Returns an empty geometry collection if the input geometry contains only one vertex. Returns an empty geometry collection if the extend_to envelope has zero area.

Optional parameters:

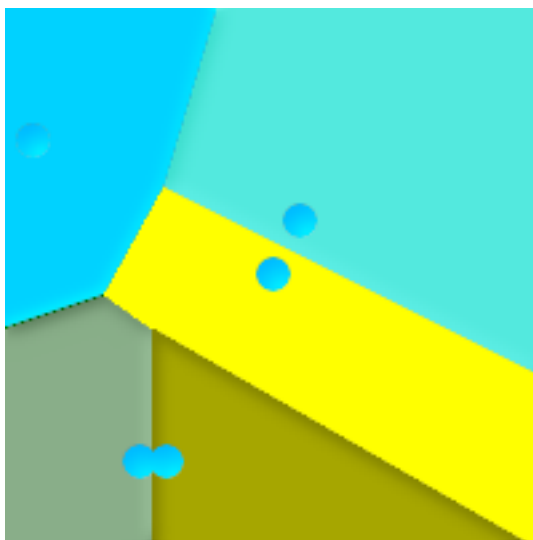
- 'tolerance' : The distance within which vertices will be considered equivalent. Robustness of the algorithm can be improved by supplying a nonzero tolerance distance. (default = 0.0)

- 'extend_to' : If a geometry is supplied as the "extend_to" parameter, the diagram will be extended to cover the envelope of the "extend_to" geometry, unless that envelope is smaller than the default envelope (default = NULL, default envelope is boundingbox of input geometry extended by about 50% in each direction).

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Disponibilità: 2.0

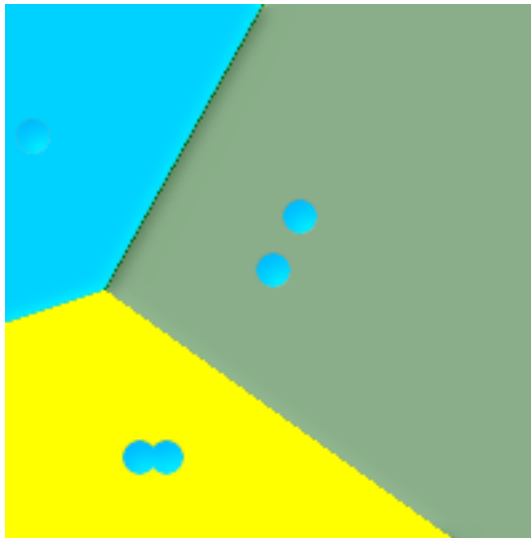
Esempi



Points overlaid on top of Voronoi diagram

```
SELECT
  ST_VoronoiPolygons(geom) As geom
FROM (SELECT 'MULTIPOINT (50 30, 60 30, 100 100,10 150, 110 120) '::geometry As geom ) ↔
  As g;

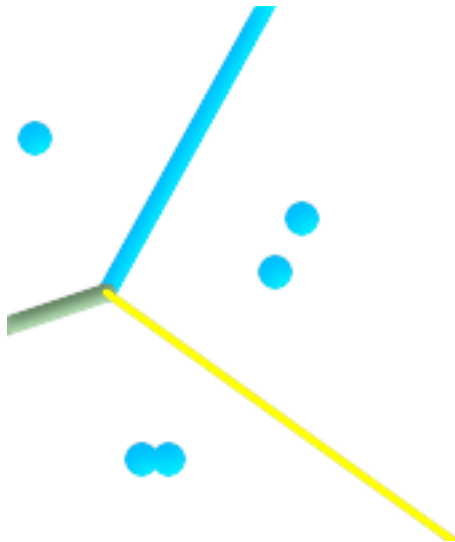
-- ST_AsText output
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POLYGON((-110 43.3333333333333,-110 270,100.5 270,59.3478260869565 ↔
  132.826086956522,36.8181818181818 92.2727272727273,-110 43.3333333333333)),
POLYGON((55 -90,-110 -90,-110 43.3333333333333,36.8181818181818 92.2727272727273,55 ↔
  79.2857142857143,55 -90)),
POLYGON((230 47.5,230 -20.7142857142857,55 79.2857142857143,36.8181818181818 ↔
  92.2727272727273,59.3478260869565 132.826086956522,230 47.5)),POLYGON((230 ↔
  -20.7142857142857,230 -90,55 -90,55 79.2857142857143,230 -20.7142857142857)),
POLYGON((100.5 270,230 270,230 47.5,59.3478260869565 132.826086956522,100.5 270)))
```



Voronoi with tolerance of 30 units

```
SELECT ST_VoronoiPolygons(geom, 30) As geom
FROM (SELECT 'MULTIPOINT (50 30, 60 30, 100 100,10 150, 110 120) '::geometry As geom ) ↵
      As g;

-- ST_AsText output
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POLYGON((-110 43.3333333333333,-110 270,100.5 270,59.3478260869565 ↵
      132.826086956522,36.8181818181818 92.2727272727273,-110 43.3333333333333)),
POLYGON((230 47.5,230 -45.7142857142858,36.8181818181818 ↵
      92.2727272727273,59.3478260869565 132.826086956522,230 47.5)),POLYGON((230 ↵
      -45.7142857142858,230 -90,-110 -90,-110 43.3333333333333,36.8181818181818 ↵
      92.2727272727273,230 -45.7142857142858)),
POLYGON((100.5 270,230 270,230 47.5,59.3478260869565 132.826086956522,100.5 270)))
```



Voronoi with tolerance of 30 units as MultiLineString

```
SELECT ST_VoronoiLines(geom, 30) As geom
FROM (SELECT 'MULTIPOINT (50 30, 60 30, 100 100, 10 150, 110 120)'::geometry As geom ) ↔
      As g

-- ST_AsText output
MULTILINESTRING((135.555555555556 270, 36.8181818181818 92.2727272727273) ↔
, (36.8181818181818 92.2727272727273, -110 43.3333333333333), (230 ↔
-45.7142857142858, 36.8181818181818 92.2727272727273))
```

Si veda anche

[ST_DelaunayTriangles](#), [ST_Intersection](#), [ST_Union](#)

8.15 Affine Transformations

8.15.1 ST_Affine

ST_Affine — Apply a 3D affine transformation to a geometry.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_Affine(geometry geomA, float a, float b, float c, float d, float e, float f, float g, float h, float i, float xoff, float yoff, float zoff);
geometry ST_Affine(geometry geomA, float a, float b, float d, float e, float xoff, float yoff);
```

Description

Applies a 3D affine transformation to the geometry to do things like translate, rotate, scale in one step.

Version 1: The call

```
ST_Affine(geom, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, xoff, yoff, zoff)
```

represents the transformation matrix

```

/ a  b  c  xoff \
| d  e  f  yoff |
| g  h  i  zoff |
\ 0  0  0    1 /

```

and the vertices are transformed as follows:

```

x' = a*x + b*y + c*z + xoff
y' = d*x + e*y + f*z + yoff
z' = g*x + h*y + i*z + zoff

```

All of the translate / scale functions below are expressed via such an affine transformation.

Version 2: Applies a 2d affine transformation to the geometry. The call

```
ST_Affine(geom, a, b, d, e, xoff, yoff)
```

represents the transformation matrix

```

/ a  b  0  xoff \      / a  b  xoff \
| d  e  0  yoff |  rsp. | d  e  yoff |
| 0  0  1    0 |      \ 0  0    1  /
\ 0  0  0    1 /

```

and the vertices are transformed as follows:

```

x' = a*x + b*y + xoff
y' = d*x + e*y + yoff
z' = z

```

This method is a subcase of the 3D method above.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.

Availability: 1.1.2. Name changed from Affine to ST_Affine in 1.2.2



Note

Prior to 1.3.4, this function crashes if used with geometries that contain CURVES. This is fixed in 1.3.4+



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```

--Rotate a 3d line 180 degrees about the z axis. Note this is long-hand for doing ↔
ST_Rotate();
SELECT ST_AseWKT(ST_Affine(geom, cos(pi()), -sin(pi()), 0, sin(pi()), cos(pi()), 0, 0, ↔
0, 1, 0, 0, 0)) As using_affine,
       ST_AseWKT(ST_Rotate(geom, pi())) As using_rotate
FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 1 4 3)') As geom) As foo;
using_affine | using_rotate

```

```

-----+-----
LINESTRING(-1 -2 3,-1 -4 3) | LINESTRING(-1 -2 3,-1 -4 3)
(1 row)

--Rotate a 3d line 180 degrees in both the x and z axis
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Affine(geom, cos(pi()), -sin(pi()), 0, sin(pi()), cos(pi()), -sin(pi()) ←
    , 0, sin(pi()), cos(pi()), 0, 0, 0))
    FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 1 4 3)') As geom) As foo;
    st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(-1 -2 -3,-1 -4 -3)
(1 row)

```

See Also

[ST_Rotate](#), [ST_Scale](#), [ST_Translate](#), [ST_TransScale](#)

8.15.2 ST_Rotate

ST_Rotate — Rotates a geometry about an origin point.

Synopsis

```

geometry ST_Rotate(geometry geomA, float rotRadians);
geometry ST_Rotate(geometry geomA, float rotRadians, float x0, float y0);
geometry ST_Rotate(geometry geomA, float rotRadians, geometry pointOrigin);

```

Description

Rotates geometry `rotRadians` counter-clockwise about the origin point. The rotation origin can be specified either as a POINT geometry, or as x and y coordinates. If the origin is not specified, the geometry is rotated about POINT(0 0).

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 additional parameters for specifying the origin of rotation were added.

Availability: 1.1.2. Name changed from Rotate to ST_Rotate in 1.2.2



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

```

--Rotate 180 degrees
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Rotate('LINESTRING (50 160, 50 50, 100 50)', pi()));
    st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(-50 -160,-50 -50,-100 -50)
(1 row)

```

```
--Rotate 30 degrees counter-clockwise at x=50, y=160
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Rotate('LINESTRING (50 160, 50 50, 100 50)', pi()/6, 50, 160));
           st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(50 160,105 64.7372055837117,148.301270189222 89.7372055837117)
(1 row)

--Rotate 60 degrees clockwise from centroid
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Rotate(geom, -pi()/3, ST_Centroid(geom)))
FROM (SELECT 'LINESTRING (50 160, 50 50, 100 50)::geometry AS geom) AS foo;
           st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(116.4225 130.6721,21.1597 75.6721,46.1597 32.3708)
(1 row)
```

See Also

[ST_Affine](#), [ST_RotateX](#), [ST_RotateY](#), [ST_RotateZ](#)

8.15.3 ST_RotateX

ST_RotateX — Rotates a geometry about the X axis.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_RotateX**(geometry geomA, float rotRadians);

Description

Rotates a geometry geomA - rotRadians about the X axis.

**Note**

ST_RotateX(geomA, rotRadians) is short-hand for ST_Affine(geomA, 1, 0, 0, 0, cos(rotRadians), -sin(rotRadians), 0, sin(rotRadians), cos(rotRadians), 0, 0).

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.

Availability: 1.1.2. Name changed from RotateX to ST_RotateX in 1.2.2



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

```
--Rotate a line 90 degrees along x-axis
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_RotateX(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 1 1 1)'), pi()/2));
           st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(1 -3 2,1 -1 1)
```

See Also

[ST_Affine](#), [ST_RotateY](#), [ST_RotateZ](#)

8.15.4 ST_RotateY

ST_RotateY — Rotates a geometry about the Y axis.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_RotateY**(geometry geomA, float rotRadians);

Description

Rotates a geometry geomA - rotRadians about the y axis.

**Note**

ST_RotateY(geomA, rotRadians) is short-hand for ST_Affine(geomA, cos(rotRadians), 0, sin(rotRadians), 0, 1, 0, -sin(rotRadians), 0, cos(rotRadians), 0, 0, 0).

Availability: 1.1.2. Name changed from RotateY to ST_RotateY in 1.2.2

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

```
--Rotate a line 90 degrees along y-axis
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_RotateY(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 1 1 1)'), pi()/2));
           st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(3 2 -1,1 1 -1)
```

See Also

[ST_Affine](#), [ST_RotateX](#), [ST_RotateZ](#)

8.15.5 ST_RotateZ

ST_RotateZ — Rotates a geometry about the Z axis.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_RotateZ**(geometry geomA, float rotRadians);

Description

Rotates a geometry geomA - rotRadians about the Z axis.



Note

This is a synonym for ST_Rotate



Note

ST_RotateZ(geomA, rotRadians) is short-hand for SELECT ST_Affine(geomA, cos(rotRadians), -sin(rotRadians), 0, sin(rotRadians), cos(rotRadians), 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0).

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.

Availability: 1.1.2. Name changed from RotateZ to ST_RotateZ in 1.2.2



Note

Prior to 1.3.4, this function crashes if used with geometries that contain CURVES. This is fixed in 1.3.4+



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

```
--Rotate a line 90 degrees along z-axis
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_RotateZ(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 1 1 1)'), pi()/2));
           st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(-2 1 3,-1 1 1)

--Rotate a curved circle around z-axis
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_RotateZ(geom, pi()/2))
FROM (SELECT ST_LineToCurve(ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(234 567)'), 3)) As geom) As
      foo;

-----

CURVEPOLYGON(CIRCULARSTRING(-567 237,-564.87867965644 236.12132034356,-564
234,-569.12132034356 231.87867965644,-567 237))
```

See Also

[ST_Affine](#), [ST_RotateX](#), [ST_RotateY](#)

8.15.6 ST_Scale

ST_Scale — Scales a geometry by given factors.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_Scale(geometry geomA, float XFactor, float YFactor, float ZFactor);  
geometry ST_Scale(geometry geomA, float XFactor, float YFactor);  
geometry ST_Scale(geometry geom, geometry factor);  
geometry ST_Scale(geometry geom, geometry factor, geometry origin);
```

Description

Scales the geometry to a new size by multiplying the ordinates with the corresponding factor parameters.

The version taking a geometry as the `factor` parameter allows passing a 2d, 3dm, 3dz or 4d point to set scaling factor for all supported dimensions. Missing dimensions in the `factor` point are equivalent to no scaling the corresponding dimension.

The three-geometry variant allows a "false origin" for the scaling to be passed in. This allows "scaling in place", for example using the centroid of the geometry as the false origin. Without a false origin, scaling takes place relative to the actual origin, so all coordinates are just multiplied by the scale factor.

**Note**

Prior to 1.3.4, this function crashes if used with geometries that contain CURVES. This is fixed in 1.3.4+

Availability: 1.1.0.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.2.0 support for scaling all dimension (`factor` parameter) was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.5.0 support for scaling relative to a local origin (`origin` parameter) was introduced.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).



This function supports M coordinates.

Examples

```

--Version 1: scale X, Y, Z
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Scale(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 1 1 1)'), 0.5, 0.75, 0.8));
          st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(0.5 1.5 2.4,0.5 0.75 0.8)

--Version 2: Scale X Y
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Scale(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 1 1 1)'), 0.5, 0.75));
          st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(0.5 1.5 3,0.5 0.75 1)

--Version 3: Scale X Y Z M
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Scale(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2 3 4, 1 1 1 1)'),
  ST_MakePoint(0.5, 0.75, 2, -1)));
          st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(0.5 1.5 6 -4,0.5 0.75 2 -1)

--Version 4: Scale X Y using false origin
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Scale('LINESTRING(1 1, 2 2)', 'POINT(2 2)', 'POINT(1 1)::geometry'));
          st_astext
-----
LINESTRING(1 1,3 3)

```

See Also

[ST_Affine](#), [ST_TransScale](#)

8.15.7 ST_Translate

ST_Translate — Translates a geometry by given offsets.

Synopsis

```

geometry ST_Translate(geometry g1, float deltax, float deltax);
geometry ST_Translate(geometry g1, float deltax, float deltax, float deltaz);

```

Description

Returns a new geometry whose coordinates are translated delta x,delta y,delta z units. Units are based on the units defined in spatial reference (SRID) for this geometry.



Note

Prior to 1.3.4, this function crashes if used with geometries that contain CURVES. This is fixed in 1.3.4+

Availability: 1.2.2



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

Move a point 1 degree longitude

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Translate(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-71.01 42.37)',4326),1,0)) As ↵
    wgs_transgeomtxt;

    wgs_transgeomtxt
    -----
    POINT(-70.01 42.37)
```

Move a linestring 1 degree longitude and 1/2 degree latitude

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Translate(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(-71.01 42.37,-71.11 42.38)',4326) ↵
    ,1,0.5)) As wgs_transgeomtxt;
           wgs_transgeomtxt
           -----
    LINESTRING(-70.01 42.87,-70.11 42.88)
```

Move a 3d point

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Translate(CAST('POINT(0 0 0)' As geometry), 5, 12,3));
    st_asewkt
    -----
    POINT(5 12 3)
```

Move a curve and a point

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Translate(ST_Collect('CURVEPOLYGON(CIRCULARSTRING(4 3,3.12 0.878,1 ↵
    0,-1.121 5.1213,6 7, 8 9,4 3))','POINT(1 3)'),1,2));

-----

GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(CURVEPOLYGON(CIRCULARSTRING(5 5,4.12 2.878,2 2,-0.121 7.1213,7 9,9 11,5 ↵
    5)),POINT(2 5))
```

See Also

[ST_Affine](#), [ST_AsText](#), [ST_GeomFromText](#)

8.15.8 ST_TransScale

ST_TransScale — Translates and scales a geometry by given offsets and factors.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_TransScale**(geometry geomA, float deltaX, float deltaY, float XFactor, float YFactor);

Description

Translates the geometry using the deltaX and deltaY args, then scales it using the XFactor, YFactor args, working in 2D only.



Note

ST_TransScale(geomA, deltaX, deltaY, XFactor, YFactor) is short-hand for **ST_Affine**(geomA, XFactor, 0, 0, 0, YFactor, 0, 0, 0, 1, deltaX*XFactor, deltaY*YFactor, 0).

**Note**

Prior to 1.3.4, this function crashes if used with geometries that contain CURVES. This is fixed in 1.3.4+

Availability: 1.1.0.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_TransScale(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 1 1 1)'), 0.5, 1, 1, 2));
           st_asewkt
-----
LINESTRING(1.5 6 3,1.5 4 1)

--Buffer a point to get an approximation of a circle, convert to curve and then translate ↩
1,2 and scale it 3,4
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Transscale(ST_LineToCurve(ST_Buffer('POINT(234 567)', 3)),1,2,3,4));

-----

CURVEPOLYGON(CIRCULARSTRING(714 2276,711.363961030679 2267.51471862576,705 ↩
2264,698.636038969321 2284.48528137424,714 2276))
```

See Also

[ST_Affine](#), [ST_Translate](#)

8.16 Clustering Functions

8.16.1 ST_ClusterDBSCAN

ST_ClusterDBSCAN — Window function that returns a cluster id for each input geometry using the DBSCAN algorithm.

Synopsis

integer **ST_ClusterDBSCAN**(geometry winset geom, float8 eps, integer minpoints);

Description

Returns cluster number for each input geometry, based on a 2D implementation of the [Density-based spatial clustering of applications with noise \(DBSCAN\)](#) algorithm. Unlike [ST_ClusterKMeans](#), it does not require the number of clusters to be specified, but instead uses the desired [distance](#) (eps) and density (minpoints) parameters to construct each cluster.

An input geometry will be added to a cluster if it is either:

- A "core" geometry, that is within `eps distance` of at least `minpoints` input geometries (including itself) or
- A "border" geometry, that is within `eps distance` of a core geometry.

Note that border geometries may be within `eps` distance of core geometries in more than one cluster; in this case, either assignment would be correct, and the border geometry will be arbitrarily assigned to one of the available clusters. In these cases, it is possible for a correct cluster to be generated with fewer than `minpoints` geometries. When assignment of a border geometry is ambiguous, repeated calls to `ST_ClusterDBSCAN` will produce identical results if an `ORDER BY` clause is included in the window definition, but cluster assignments may differ from other implementations of the same algorithm.

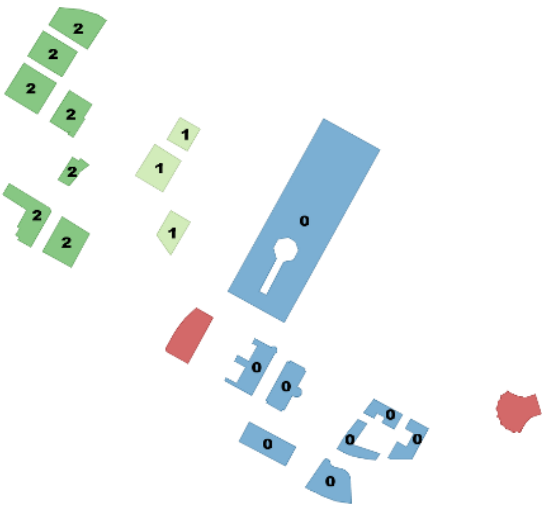
**Note**

Input geometries that do not meet the criteria to join any other cluster will be assigned a cluster number of `NULL`.

Availability: 2.3.0

Examples

Assigning a cluster number to each polygon within 50 meters of each other. Require at least 2 polygons per cluster

 <i>within 50 meters at least 2 per cluster. singletons have NULL for cid</i> <pre>SELECT name, ST_ClusterDBSCAN(geom, eps ↵ := 50, minpoints := 2) over () AS cid FROM boston_polys WHERE name > '' AND building > '' AND ST_DWithin(geom, ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromText('POINT ↵ (-71.04054 42.35141)', 4326), 26986), 500);</pre>	<table><tr><th>bucket</th><th>name</th><th></th><th>↵</th></tr><tr><td colspan="4">-----+-----</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Manulife Tower</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Park Lane Seaport I</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Park Lane Seaport II</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Renaissance Boston Waterfront Hotel</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Seaport Boston Hotel</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Seaport Hotel & World Trade Center</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Waterside Place</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>World Trade Center East</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>100 Northern Avenue</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>100 Pier 4</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>The Institute of Contemporary Art</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>101 Seaport</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>District Hall</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>One Marina Park Drive</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Twenty Two Liberty</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Vertex</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Vertex</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Watermark Seaport</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Blue Hills Bank Pavilion</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>NULL</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>World Trade Center West</td><td> </td><td>↵</td></tr><tr><td>NULL</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(20 rows)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	bucket	name		↵	-----+-----					Manulife Tower		↵	0					Park Lane Seaport I		↵	0					Park Lane Seaport II		↵	0					Renaissance Boston Waterfront Hotel		↵	0					Seaport Boston Hotel		↵	0					Seaport Hotel & World Trade Center		↵	0					Waterside Place		↵	0					World Trade Center East		↵	0					100 Northern Avenue		↵	1					100 Pier 4		↵	1					The Institute of Contemporary Art		↵	1					101 Seaport		↵	2					District Hall		↵	2					One Marina Park Drive		↵	2					Twenty Two Liberty		↵	2					Vertex		↵	2					Vertex		↵	2					Watermark Seaport		↵	2					Blue Hills Bank Pavilion		↵	NULL					World Trade Center West		↵	NULL				(20 rows)			
bucket	name		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
-----+-----																																																																																																																																																																													
	Manulife Tower		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
0																																																																																																																																																																													
	Park Lane Seaport I		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
0																																																																																																																																																																													
	Park Lane Seaport II		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
0																																																																																																																																																																													
	Renaissance Boston Waterfront Hotel		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
0																																																																																																																																																																													
	Seaport Boston Hotel		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
0																																																																																																																																																																													
	Seaport Hotel & World Trade Center		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
0																																																																																																																																																																													
	Waterside Place		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
0																																																																																																																																																																													
	World Trade Center East		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
0																																																																																																																																																																													
	100 Northern Avenue		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
1																																																																																																																																																																													
	100 Pier 4		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
1																																																																																																																																																																													
	The Institute of Contemporary Art		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
1																																																																																																																																																																													
	101 Seaport		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
2																																																																																																																																																																													
	District Hall		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
2																																																																																																																																																																													
	One Marina Park Drive		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
2																																																																																																																																																																													
	Twenty Two Liberty		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
2																																																																																																																																																																													
	Vertex		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
2																																																																																																																																																																													
	Vertex		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
2																																																																																																																																																																													
	Watermark Seaport		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
2																																																																																																																																																																													
	Blue Hills Bank Pavilion		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
NULL																																																																																																																																																																													
	World Trade Center West		↵																																																																																																																																																																										
NULL																																																																																																																																																																													
(20 rows)																																																																																																																																																																													

Combining parcels with the same cluster number into a single geometry. This uses named argument calling

```
SELECT cid, ST_Collect(geom) AS cluster_geom, array_agg(parcel_id) AS ids_in_cluster FROM (
SELECT parcel_id, ST_ClusterDBSCAN(geom, eps := 0.5, minpoints := 5) over () AS cid, ↵
geom
FROM parcels) sq
GROUP BY cid;
```

See Also

[ST_DWithin](#), [ST_ClusterKMeans](#), [ST_ClusterIntersecting](#), [ST_ClusterWithin](#)

8.16.2 ST_ClusterIntersecting

ST_ClusterIntersecting — Aggregate function that clusters the input geometries into connected sets.

Synopsis

```
geometry[] ST_ClusterIntersecting(geometry set g);
```

Description

ST_ClusterIntersecting is an aggregate function that returns an array of GeometryCollections, where each GeometryCollection represents an interconnected set of geometries.

Availability: 2.2.0

Examples

```
WITH testdata AS
  (SELECT unnest(ARRAY['LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1)::geometry',
                       'LINESTRING (5 5, 4 4)::geometry',
                       'LINESTRING (6 6, 7 7)::geometry',
                       'LINESTRING (0 0, -1 -1)::geometry',
                       'POLYGON ((0 0, 4 0, 4 4, 0 4, 0 0))::geometry']) AS geom)

SELECT ST_AsText(unnest(ST_ClusterIntersecting(geom))) FROM testdata;

--result

st_astext
-----
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(LINESTRING(0 0,1 1),LINESTRING(5 5,4 4),LINESTRING(0 0,-1 -1),POLYGON((0 0,4 0,4 4,0 4,0 0)))
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(LINESTRING(6 6,7 7))
```

See Also

[ST_ClusterDBSCAN](#), [ST_ClusterKMeans](#), [ST_ClusterWithin](#)

8.16.3 ST_ClusterKMeans

ST_ClusterKMeans — Window function that returns a cluster id for each input geometry using the K-means algorithm.

Synopsis

```
integer ST_ClusterKMeans(geometry winset geom, integer number_of_clusters, float max_radius);
```

Description

Returns **K-means** cluster number for each input geometry. The distance used for clustering is the distance between the centroids for 2D geometries, and distance between bounding box centers for 3D geometries. For POINT inputs, M coordinate will be treated as weight of input and has to be larger than 0.

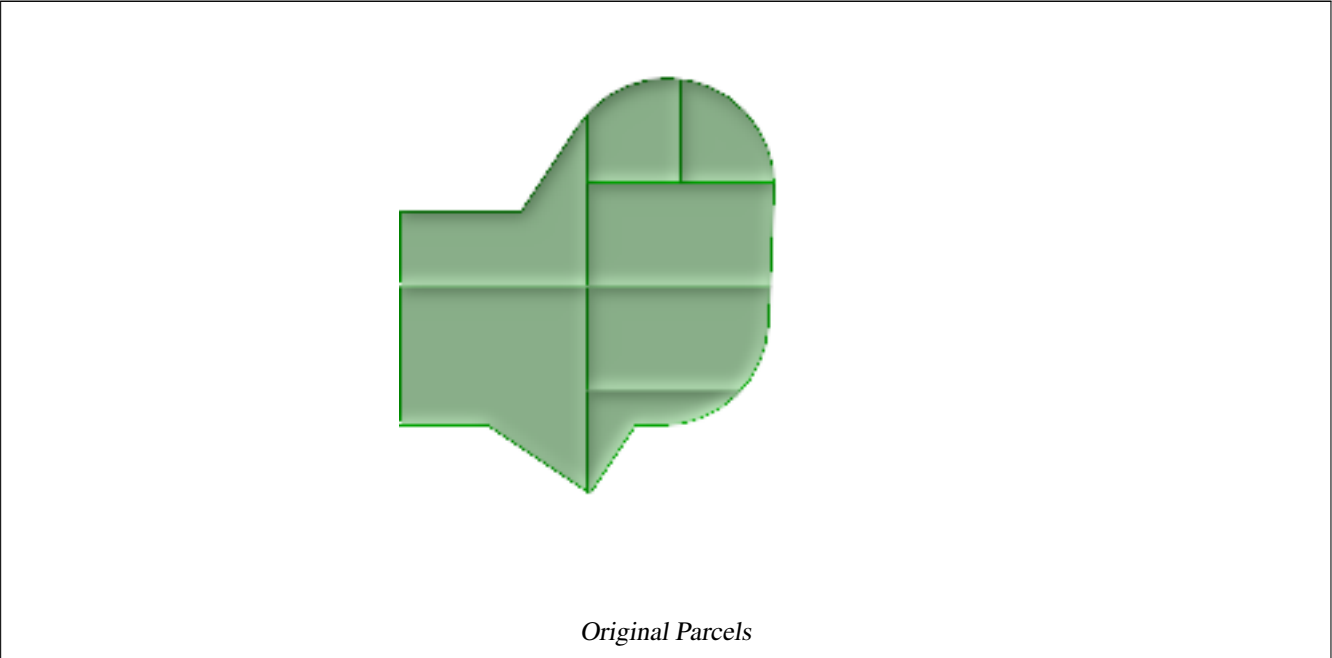
`max_radius`, if set, will cause **ST_ClusterKMeans** to generate more clusters than `k` ensuring that no cluster in output has radius larger than `max_radius`. This is useful in reachability analysis.

Enhanced: 3.2.0 Support for max_radius
Enhanced: 3.1.0 Support for 3D geometries and weights
Availability: 2.3.0

Examples

Generate dummy set of parcels for examples

```
CREATE TABLE parcels AS
SELECT lpad((row_number() over())::text,3,'0') As parcel_id, geom,
('{residential, commercial}'::text[])[1 + mod(row_number()OVER(),2)] As type
FROM
  ST_Subdivide(ST_Buffer('SRID=3857;LINESTRING(40 100, 98 100, 100 150, 60 90)'::geometry ←
    40, 'endcap=square'),12) As geom;
```



Partitioning parcel clusters by type:

```
SELECT ST_ClusterKMeans(geom, 3) over (PARTITION BY type) AS cid, parcel_id, type
FROM parcels;
```

cid	parcel_id	type
1	005	commercial
1	003	commercial
2	007	commercial
0	001	commercial
1	004	residential
0	002	residential
2	006	residential
(7 rows)		

Clustering preaggregated planetary scale data like population dataset may require using 3D clusering and weighting. Let’s try to idenify 20-ish meta-regions based on **Kontur Population** that will not span more than 3000 km from their center:

```

create table kontur_population_3000km_clusters as
select
  geom,
  ST_ClusterKMeans(
    ST_Force4D(
      ST_Transform(ST_Force3D(geom), 4978), -- cluster in 3D XYZ CRS
      mvalue := population -- set clustering to be weighed by population
    ),
    20, -- aim to generate at least 20 clusters
    max_radius := 3000000 -- but generate more to make each under 3000 km radius
  ) over () as cid
from
  kontur_population;

```



World population clustered to above specs: 46 resulting clusters. Greenland is one cluster, there are island clusters that span across antimeridian, clusters are centered at well-populated regions (New York, Moscow), and edges follow Earth's curvature.

See Also

[ST_ClusterDBSCAN](#), [ST_ClusterIntersecting](#), [ST_ClusterWithin](#), [ST_Subdivide](#), [ST_Force3D](#), [ST_Force4D](#),

8.16.4 ST_ClusterWithin

ST_ClusterWithin — Aggregate function that clusters the input geometries by separation distance.

Synopsis

```
geometry[] ST_ClusterWithin(geometry set g, float8 distance);
```

Description

ST_ClusterWithin is an aggregate function that returns an array of `GeometryCollections`, where each `GeometryCollection` represents a set of geometries separated by no more than the specified distance. (Distances are Cartesian distances in the units of the SRID.)

Availability: 2.2.0

Examples

```

WITH testdata AS
  (SELECT unnest(ARRAY['LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1) '::geometry,
    'LINESTRING (5 5, 4 4) '::geometry,
    'LINESTRING (6 6, 7 7) '::geometry,
    'LINESTRING (0 0, -1 -1) '::geometry,
    'POLYGON ((0 0, 4 0, 4 4, 0 4, 0 0)) '::geometry]) AS geom)

```

```
SELECT ST_AsText(unnest(ST_ClusterWithin(geom, 1.4))) FROM testdata;

--result

st_astext
-----
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(LINESTRING(0 0,1 1),LINESTRING(5 5,4 4),LINESTRING(0 0,-1 -1),POLYGON((0 0,4 0,4 4,0 4,0 0)))
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(LINESTRING(6 6,7 7))
```

See Also

[ST_ClusterDBSCAN](#), [ST_ClusterKMeans](#), [ST_ClusterIntersecting](#)

8.17 Bounding Box Functions

8.17.1 Box2D

Box2D — Returns a BOX2D representing the 2D extent of a geometry.

Synopsis

box2d **Box2D**(geometry geom);

Description

Returns a **box2d** representing the 2D extent of the geometry.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

```
SELECT Box2D(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4, 5 6)'));
```

```
box2d
-----
BOX(1 2,5 6)
```

```
SELECT Box2D(ST_GeomFromText('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415,220227 150505,220227 150406)'));
```

```
box2d
-----
BOX(220186.984375 150406,220288.25 150506.140625)
```

See Also[Box3D](#), [ST_GeomFromText](#)**8.17.2 Box3D**

Box3D — Returns a BOX3D representing the 3D extent of a geometry.

Synopsis

box3d **Box3D**(geometry geom);

Description

Returns a [box3d](#) representing the 3D extent of the geometry.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Examples

```
SELECT Box3D(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 3 4 5, 5 6 5)'));
```

Box3d

BOX3D(1 2 3,5 6 5)

```
SELECT Box3D(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415 1,220227 150505 1,220227 150406 1)'));
```

Box3d

BOX3D(220227 150406 1,220268 150415 1)

See Also[Box2D](#), [ST_GeomFromEWKT](#)**8.17.3 ST_EstimatedExtent**

ST_EstimatedExtent — Returns the estimated extent of a spatial table.

Synopsis

box2d **ST_EstimatedExtent**(text schema_name, text table_name, text geocolumn_name, boolean parent_only);

box2d **ST_EstimatedExtent**(text schema_name, text table_name, text geocolumn_name);

box2d **ST_EstimatedExtent**(text table_name, text geocolumn_name);

Description

Returns the estimated extent of a spatial table as a **box2d**. The current schema is used if not specified. The estimated extent is taken from the geometry column's statistics. This is usually much faster than computing the exact extent of the table using **ST_Extent** or **ST_3DExtent**.

The default behavior is to also use statistics collected from child tables (tables with INHERITS) if available. If `parent_only` is set to TRUE, only statistics for the given table are used and child tables are ignored.

For PostgreSQL >= 8.0.0 statistics are gathered by VACUUM ANALYZE and the result extent will be about 95% of the actual one. For PostgreSQL < 8.0.0 statistics are gathered by running `update_geometry_stats()` and the result extent is exact.



Note

In the absence of statistics (empty table or no ANALYZE called) this function returns NULL. Prior to version 1.5.4 an exception was thrown instead.

Availability: 1.0.0

Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called `ST_Estimated_Extent`.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
SELECT ST_EstimatedExtent('ny', 'edges', 'geom');
--result--
BOX(-8877653 4912316,-8010225.5 5589284)

SELECT ST_EstimatedExtent('feature_poly', 'geom');
--result--
BOX(-124.659652709961 24.6830825805664,-67.7798080444336 49.0012092590332)
```

See Also

ST_Extent, **ST_3DExtent**

8.17.4 ST_Expand

ST_Expand — Returns a bounding box expanded from another bounding box or a geometry.

Synopsis

```
geometry ST_Expand(geometry geom, float units_to_expand);
geometry ST_Expand(geometry geom, float dx, float dy, float dz=0, float dm=0);
box2d ST_Expand(box2d box, float units_to_expand);
box2d ST_Expand(box2d box, float dx, float dy);
box3d ST_Expand(box3d box, float units_to_expand);
box3d ST_Expand(box3d box, float dx, float dy, float dz=0);
```

Description

Returns a bounding box expanded from the bounding box of the input, either by specifying a single distance with which the box should be expanded on both axes, or by specifying an expansion distance for each axis. Uses double-precision. Can be used for distance queries, or to add a bounding box filter to a query to take advantage of a spatial index.

In addition to the version of `ST_Expand` accepting and returning a geometry, variants are provided that accept and return **box2d** and **box3d** data types.

Distances are in the units of the spatial reference system of the input.

`ST_Expand` is similar to **ST_Buffer**, except while buffering expands a geometry in all directions, `ST_Expand` expands the bounding box along each axis.



Note

Pre version 1.3, `ST_Expand` was used in conjunction with **ST_Distance** to do indexable distance queries. For example, `geom && ST_Expand('POINT(10 20)', 10) AND ST_Distance(geom, 'POINT(10 20)') < 10`. This has been replaced by the simpler and more efficient **ST_DWithin** function.

Availability: 1.5.0 behavior changed to output double precision instead of float4 coordinates.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.3.0 support was added to expand a box by different amounts in different dimensions.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples



Note

Examples below use US National Atlas Equal Area (SRID=2163) which is a meter projection

```
--10 meter expanded box around bbox of a linestring
SELECT CAST(ST_Expand(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(2312980 110676,2312923 110701,2312892 110714)', 2163),10) As box2d);
                                st_expand
-----
BOX(2312882 110666,2312990 110724)

--10 meter expanded 3D box of a 3D box
SELECT ST_Expand(CAST('BOX3D(778783 2951741 1,794875 2970042.61545891 10)' As box3d),10)
                                st_expand
-----
BOX3D(778773 2951731 -9,794885 2970052.61545891 20)

--10 meter geometry astext rep of a expand box around a point geometry
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(ST_Expand(ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=2163;POINT(2312980 110676)'),10));
                                st_asewkt
-----
SRID=2163;POLYGON((2312970 110666,2312970 110686,2312990 110686,2312990 110666,2312970 110666))
```

See Also

[ST_Buffer](#), [ST_DWithin](#), [ST_SRID](#)

8.17.5 ST_Extent

ST_Extent — Aggregate function that returns the bounding box of geometries.

Synopsis

box2d **ST_Extent**(geometry set geomfield);

Description

An aggregate function that returns a **box2d** bounding box that bounds a set of geometries.

The bounding box coordinates are in the spatial reference system of the input geometries.

ST_Extent is similar in concept to Oracle Spatial/Locator's **SDO_AGGR_MBR**.

**Note**

ST_Extent returns boxes with only X and Y ordinates even with 3D geometries. To return XYZ ordinates use [ST_3DExtent](#).

**Note**

The returned **box3d** value does not include a SRID. Use [ST_SetSRID](#) to convert it into a geometry with SRID meta-data. The SRID is the same as the input geometries.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples**Note**

Examples below use Massachusetts State Plane ft (SRID=2249)

```
SELECT ST_Extent(geom) as bextent FROM sometable;
                                st_bextent
-----
BOX(739651.875 2908247.25,794875.8125 2970042.75)

--Return extent of each category of geometries
SELECT ST_Extent(geom) as bextent
FROM sometable
```

```
GROUP BY category ORDER BY category;

          bextent          |          name
-----+-----
BOX(778783.5625 2951741.25,794875.8125 2970042.75) | A
BOX(751315.8125 2919164.75,765202.6875 2935417.25) | B
BOX(739651.875 2917394.75,756688.375 2935866)      | C

--Force back into a geometry
-- and render the extended text representation of that geometry
SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_Extent(geom),2249) as bextent FROM sometable;

          bextent
-----+-----
SRID=2249;POLYGON((739651.875 2908247.25,739651.875 2970042.75,794875.8125 2970042.75,
794875.8125 2908247.25,739651.875 2908247.25))
```

See Also

[ST_3DExtent](#), [ST_SetSRID](#)

8.17.6 ST_3DExtent

ST_3DExtent — Aggregate function that returns the 3D bounding box of geometries.

Synopsis

box3d **ST_3DExtent**(geometry set geomfield);

Description

An aggregate function that returns a **box3d** (includes Z ordinate) bounding box that bounds a set of geometries. The bounding box coordinates are in the spatial reference system of the input geometries.



Note
The returned `box3d` value does not include a SRID. Use [ST_SetSRID](#) to convert it into a geometry with SRID meta-data. The SRID is the same as the input geometries.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.

Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions this used to be called ST_Extent3D

- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✔ This method supports Circular Strings and Curves
- ✔ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.
- ✔ This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

```

SELECT ST_3DExtent(foo.geom) As b3extent
FROM (SELECT ST_MakePoint(x,y,z) As geom
      FROM generate_series(1,3) As x
      CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,2) As y
      CROSS JOIN generate_series(0,2) As z) As foo;

      b3extent
-----
BOX3D(1 1 0,3 2 2)

--Get the extent of various elevated circular strings
SELECT ST_3DExtent(foo.geom) As b3extent
FROM (SELECT ST_Translate(ST_Force_3DZ(ST_LineToCurve(ST_Buffer(ST_Point(x,y),1))),0,0,z)  ←
      As geom
      FROM generate_series(1,3) As x
      CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,2) As y
      CROSS JOIN generate_series(0,2) As z) As foo;

      b3extent
-----
BOX3D(1 0 0,4 2 2)

```

See Also

[ST_Extent](#), [ST_Force3DZ](#), [ST_SetSRID](#)

8.17.7 ST_MakeBox2D

ST_MakeBox2D — Creates a BOX2D defined by two 2D point geometries.

Synopsis

box2d **ST_MakeBox2D**(geometry pointLowLeft, geometry pointUpRight);

Description

Creates a **box2d** defined by two Point geometries. This is useful for doing range queries.

Examples

```

--Return all features that fall reside or partly reside in a US national atlas coordinate  ←
  bounding box
--It is assumed here that the geometries are stored with SRID = 2163 (US National atlas  ←
  equal area)
SELECT feature_id, feature_name, geom
FROM features
WHERE geom && ST_SetSRID(ST_MakeBox2D(ST_Point(-989502.1875, 528439.5625),
    ST_Point(-987121.375 ,529933.1875)),2163)

```

See Also

[ST_Point](#), [ST_SetSRID](#), [ST_SRID](#)

8.17.8 ST_3DMakeBox

ST_3DMakeBox — Creates a BOX3D defined by two 3D point geometries.

Synopsis

```
box3d ST_3DMakeBox(geometry point3DLowLeftBottom, geometry point3DUpRightTop);
```

Description

Creates a **box3d** defined by two 3D Point geometries.



This function supports 3D and will not drop the z-index.

Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions this used to be called ST_MakeBox3D

Examples

```
SELECT ST_3DMakeBox(ST_MakePoint(-989502.1875, 528439.5625, 10),
                    ST_MakePoint(-987121.375, 529933.1875, 10)) As abb3d

--bb3d--
-----
BOX3D(-989502.1875 528439.5625 10,-987121.375 529933.1875 10)
```

See Also

[ST_MakePoint](#), [ST_SetSRID](#), [ST_SRID](#)

8.17.9 ST_XMax

ST_XMax — Returns the X maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.

Synopsis

```
float ST_XMax(box3d aGeomorBox2DorBox3D);
```

Description

Returns the X maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.



Note

Although this function is only defined for box3d, it also works for box2d and geometry values due to automatic casting. However, it will not accept a geometry or box2d text representation, since those do not auto-cast.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
SELECT ST_XMax('BOX3D(1 2 3, 4 5 6)');
st_xmax
-----
4

SELECT ST_XMax(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 3 4, 5 6 7)'));
st_xmax
-----
5

SELECT ST_XMax(CAST('BOX(-3 2, 3 4)' As box2d));
st_xmax
-----
3
--Observe THIS DOES NOT WORK because it will try to auto-cast the string representation to ←
a BOX3D
SELECT ST_XMax('LINESTRING(1 3, 5 6)');

--ERROR: BOX3D parser - doesn't start with BOX3D(

SELECT ST_XMax(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415 1,220227 150505 2,220227 ←
150406 3)'));
st_xmax
-----
220288.248780547
```

See Also

[ST_XMin](#), [ST_YMax](#), [ST_YMin](#), [ST_ZMax](#), [ST_ZMin](#)

8.17.10 ST_XMin

ST_XMin — Returns the X minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.

Synopsis

float **ST_XMin**(box3d aGeomorBox2DorBox3D);

Description

Returns the X minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.



Note

Although this function is only defined for box3d, it also works for box2d and geometry values due to automatic casting. However it will not accept a geometry or box2d text representation, since those do not auto-cast.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
SELECT ST_XMin('BOX3D(1 2 3, 4 5 6)');
st_xmin
-----
1

SELECT ST_XMin(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 3 4, 5 6 7)'));
st_xmin
-----
1

SELECT ST_XMin(CAST('BOX(-3 2, 3 4)' As box2d));
st_xmin
-----
-3
--Observe THIS DOES NOT WORK because it will try to auto-cast the string representation to ↵
  a BOX3D
SELECT ST_XMin('LINESTRING(1 3, 5 6)');

--ERROR:  BOX3D parser - doesn't start with BOX3D(

SELECT ST_XMin(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415 1,220227 150505 2,220227 ↵
  150406 3)'));
st_xmin
-----
220186.995121892
```

See Also

[ST_XMax](#), [ST_YMax](#), [ST_YMin](#), [ST_ZMax](#), [ST_ZMin](#)

8.17.11 ST_YMax

ST_YMax — Returns the Y maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.

Synopsis

float **ST_YMax**(box3d aGeomorBox2DorBox3D);

Description

Returns the Y maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.



Note

Although this function is only defined for box3d, it also works for box2d and geometry values due to automatic casting. However it will not accept a geometry or box2d text representation, since those do not auto-cast.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
SELECT ST_YMax('BOX3D(1 2 3, 4 5 6)');
st_ymax
-----
5

SELECT ST_YMax(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 3 4, 5 6 7)'));
st_ymax
-----
6

SELECT ST_YMax(CAST('BOX(-3 2, 3 4)' As box2d));
st_ymax
-----
4
--Observe THIS DOES NOT WORK because it will try to auto-cast the string representation to ←
a BOX3D
SELECT ST_YMax('LINESTRING(1 3, 5 6)');

--ERROR: BOX3D parser - doesn't start with BOX3D(

SELECT ST_YMax(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415 1,220227 150505 2,220227 ←
150406 3)'));
st_ymax
-----
150506.126829327
```

See Also

[ST_XMin](#), [ST_XMax](#), [ST_YMin](#), [ST_ZMax](#), [ST_ZMin](#)

8.17.12 ST_YMin

ST_YMin — Returns the Y minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.

Synopsis

float **ST_YMin**(box3d aGeomorBox2DorBox3D);

Description

Returns the Y minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.



Note

Although this function is only defined for box3d, it also works for box2d and geometry values due to automatic casting. However it will not accept a geometry or box2d text representation, since those do not auto-cast.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
SELECT ST_YMin('BOX3D(1 2 3, 4 5 6)');
st_ymin
-----
2

SELECT ST_YMin(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 3 4, 5 6 7)'));
st_ymin
-----
3

SELECT ST_YMin(CAST('BOX(-3 2, 3 4)' As box2d));
st_ymin
-----
2
--Observe THIS DOES NOT WORK because it will try to auto-cast the string representation to ←
a BOX3D
SELECT ST_YMin('LINESTRING(1 3, 5 6)');

--ERROR: BOX3D parser - doesn't start with BOX3D(

SELECT ST_YMin(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415 1,220227 150505 2,220227 ←
150406 3)'));
st_ymin
-----
150406
```

See Also

[ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_XMin](#), [ST_XMax](#), [ST_YMax](#), [ST_ZMax](#), [ST_ZMin](#)

8.17.13 ST_ZMax

ST_ZMax — Returns the Z maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.

Synopsis

float **ST_ZMax**(box3d aGeomorBox2DorBox3D);

Description

Returns the Z maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.



Note

Although this function is only defined for box3d, it also works for box2d and geometry values due to automatic casting. However it will not accept a geometry or box2d text representation, since those do not auto-cast.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
SELECT ST_ZMax('BOX3D(1 2 3, 4 5 6)');
st_zmax
-----
6

SELECT ST_ZMax(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 3 4, 5 6 7)'));
st_zmax
-----
7

SELECT ST_ZMax('BOX3D(-3 2 1, 3 4 1) ');
st_zmax
-----
1
--Observe THIS DOES NOT WORK because it will try to auto-cast the string representation to ↵
  a BOX3D
SELECT ST_ZMax('LINESTRING(1 3 4, 5 6 7)');

--ERROR: BOX3D parser - doesn't start with BOX3D(

SELECT ST_ZMax(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415 1,220227 150505 2,220227 ↵
  150406 3)'));
st_zmax
-----
3
```

See Also

[ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_XMin](#), [ST_XMax](#), [ST_YMax](#), [ST_YMin](#), [ST_ZMax](#)

8.17.14 ST_ZMin

ST_ZMin — Returns the Z minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.

Synopsis

float **ST_ZMin**(box3d aGeomorBox2DorBox3D);

Description

Returns the Z minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.



Note

Although this function is only defined for box3d, it also works for box2d and geometry values due to automatic casting. However it will not accept a geometry or box2d text representation, since those do not auto-cast.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
SELECT ST_ZMin('BOX3D(1 2 3, 4 5 6)');
st_zmin
-----
3

SELECT ST_ZMin(ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 3 4, 5 6 7)'));
st_zmin
-----
4

SELECT ST_ZMin('BOX3D(-3 2 1, 3 4 1)');
st_zmin
-----
1
--Observe THIS DOES NOT WORK because it will try to auto-cast the string representation to ↵
  a BOX3D
SELECT ST_ZMin('LINESTRING(1 3 4, 5 6 7)');

--ERROR:  BOX3D parser - doesn't start with BOX3D(

SELECT ST_ZMin(ST_GeomFromEWKT('CIRCULARSTRING(220268 150415 1,220227 150505 2,220227 ↵
  150406 3)'));
st_zmin
-----
1
```

See Also

[ST_GeomFromEWKT](#), [ST_GeomFromText](#), [ST_XMin](#), [ST_XMax](#), [ST_YMax](#), [ST_YMin](#), [ST_ZMax](#)

8.18 Sistemi di riferimento lineare

8.18.1 ST_LineInterpolatePoint

ST_LineInterpolatePoint — Returns a point interpolated along a line at a fractional location.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_LineInterpolatePoint**(geometry a_linestring, float8 a_fraction);

Descrizione

Returns a point interpolated along a line at a fractional location. First argument must be a **LINESTRING**. Second argument is a float between 0 and 1 representing the fraction of line length where the point is to be located. The Z and M values are interpolated if present.

See [ST_LineLocatePoint](#) for computing the line location nearest to a Point.



Note

This function computes points in 2D and then interpolates values for Z and M, while [ST_InterpolatePoint](#) computes points in 3D and only interpolates the M value.

**Note**

Since release 1.1.1 this function also interpolates M and Z values (when present), while prior releases set them to 0.0.

Availability: 0.8.2, Z and M supported added in 1.1.1

Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Line_Interpolate_Point.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

A LineString with the interpolated point at 20% position (0.20)

```
-- The point 20% along a line

SELECT ST_AsEWKT(
  ST_LineInterpolatePoint(
    'LINESTRING(25 50, 100 125, 150 190)',
    0.2 ));

      st_asewkt
-----
POINT(51.5974135047432 76.5974135047432)
```

The mid-point of a 3D line:

```
SELECT ST_AsEWKT(
  ST_LineInterpolatePoint('
    LINESTRING(1 2 3, 4 5 6, 6 7 8)',
    0.5 ));

      st_asewkt
-----
POINT(3.5 4.5 5.5)
```

The closest point on a line to a point:

```
SELECT ST_AsText (
    ST_LineInterpolatePoint( line.geom,
        ST_LineLocatePoint( line.geom, 'POINT(4 3)'))
FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 4 5, 6 7)') As geom) AS line;

st_astext
-----
POINT(3 4)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_LineInterpolatePoints](#), [ST_LocateAlong](#), [ST_LocateBetween](#)

8.18.2 ST_InterpolatePoint

ST_InterpolatePoint — Returns a point interpolated along a 3D line at a fractional location.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_3DLineInterpolatePoint**(geometry a_linestring, float8 a_fraction);

Descrizione

Returns a point interpolated along a 3D line at a fractional location. First argument must be a LINESTRING. Second argument is a float between 0 and 1 representing the point location as a fraction of line length. The M value is interpolated if present.

**Note**

ST_LineInterpolatePoint computes points in 2D and then interpolates the values for Z and M, while this function computes points in 3D and only interpolates the M value.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

Return point 20% along 3D line

```
SELECT ST_AsText (
    ST_3DLineInterpolatePoint('LINESTRING(25 50 70, 100 125 90, 150 190 200)',
        0.20));

st_asetext
-----
POINT Z (59.0675892910822 84.0675892910822 79.0846904776219)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_LineInterpolatePoint](#), [ST_LocateAlong](#), [ST_LocateBetween](#)

8.18.3 ST_LineInterpolatePoints

ST_LineInterpolatePoints — Returns points interpolated along a line at a fractional interval.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_LineInterpolatePoints**(geometry a_linestring, float8 a_fraction, boolean repeat);

Descrizione

Returns one or more points interpolated along a line at a fractional interval. The first argument must be a **LINestring**. The second argument is a float8 between 0 and 1 representing the spacing between the points as a fraction of line length. If the third argument is false, at most one point will be constructed (the function will be equivalent to **ST_LineInterpolatePoint**.)

If the result has zero or one points, it will be returned as a **POINT**. If it has two or more points, it will be returned as a **MULTIPOINT**.

Availability: 2.5.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports M coordinates.

Esempi



A LineString with the interpolated points every 20%

```
--Return points each 20% along a 2D line
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_LineInterpolatePoints('LINESTRING(25 50, 100 125, 150 190)', 0.20))
      st_astext
-----
MULTIPOINT(51.5974135047432 76.5974135047432,78.1948270094864  ↵
          103.194827009486,104.132163186446 130.37181214238,127.066081593223 160.18590607119,150  ↵
          190)
```

Si veda anche

ST_LineInterpolatePoint **ST_LineLocatePoint**

8.18.4 ST_LineLocatePoint

ST_LineLocatePoint — Returns the fractional location of the closest point on a line to a point.

Synopsis

```
float8 ST_LineLocatePoint(geometry a_linestring, geometry a_point);
```

Descrizione

Returns a float between 0 and 1 representing the location of the closest point on a LineString to the given Point, as a fraction of **2d line** length.

You can use the returned location to extract a Point (**ST_LineInterpolatePoint**) or a substring (**ST_LineSubstring**).

This is useful for approximating numbers of addresses

Disponibilità: 1.1.0

Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Line_Locate_Point.

Esempi

```
--Rough approximation of finding the street number of a point along the street
--Note the whole foo thing is just to generate dummy data that looks
--like house centroids and street
--We use ST_DWithin to exclude
--houses too far away from the street to be considered on the street
SELECT ST_AsText(house_loc) As as_text_house_loc,
       startstreet_num +
       CAST( (endstreet_num - startstreet_num)
            * ST_LineLocatePoint(street_line, house_loc) As integer) As street_num
FROM
  (SELECT ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)') As street_line,
        ST_Point(x*1.01,y*1.03) As house_loc, 10 As startstreet_num,
        20 As endstreet_num
  FROM generate_series(1,3) x CROSS JOIN generate_series(2,4) As y)
As foo
WHERE ST_DWithin(street_line, house_loc, 0.2);

 as_text_house_loc | street_num
-----+-----
POINT(1.01 2.06)   |          10
POINT(2.02 3.09)   |          15
POINT(3.03 4.12)   |          20

--find closest point on a line to a point or other geometry
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_LineInterpolatePoint(foo.the_line, ST_LineLocatePoint(foo.the_line,
  ST_GeomFromText('POINT(4 3)'))))
FROM (SELECT ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 4 5, 6 7)') As the_line) As foo;
 st_astext
-----
POINT(3 4)
```

Si veda anche

ST_DWithin, **ST_Length2D**, **ST_LineInterpolatePoint**, **ST_LineSubstring**

8.18.5 ST_LineSubstring

ST_LineSubstring — Returns the part of a line between two fractional locations.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_LineSubstring**(geometry a_linestring, float8 startfraction, float8 endfraction);

Descrizione

Computes the line which is the section of the input line starting and ending at the given fractional locations. The first argument must be a LINESTRING. The second and third arguments are values in the range [0, 1] representing the start and end locations as fractions of line length. The Z and M values are interpolated for added endpoints if present.

If `startfraction` and `endfraction` have the same value this is equivalent to [ST_LineInterpolatePoint](#).



Note

This only works with LINESTRINGs. To use on contiguous MULTILINESTRINGs first join them with [ST_LineToCurve](#).



Note

Since release 1.1.1 this function interpolates M and Z values. Prior releases set Z and M to unspecified values.

Availability: 1.1.0, Z and M supported added in 1.1.1

Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Line_Substring.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi



A LineString seen with 1/3 midrange overlaid (0.333, 0.666)

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_LineSubstring( 'LINESTRING(25 50, 100 125, 150 190)', 0.333, 0.666));
```

st_astext ↩

```
LINESTRING(69.2846934853974 94.2846934853974,100 125,111.700356260683 140.210463138888)
```

If start and end locations are the same, the result is a POINT.

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_LineSubstring( 'LINESTRING(25 50, 100 125, 150 190)', 0.333, 0.333));

          st_astext
-----
POINT(69.2846934853974 94.2846934853974)
```

A query to cut a LineString into sections of length 100 or shorter. It uses generate_series() with a CROSS JOIN LATERAL to produce the equivalent of a FOR loop.

```
WITH data(id, geom) AS (VALUES
    ( 'A', 'LINESTRING( 0 0, 200 0) '::geometry ),
    ( 'B', 'LINESTRING( 0 100, 350 100) '::geometry ),
    ( 'C', 'LINESTRING( 0 200, 50 200) '::geometry )
)
SELECT id, i,
       ST_AsText( ST_LineSubstring( geom, startfrac, LEAST( endfrac, 1 ) ) ) AS geom
FROM (
    SELECT id, geom, ST_Length(geom) len, 100 sublen FROM data
  ) AS d
CROSS JOIN LATERAL (
    SELECT i, (sublen * i) / len AS startfrac,
             (sublen * (i+1)) / len AS endfrac
    FROM generate_series(0, floor( len / sublen )::integer ) AS t(i)
    -- skip last i if line length is exact multiple of sublen
    WHERE (sublen * i) / len <> 1.0
  ) AS d2;
```

id	i	geom
A	0	LINESTRING(0 0,100 0)
A	1	LINESTRING(100 0,200 0)
B	0	LINESTRING(0 100,100 100)
B	1	LINESTRING(100 100,200 100)
B	2	LINESTRING(200 100,300 100)
B	3	LINESTRING(300 100,350 100)
C	0	LINESTRING(0 200,50 200)

Si veda anche

[ST_Length](#), [ST_LineInterpolatePoint](#), [ST_LineToCurve](#)

8.18.6 ST_LocateAlong

ST_LocateAlong — Returns the point(s) on a geometry that match a measure value.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_LocateAlong**(geometry geom_with_measure, float8 measure, float8 offset = 0);

Descrizione

Returns the locations along a measured geometry (as a Point or MultiPoint) that match a measure value. Polygonal elements are not supported.

If the `offset` is provided, the result is offset to the left or right of the input line by the specified distance. A positive offset will be to the left, and a negative one to the right.

**Note**

Use this function only for geometries with an M component

The semantic is specified by the *ISO/IEC 13249-3 SQL/MM Spatial* standard.

Availability: 1.1.0 by old name `ST_Locate_Along_Measure`.

Changed: 2.0.0 in prior versions this used to be called `ST_Locate_Along_Measure`.



This function supports M coordinates.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(
  ST_LocateAlong(
    'MULTILINESTRINGM((1 2 3, 3 4 2, 9 4 3),(1 2 3, 5 4 5))'::geometry,
    3 ));

          st_astext
-----
MULTIPOINT M (1 2 3,9 4 3,1 2 3)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_LocateBetween](#), [ST_LocateAlong](#), [ST_LocateBetween](#)

8.18.7 ST_LocateBetween

`ST_LocateBetween` — Returns the portions of a geometry that match a measure range.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_LocateBetween**(geometry geom, float8 measure_start, float8 measure_end, float8 offset = 0);

Descrizione

Return a geometry (collection) with the portions of the input measured geometry that match the specified measure range (inclusively).

If the `offset` is provided, the result is offset to the left or right of the input line by the specified distance. A positive offset will be to the left, and a negative one to the right.

Clipping a non-convex POLYGON may produce invalid geometry.

The semantic is specified by the *ISO/IEC 13249-3 SQL/MM Spatial* standard.

Availability: 1.1.0 by old name `ST_Locate_Between_Measures`.

Changed: 2.0.0 - in prior versions this used to be called `ST_Locate_Between_Measures`.

Enhanced: 3.0.0 - added support for POLYGON, TIN, TRIANGLE.



This function supports M coordinates.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText (
  ST_LocateBetween (
    'MULTILINESTRING M ((1 2 3, 3 4 2, 9 4 3),(1 2 3, 5 4 5))':: geometry,
    1.5,
    3 ));
```

	st_asewkt
-----	-----
	GEOMETRYCOLLECTION M (LINESTRING M (1 2 3,3 4 2,9 4 3),POINT M (1 2 3))

Si veda anche

[ST_LocateAlong](#), [ST_LocateAlong](#), [ST_LocateBetween](#)

8.18.8 ST_LocateBetweenElevations

ST_LocateBetweenElevations — Returns the portions of a geometry that lie in an elevation (Z) range.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_LocateBetweenElevations**(geometry geom, float8 elevation_start, float8 elevation_end);

Descrizione

Returns a geometry (collection) with the portions of a geometry that lie in an elevations (Z) range.

Clipping a non-convex POLYGON may produce invalid geometry.

Disponibilità: 1.4.0

Enhanced: 3.0.0 - added support for POLYGON, TIN, TRIANGLE.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText (
  ST_LocateBetweenElevations (
    'LINESTRING(1 2 3, 4 5 6)'::geometry,
    2, 4 ));
```

	st_astext
-----	-----
	MULTILINESTRING Z ((1 2 3,2 3 4))

```
SELECT ST_AsText (
  ST_LocateBetweenElevations (
    'LINESTRING(1 2 6, 4 5 -1, 7 8 9)',
    6, 9)) As ewelev;
```

	ewelev
-----	-----
	GEOMETRYCOLLECTION Z (POINT Z (1 2 6),LINESTRING Z (6.1 7.1 6,7 8 9))

Si veda anche

[ST_Dump](#), [ST_LocateAlong](#), [ST_LocateBetween](#)

8.18.9 ST_InterpolatePoint

ST_InterpolatePoint — Returns the interpolated measure of a geometry closest to a point.

Synopsis

float8 **ST_InterpolatePoint**(geometry line, geometry point);

Descrizione

Returns the value of the measure dimension of a geometry at the point closed to the provided point.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_InterpolatePoint('LINESTRING M (0 0 0, 10 0 20)', 'POINT(5 5)');
 st_interpolatepoint
-----
10
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AddMeasure](#), [ST_LocateAlong](#), [ST_LocateBetween](#)

8.18.10 ST_AddMeasure

ST_AddMeasure — Interpolates measures along a linear geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_AddMeasure**(geometry geom_mline, float8 measure_start, float8 measure_end);

Descrizione

Return a derived geometry with measure values linearly interpolated between the start and end points. If the geometry has no measure dimension, one is added. If the geometry has a measure dimension, it is over-written with new values. Only LINESTRINGS and MULTILINESTRINGS are supported.

Disponibilità: 1.5.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_AddMeasure(
ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 0, 2 0, 4 0)'),1,4)) As ewelev;
           ewelev
-----
LINESTRINGM(1 0 1,2 0 2,4 0 4)

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_AddMeasure(
ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRING(1 0 4, 2 0 4, 4 0 4)'),10,40)) As ewelev;
           ewelev
-----
LINESTRING(1 0 4 10,2 0 4 20,4 0 4 40)

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_AddMeasure(
ST_GeomFromEWKT('LINESTRINGM(1 0 4, 2 0 4, 4 0 4)'),10,40)) As ewelev;
           ewelev
-----
LINESTRINGM(1 0 10,2 0 20,4 0 40)

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_AddMeasure(
ST_GeomFromEWKT('MULTILINESTRINGM((1 0 4, 2 0 4, 4 0 4),(1 0 4, 2 0 4, 4 0 4)'),10,70)) As ←
           ewelev;
                                     ewelev
-----
MULTILINESTRINGM((1 0 10,2 0 20,4 0 40),(1 0 40,2 0 50,4 0 70))
```

8.19 Trajectory Functions

8.19.1 ST_IsValidTrajectory

ST_IsValidTrajectory — Tests if the geometry is a valid trajectory.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_IsValidTrajectory**(geometry line);

Description

Tests if a geometry encodes a valid trajectory. A valid trajectory is represented as a **LINESTRING** with measures (M values). The measure values must increase from each vertex to the next.

Valid trajectories are expected as input to spatio-temporal functions like **ST_ClosestPointOfApproach**

Availability: 2.2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Examples

```
-- A valid trajectory
SELECT ST_IsValidTrajectory(ST_MakeLine(
  ST_MakePointM(0,0,1),
  ST_MakePointM(0,1,2))
);
```

```

t

-- An invalid trajectory
SELECT ST_IsValidTrajectory(ST_MakeLine(ST_MakePointM(0,0,1), ST_MakePointM(0,1,0)));
NOTICE:  Measure of vertex 1 (0) not bigger than measure of vertex 0 (1)
st_isvalidtrajectory
-----
f

```

See Also

[ST_ClosestPointOfApproach](#)

8.19.2 ST_ClosestPointOfApproach

ST_ClosestPointOfApproach — Returns a measure at the closest point of approach of two trajectories.

Synopsis

```
float8 ST_ClosestPointOfApproach(geometry track1, geometry track2);
```

Description

Returns the smallest measure at which points interpolated along the given trajectories are at the smallest distance.

Inputs must be valid trajectories as checked by [ST_IsValidTrajectory](#). Null is returned if the trajectories do not overlap in their M ranges.

See [ST_LocateAlong](#) for getting the actual points at the given measure.

Availability: 2.2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Examples

```

-- Return the time in which two objects moving between 10:00 and 11:00
-- are closest to each other and their distance at that point
WITH inp AS ( SELECT
    ST_AddMeasure('LINESTRING Z (0 0 0, 10 0 5)::geometry',
        extract(epoch from '2015-05-26 10:00'::timestampz),
        extract(epoch from '2015-05-26 11:00'::timestampz)
    ) a,
    ST_AddMeasure('LINESTRING Z (0 2 10, 12 1 2)::geometry',
        extract(epoch from '2015-05-26 10:00'::timestampz),
        extract(epoch from '2015-05-26 11:00'::timestampz)
    ) b
), cpa AS (
    SELECT ST_ClosestPointOfApproach(a,b) m FROM inp
), points AS (
    SELECT ST_Force3DZ(ST_GeometryN(ST_LocateAlong(a,m),1)) pa,
           ST_Force3DZ(ST_GeometryN(ST_LocateAlong(b,m),1)) pb
    FROM inp, cpa
)
SELECT to_timestamp(m) t,
       ST_Distance(pa,pb) distance

```

```
FROM points, cpa;

          t          | distance
-----+-----
2015-05-26 10:45:31.034483+02 | 1.96036833151395
```

See Also

[ST_IsValidTrajectory](#), [ST_DistanceCPA](#), [ST_LocateAlong](#), [ST_AddMeasure](#)

8.19.3 ST_DistanceCPA

ST_DistanceCPA — Returns the distance between the closest point of approach of two trajectories.

Synopsis

```
float8 ST_DistanceCPA(geometry track1, geometry track2);
```

Description

Returns the minimum distance two moving objects have ever been each other.

Inputs must be valid trajectories as checked by [ST_IsValidTrajectory](#). Null is returned if the trajectories do not overlap in their M ranges.

Availability: 2.2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Examples

```
-- Return the minimum distance of two objects moving between 10:00 and 11:00
WITH inp AS ( SELECT
  ST_AddMeasure('LINESTRING Z (0 0 0, 10 0 5)::geometry',
    extract(epoch from '2015-05-26 10:00'::timestampz),
    extract(epoch from '2015-05-26 11:00'::timestampz)
  ) a,
  ST_AddMeasure('LINESTRING Z (0 2 10, 12 1 2)::geometry',
    extract(epoch from '2015-05-26 10:00'::timestampz),
    extract(epoch from '2015-05-26 11:00'::timestampz)
  ) b
)
SELECT ST_DistanceCPA(a,b) distance FROM inp;

          distance
-----
1.96036833151395
```

See Also

[ST_IsValidTrajectory](#), [ST_ClosestPointOfApproach](#), [ST_AddMeasure](#), [ST_Distance](#)

8.19.4 ST_CPAWithin

ST_CPAWithin — Tests if the closest point of approach of two trajectories is within the specified distance.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_CPAWithin**(geometry track1, geometry track2, float8 dist);

Description

Tests whether two moving objects have ever been closer than the specified distance.

Inputs must be valid trajectories as checked by [ST_IsValidTrajectory](#). False is returned if the trajectories do not overlap in their M ranges.

Availability: 2.2.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Examples

```
WITH inp AS ( SELECT
  ST_AddMeasure('LINESTRING Z (0 0 0, 10 0 5) '::geometry,
    extract(epoch from '2015-05-26 10:00'::timestampz),
    extract(epoch from '2015-05-26 11:00'::timestampz)
  ) a,
  ST_AddMeasure('LINESTRING Z (0 2 10, 12 1 2) '::geometry,
    extract(epoch from '2015-05-26 10:00'::timestampz),
    extract(epoch from '2015-05-26 11:00'::timestampz)
  ) b
)
SELECT ST_CPAWithin(a,b,2), ST_DistanceCPA(a,b) distance FROM inp;
```

st_cpawithin	distance
t	1.96521473776207

See Also

[ST_IsValidTrajectory](#), [ST_ClosestPointOfApproach](#), [ST_DistanceCPA](#), [ST_Distance](#)

8.20 SFCGAL Functions

8.20.1 postgis_sfcgal_version

postgis_sfcgal_version — Returns the version of SFCGAL in use

Synopsis

text **postgis_sfcgal_version**(void);

Descrizione

Availability: 2.1.0



This method needs SFCGAL backend.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

8.20.2 ST_Extrude

ST_Extrude — Estrude una superficie a volume

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Extrude**(geometry geom, float x, float y, float z);

Descrizione

Availability: 2.1.0



This method needs SFCGAL backend.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



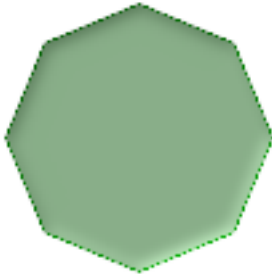
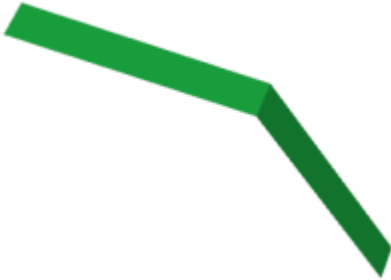
This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

3D images were generated using PostGIS **ST_AsX3D** and rendering in HTML using **X3Dom HTML Javascript rendering library**.

<pre>SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT ↵ (100 90)'), 50, 'quad_segs=2'),0,0,30);</pre>  <i>Original octagon formed from buffering point</i>	<pre>ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText(' ↵ POINT(100 90)'), 50, 'quad_segs=2'),0,0,30);</pre>  <i>Hexagon extruded 30 units along Z produces a PolyhedralSurfaceZ</i>
<pre>SELECT ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(50 50, ↵ 100 90, 95 150)')</pre>  <i>Original linestring</i>	<pre>SELECT ST_Extrude(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(50 50, 100 ↵ 90, 95 150)'),0,0,10));</pre>  <i>LineString Extruded along Z produces a PolyhedralSurfaceZ</i>

See Also

[ST_AsX3D](#)

8.20.3 ST_StraightSkeleton

ST_StraightSkeleton — Compute a straight skeleton from a geometry

Synopsis

geometry **ST_StraightSkeleton**(geometry geom);

Descrizione

Availability: 2.1.0



This method needs SFCGAL backend.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



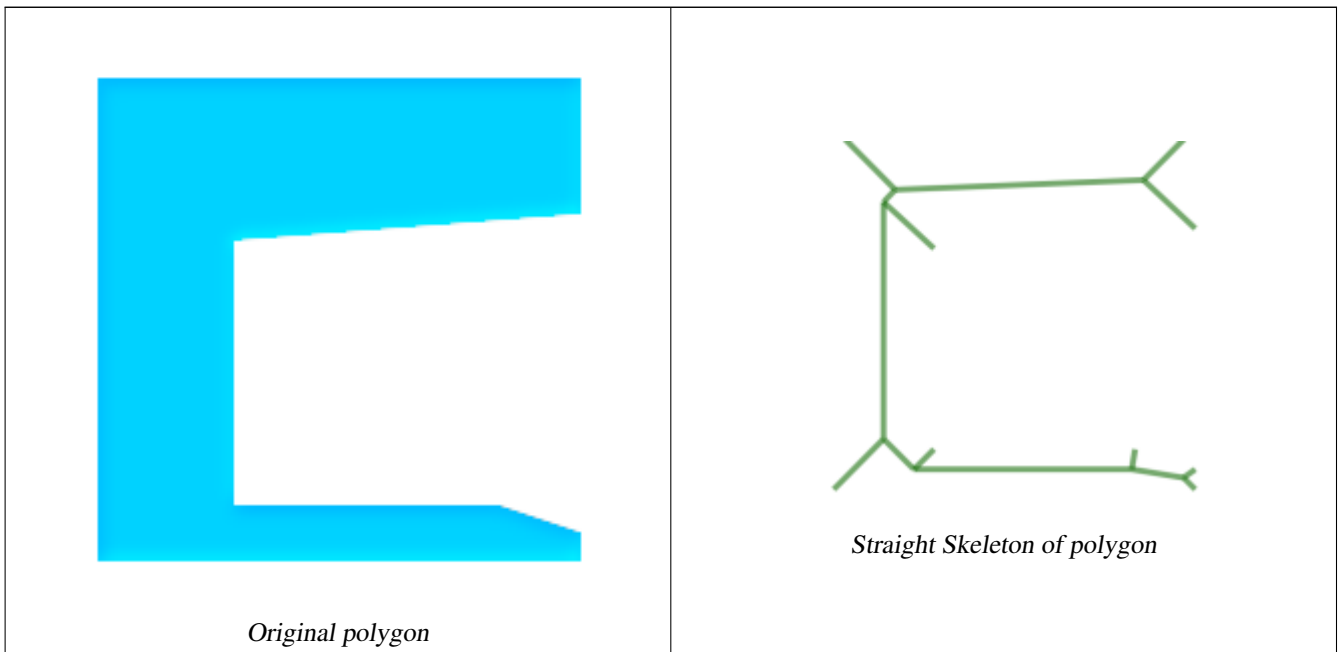
This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

```
SELECT ST_StraightSkeleton(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON (( 190 190, 10 190, 10 10, 190 10, 190 20, 160 30, 60 30, 60 130, 190 140, 190 190 ))'));
```

**8.20.4 ST_ApproximateMedialAxis**

ST_ApproximateMedialAxis — Compute the approximate medial axis of an areal geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ApproximateMedialAxis**(geometry geom);

Descrizione

Return an approximate medial axis for the areal input based on its straight skeleton. Uses an SFCGAL specific API when built against a capable version (1.2.0+). Otherwise the function is just a wrapper around ST_StraightSkeleton (slower case).

Availability: 2.2.0



This method needs SFCGAL backend.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



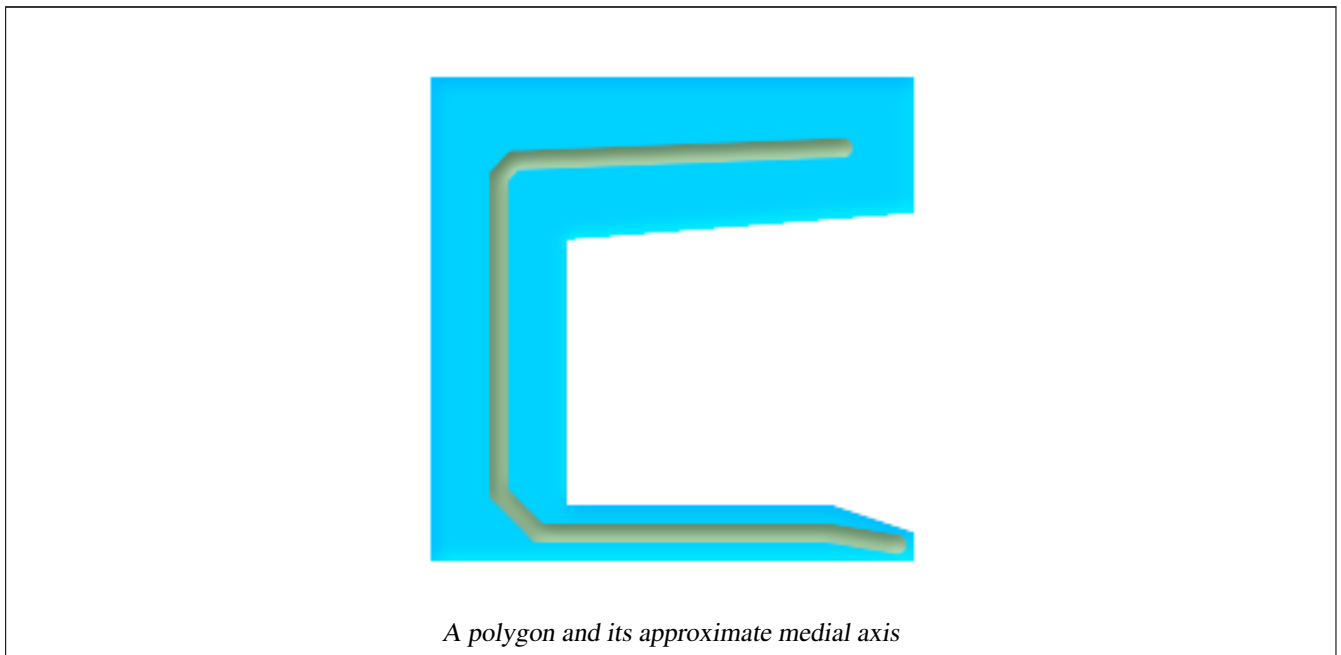
This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

```
SELECT ST_ApproximateMedialAxis(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON (( 190 190, 10 190, 10 10, 190 10, ↵
190 20, 160 30, 60 30, 60 130, 190 140, 190 190 ))'));
```



See Also

[ST_StraightSkeleton](#)

8.20.5 ST_IsPlanar

ST_IsPlanar — Verifica se una superficie è planare o meno.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_IsPlanar**(geometry geom);

Descrizione

Availability: 2.2.0: This was documented in 2.1.0 but got accidentally left out in 2.1 release.



This method needs SFCGAL backend.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

8.20.6 ST_Orientation

ST_Orientation — Determina l'orientazione di una superficie.

Synopsis

integer **ST_Orientation**(geometry geom);

Descrizione

The function only applies to polygons. It returns -1 if the polygon is counterclockwise oriented and 1 if the polygon is clockwise oriented.

Availability: 2.1.0



This method needs SFCGAL backend.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

8.20.7 ST_ForceLHR

ST_ForceLHR — Forza l'orientazione di tipo LHR

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ForceLHR**(geometry geom);

Descrizione

Availability: 2.1.0



This method needs SFCGAL backend.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

8.20.8 ST_MinkowskiSum

ST_MinkowskiSum — Performs Minkowski sum

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MinkowskiSum**(geometry geom1, geometry geom2);

Descrizione

This function performs a 2D minkowski sum of a point, line or polygon with a polygon.

A minkowski sum of two geometries A and B is the set of all points that are the sum of any point in A and B. Minkowski sums are often used in motion planning and computer-aided design. More details on [Wikipedia Minkowski addition](#).

The first parameter can be any 2D geometry (point, linestring, polygon). If a 3D geometry is passed, it will be converted to 2D by forcing Z to 0, leading to possible cases of invalidity. The second parameter must be a 2D polygon.

Implementation utilizes [CGAL 2D Minkowskisum](#).

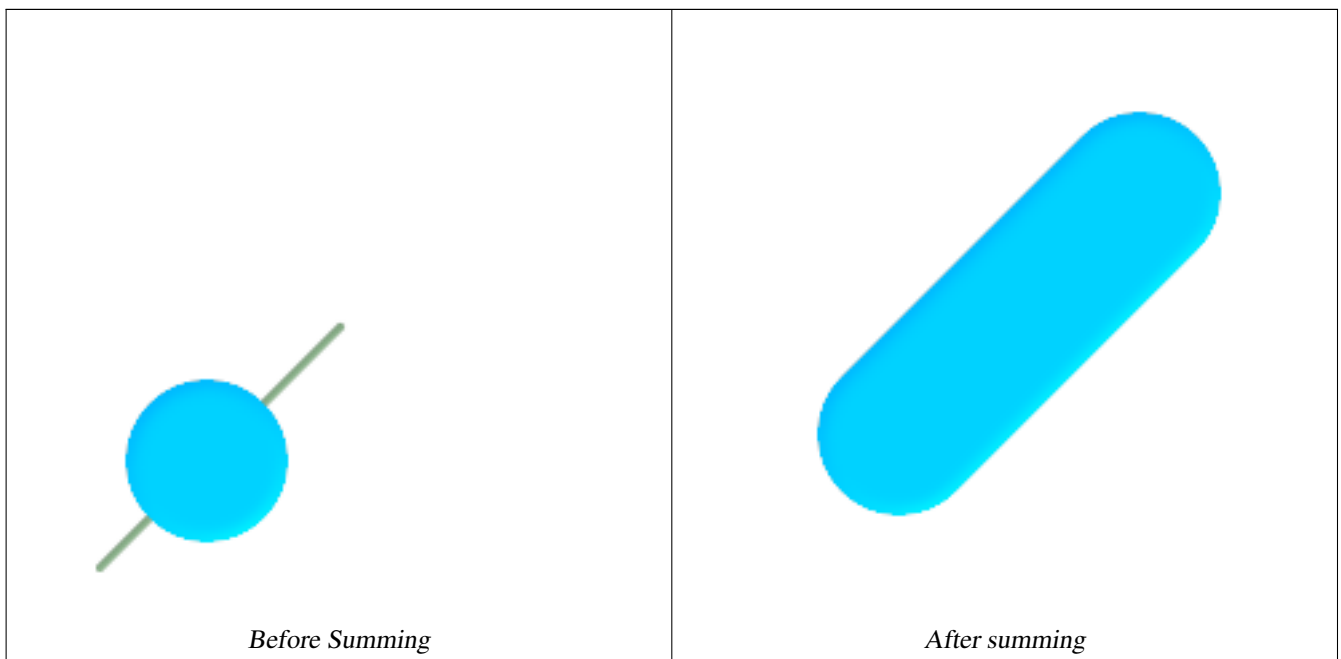
Availability: 2.1.0



This method needs SFCGAL backend.

Examples

Minkowski Sum of Linestring and circle polygon where Linestring cuts thru the circle



```
SELECT ST_MinkowskiSum(line, circle))
FROM (SELECT
  ST_MakeLine(ST_Point(10, 10),ST_Point(100, 100)) As line,
  ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(50 50)'), 30) As circle) As foo;
```

-- wkt --

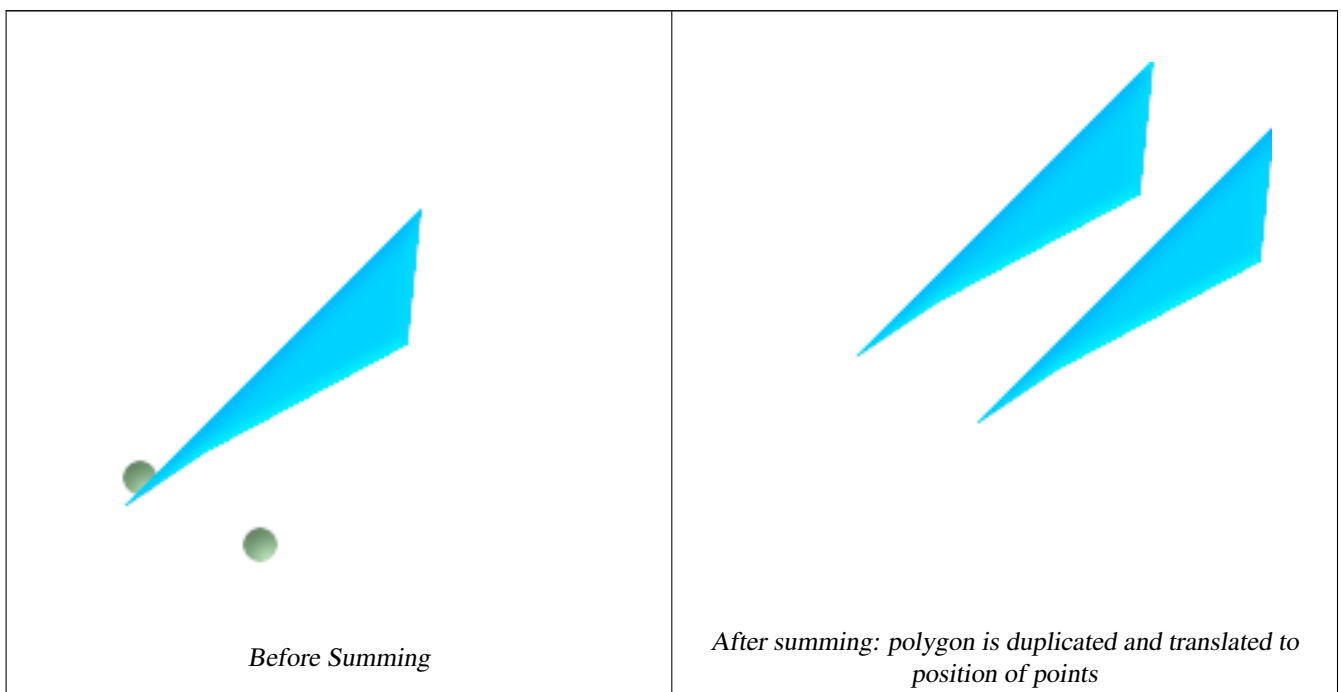
```
MULTIPOLYGON(((30 59.9999999999999,30.5764415879031 54.1472903395161,32.2836140246614 ↵
```

```

48.5194970290472,35.0559116309237 43.3328930094119,38.7867965644036 ↔
38.7867965644035,43.332893009412 35.0559116309236,48.5194970290474 ↔
32.2836140246614,54.1472903395162 30.5764415879031,60.0000000000001 30,65.8527096604839 ↔
30.5764415879031,71.4805029709527 32.2836140246614,76.6671069905881 ↔
35.0559116309237,81.2132034355964 38.7867965644036,171.213203435596 ↔
128.786796564404,174.944088369076 133.332893009412,177.716385975339 ↔
138.519497029047,179.423558412097 144.147290339516,180 150,179.423558412097 ↔
155.852709660484,177.716385975339 161.480502970953,174.944088369076 ↔
166.667106990588,171.213203435596 171.213203435596,166.667106990588 174.944088369076,
161.480502970953 177.716385975339,155.852709660484 179.423558412097,150 ↔
180,144.147290339516 179.423558412097,138.519497029047 177.716385975339,133.332893009412 ↔
174.944088369076,128.786796564403 171.213203435596,38.7867965644035 ↔
81.2132034355963,35.0559116309236 76.667106990588,32.2836140246614 ↔
71.4805029709526,30.5764415879031 65.8527096604838,30 59.9999999999999))

```

Minkowski Sum of a polygon and multipoint



```

SELECT ST_MinkowskiSum(mp, poly)
FROM (SELECT 'MULTIPOINT(25 50,70 25)'::geometry As mp,
      'POLYGON((130 150, 20 40, 50 60, 125 100, 130 150))'::geometry As poly
      ) As foo

-- wkt --
MULTIPOLYGON(
  ((70 115,100 135,175 175,225 225,70 115)),
  ((120 65,150 85,225 125,275 175,120 65))
)

```

8.20.9 ST_ConstrainedDelaunayTriangles

ST_ConstrainedDelaunayTriangles — Return a constrained Delaunay triangulation around the given input geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Tessellate**(geometry geom);

Descrizione

Return a **Constrained Delaunay triangulation** around the vertices of the input geometry. Output is a TIN.



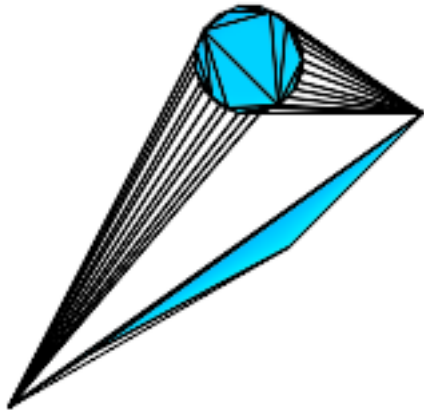
This method needs SFCGAL backend.

Availability: 3.0.0



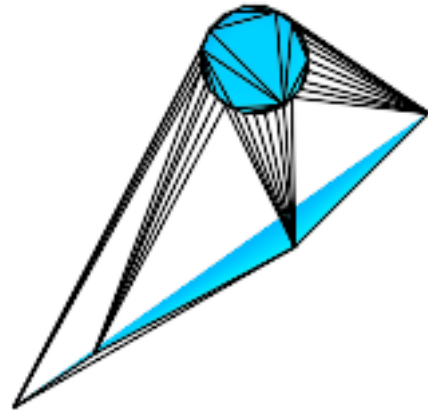
This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Examples



ST_ConstrainedDelaunayTriangles of 2 polygons

```
select ST_ConstrainedDelaunayTriangles(
    ST_Union(
        'POLYGON((175 150, ↵
        20 40, 50 60, 125 100, 175 150))'::geometry,
        ST_Buffer('POINT ↵
        (110 170)'::geometry, 20)
    );
```



ST_DelaunayTriangles of 2 polygons. Triangle edges cross polygon boundaries.

```
select ST_DelaunayTriangles(
    ST_Union(
        'POLYGON((175 150, ↵
        20 40, 50 60, 125 100, 175 150))'::geometry,
        ST_Buffer('POINT ↵
        (110 170)'::geometry, 20)
    );
```

See Also

[ST_DelaunayTriangles](#), [ST_Tessellate](#), [ST_ConcaveHull](#), [ST_Dump](#)

8.20.10 ST_3DIntersection

ST_3DIntersection — Perform 3D intersection

Synopsis

geometry **ST_3DIntersection**(geometry geom1, geometry geom2);

Descrizione

Return a geometry that is the shared portion between geom1 and geom2.

Availability: 2.1.0



This method needs SFCGAL backend.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.

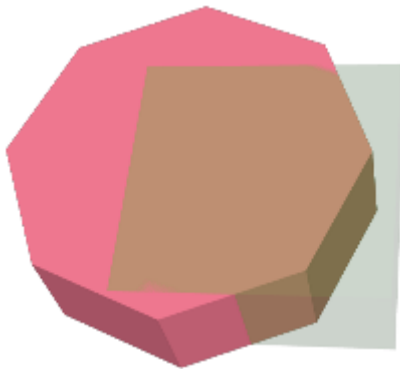


This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

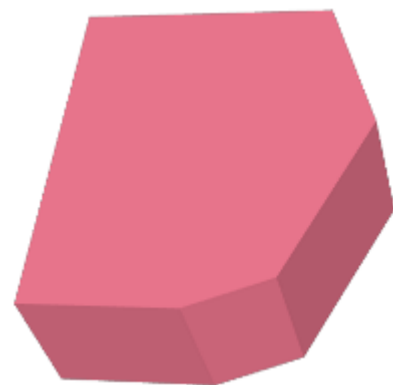
3D images were generated using PostGIS **ST_AsX3D** and rendering in HTML using **X3Dom HTML Javascript rendering library**.

```
SELECT ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer(↵
    ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'),
    50, 'quad_segs=2'),0,0,30) AS geom1,
    ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer(↵
    ST_GeomFromText('POINT(80 80)'),
    50, 'quad_segs=1'),0,0,30) AS geom2;
```



Original 3D geometries overlaid. geom2 is shown semi-transparent

```
SELECT ST_3DIntersection(geom1,geom2)
FROM ( SELECT ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer(↵
    ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'),
    50, 'quad_segs=2'),0,0,30) AS geom1,
    ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer(↵
    ST_GeomFromText('POINT(80 80)'),
    50, 'quad_segs=1'),0,0,30) AS geom2 ) As ↵
    t;
```



Intersection of geom1 and geom2

3D linestrings and polygons

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_3DIntersection(linestring, polygon)) As wkt
FROM ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING Z (2 2 6,1.5 1.5 7,1 1 8,0.5 0.5 8,0 0 10)') AS ↵
    linestring
CROSS JOIN ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((0 0 8, 0 1 8, 1 1 8, 1 0 8, 0 0 8))') AS polygon;

wkt
-----
```

```
LINESTRING Z (1 1 8,0.5 0.5 8)
```

Cube (closed Polyhedral Surface) and Polygon Z

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_3DIntersection(
    ST_GeomFromText('POLYHEDRALSURFACE Z( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)) ↵
    ,
    ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)),
    ((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
    ((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1)) )'),
    'POLYGON Z ((0 0 0, 0 0 0.5, 0 0.5 0.5, 0 0.5 0, 0 0 0))'::geometry))
```

```
TIN Z (((0 0 0,0 0 0.5,0 0.5 0.5,0 0 0)),((0 0.5 0,0 0 0,0 0.5 0.5,0 0.5 0)))
```

Intersection of 2 solids that result in volumetric intersection is also a solid (ST_Dimension returns 3)

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_3DIntersection( ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer('POINT(10 20)'::geometry,10,1) ↵
    ,0,0,30),
    ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer('POINT(10 20)'::geometry,10,1),2,0,10) ));
```

```
POLYHEDRALSURFACE Z (((13.3333333333333 13.3333333333333 10,20 20 0,20 20 ↵
    10,13.3333333333333 13.3333333333333 10)),
    ((20 20 10,16.6666666666667 23.3333333333333 10,13.3333333333333 13.3333333333333 ↵
    10,20 20 10)),
    ((20 20 0,16.6666666666667 23.3333333333333 10,20 20 10,20 20 0)),
    ((13.3333333333333 13.3333333333333 10,10 10 0,20 20 0,13.3333333333333 ↵
    13.3333333333333 10)),
    ((16.6666666666667 23.3333333333333 10,12 28 10,13.3333333333333 13.3333333333333 ↵
    10,16.6666666666667 23.3333333333333 10)),
    ((20 20 0,9.99999999999995 30 0,16.6666666666667 23.3333333333333 10,20 20 0)),
    ((10 10 0,9.99999999999995 30 0,20 20 0,10 10 0)), ((13.3333333333333 ↵
    13.3333333333333 10,12 12 10,10 10 0,13.3333333333333 13.3333333333333 10)),
    ((12 28 10,12 12 10,13.3333333333333 13.3333333333333 10,12 28 10)),
    ((16.6666666666667 23.3333333333333 10,9.99999999999995 30 0,12 28 ↵
    10,16.6666666666667 23.3333333333333 10)),
    ((10 10 0,0 20 0,9.99999999999995 30 0,10 10 0)),
    ((12 12 10,11 11 10,10 10 0,12 12 10)), ((12 28 10,11 11 10,12 12 10,12 28 10)),
    ((9.99999999999995 30 0,11 29 10,12 28 10,9.99999999999995 30 0)), ((0 20 0,2 20 ↵
    10,9.99999999999995 30 0,0 20 0)),
    ((10 10 0,2 20 10,0 20 0,10 10 0)), ((11 11 10,2 20 10,10 10 0,11 11 10)), ((12 28 ↵
    10,11 29 10,11 11 10,12 28 10)),
    ((9.99999999999995 30 0,2 20 10,11 29 10,9.99999999999995 30 0)), ((11 11 10,11 29 ↵
    10,2 20 10,11 11 10)))
```

8.20.11 ST_3DDifference

ST_3DDifference — Perform 3D difference

Synopsis

geometry **ST_3DDifference**(geometry geom1, geometry geom2);

Descrizione

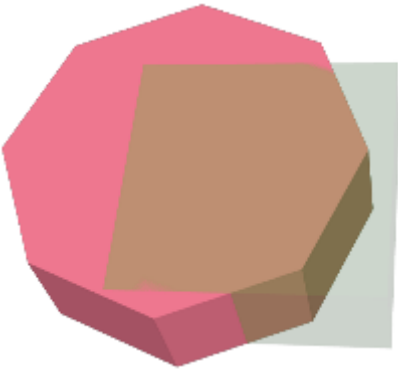
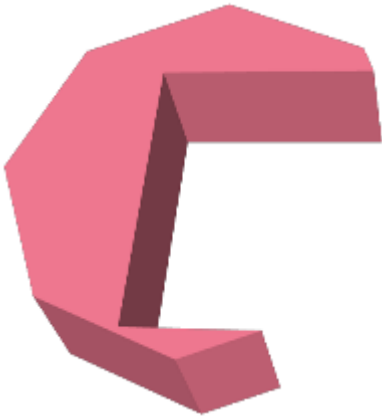
Returns that part of geom1 that is not part of geom2.

Availability: 2.2.0

- ✔ This method needs SFCGAL backend.
- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✔ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.
- ✔ This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

3D images were generated using PostGIS **ST_AsX3D** and rendering in HTML using **X3Dom HTML Javascript rendering library**.

<pre>SELECT ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer(↵ ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'), 50, 'quad_segs=2'),0,0,30) AS geom1, ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer(↵ ST_GeomFromText('POINT(80 80)'), 50, 'quad_segs=1'),0,0,30) AS geom2;</pre>  <i>Original 3D geometries overlaid. geom2 is the part that will be removed.</i>	<pre>SELECT ST_3DDifference(geom1,geom2) FROM (SELECT ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer(↵ ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'), 50, 'quad_segs=2'),0,0,30) AS geom1, ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer(↵ ST_GeomFromText('POINT(80 80)'), 50, 'quad_segs=1'),0,0,30) AS geom2) As ↵ t;</pre>  <i>What's left after removing geom2</i>

See Also

ST_Extrude, **ST_AsX3D**, **ST_3DIntersection** **ST_3DUnion**

8.20.12 ST_3DUnion

ST_3DUnion — Perform 3D union

Synopsis

geometry **ST_3DUnion**(geometry geom1, geometry geom2);

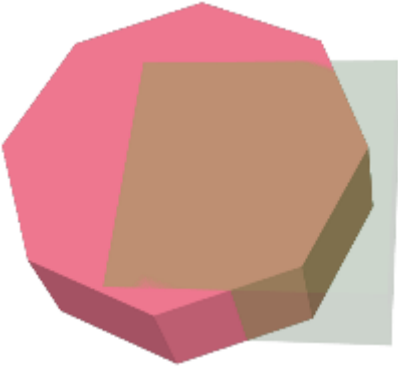
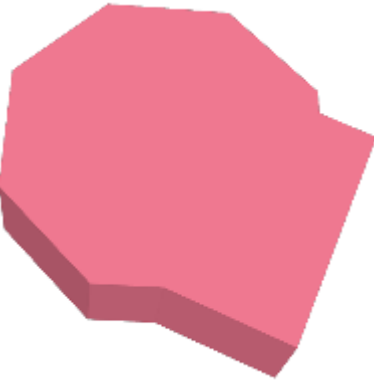
Descrizione

Availability: 2.2.0

- ✔ This method needs SFCGAL backend.
- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✔ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.
- ✔ This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

3D images were generated using PostGIS [ST_AsX3D](#) and rendering in HTML using [X3Dom HTML Javascript rendering library](#).

<pre>SELECT ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer(↵ ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'), 50, 'quad_segs=2'),0,0,30) AS geom1, ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer(↵ ST_GeomFromText('POINT(80 80)'), 50, 'quad_segs=1'),0,0,30) AS geom2;</pre>  <i>Original 3D geometries overlaid. geom2 is the one with transparency.</i>	<pre>SELECT ST_3DUnion(geom1,geom2) FROM (SELECT ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer(↵ ST_GeomFromText('POINT(100 90)'), 50, 'quad_segs=2'),0,0,30) AS geom1, ST_Extrude(ST_Buffer(↵ ST_GeomFromText('POINT(80 80)'), 50, 'quad_segs=1'),0,0,30) AS geom2) As ↵ t;</pre>  <i>Union of geom1 and geom2</i>

See Also

[ST_Extrude](#), [ST_AsX3D](#), [ST_3DIntersection](#) [ST_3DDifference](#)

8.20.13 ST_3DArea

ST_3DArea — Computes area of 3D surface geometries. Will return 0 for solids.

Synopsis

floatST_3DArea(geometry geom1);

Descrizione

Availability: 2.1.0

- ✔ This method needs SFCGAL backend.
- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✔ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.
- ✔ This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

Note: By default a PolyhedralSurface built from WKT is a surface geometry, not solid. It therefore has surface area. Once converted to a solid, no area.

```
SELECT ST_3DArea(geom) As cube_surface_area,
       ST_3DArea(ST_MakeSolid(geom)) As solid_surface_area
FROM (SELECT 'POLYHEDRALSURFACE( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)),
  ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)),
  ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)),
  ((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
  ((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)),
  ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1)) )'::geometry) As f(geom);

cube_surface_area | solid_surface_area
-----+-----
6 | 0
```

See Also

[ST_Area](#), [ST_MakeSolid](#), [ST_IsSolid](#), [ST_Area](#)

8.20.14 ST_Tessellate

ST_Tessellate — Perform surface Tessellation of a polygon or polyhedralsurface and returns as a TIN or collection of TINS

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Tessellate**(geometry geom);

Descrizione

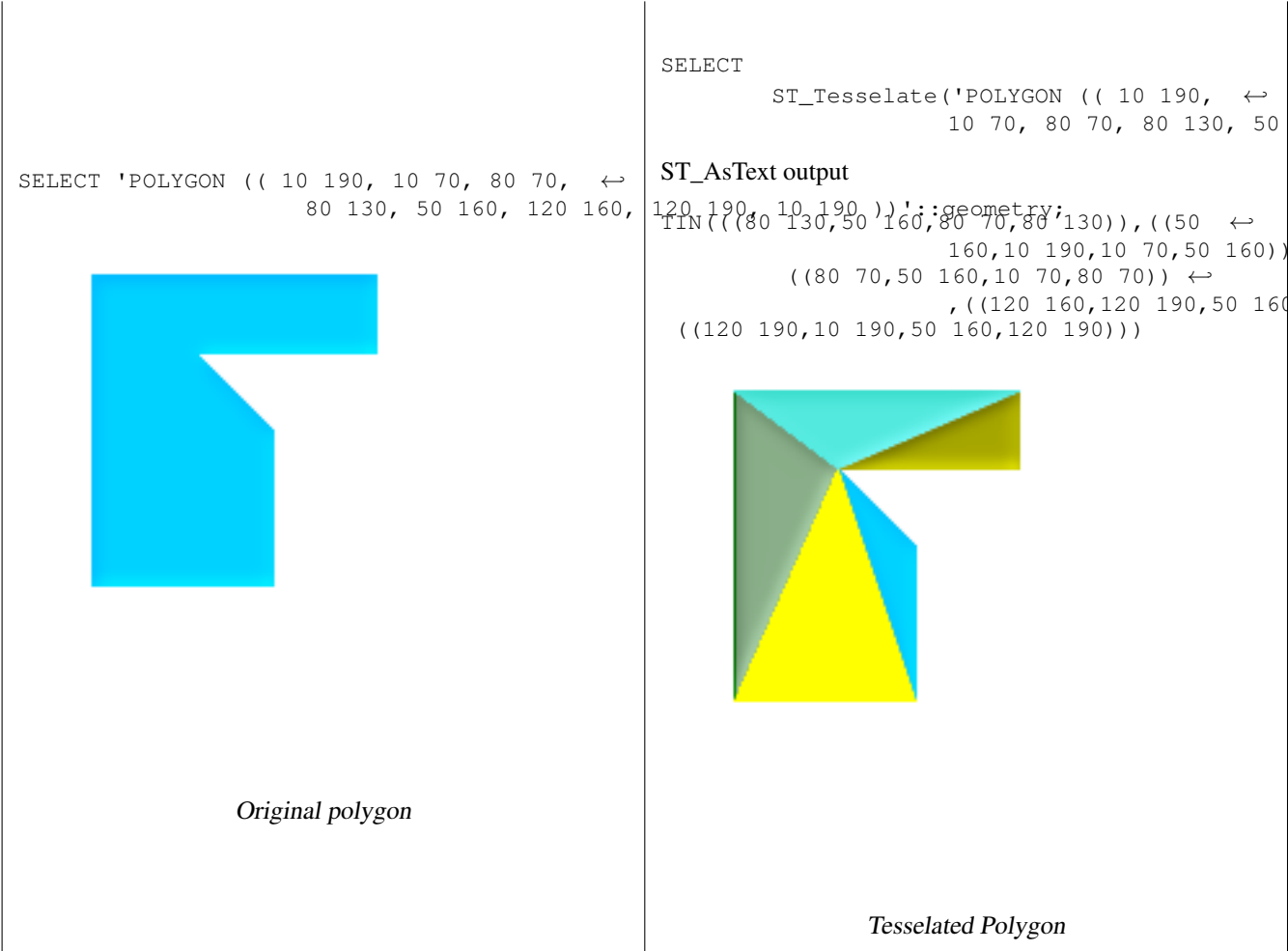
Takes as input a surface such a MULTI(POLYGON) or POLYHEDRALSURFACE and returns a TIN representation via the process of tessellation using triangles.

Availability: 2.1.0

- ✔ This method needs SFCGAL backend.
- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✔ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.
- ✔ This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Examples

<pre>SELECT ST_GeomFromText('POLYHEDRALSURFACE Z(((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)), ((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 1, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1))</pre>  <i>Original Cube</i>	<pre>SELECT ST_Tessellate(ST_GeomFromText('POLYHEDRALSURFACE Z(((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)), ((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 1, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1))</pre> <i>ST_AsText output:</i> <pre>SELECT ST_AsText(ST_GeomFromText('POLYHEDRALSURFACE Z(((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)), ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)), ((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)), ((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 1, 0 1 0)), ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1))</pre>  <i>Tessellated Cube with triangles colored</i>



See Also

[ST_ConstrainedDelaunayTriangles](#), [ST_DelaunayTriangles](#)

8.20.15 ST_Volume

ST_Volume — Computes the volume of a 3D solid. If applied to surface (even closed) geometries will return 0.

Synopsis

float **ST_Volume**(geometry geom1);

Descrizione

Availability: 2.2.0

- ✔ This method needs SFCGAL backend.
- ✔ This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
- ✔ This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.
- ✔ This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

Example

When closed surfaces are created with WKT, they are treated as areal rather than solid. To make them solid, you need to use **ST_MakeSolid**. Areal geometries have no volume. Here is an example to demonstrate.

```
SELECT ST_Volume(geom) As cube_surface_vol,
       ST_Volume(ST_MakeSolid(geom)) As solid_surface_vol
FROM (SELECT 'POLYHEDRALSURFACE( ((0 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 0 1 0, 0 0 0)),
  ((0 0 0, 0 1 0, 1 1 0, 1 0 0, 0 0 0)),
  ((0 0 0, 1 0 0, 1 0 1, 0 0 1, 0 0 0)),
  ((1 1 0, 1 1 1, 1 0 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 0)),
  ((0 1 0, 0 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 0, 0 1 0)),
  ((0 0 1, 1 0 1, 1 1 1, 0 1 1, 0 0 1)) )'::geometry) As f(geom);

cube_surface_vol | solid_surface_vol
-----+-----
0 | 1
```

See Also

[ST_3DArea](#), [ST_MakeSolid](#), [ST_IsSolid](#)

8.20.16 ST_MakeSolid

ST_MakeSolid — Cast the geometry into a solid. No check is performed. To obtain a valid solid, the input geometry must be a closed Polyhedral Surface or a closed TIN.

Synopsis

geometry**ST_MakeSolid**(geometry geom1);

Descrizione

Availability: 2.2.0

-  This method needs SFCGAL backend.
-  This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.
-  This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.
-  This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

8.20.17 ST_IsSolid

ST_IsSolid — Test if the geometry is a solid. No validity check is performed.

Synopsis

boolean**ST_IsSolid**(geometry geom1);

Descrizione

Availability: 2.2.0



This method needs SFCGAL backend.



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.



This function supports Polyhedral surfaces.



This function supports Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network Surfaces (TIN).

8.21 Long Transaction Support



Note

For the locking mechanism to operate correctly the **serializable transaction isolation level** must be used.

8.21.1 AddAuth

AddAuth — Adds an authorization token to be used in the current transaction.

Synopsis

boolean **AddAuth**(text auth_token);

Description

Adds an authorization token to be used in the current transaction.

Adds the current transaction identifier and authorization token to a temporary table called `temp_lock_have_table`.

Availability: 1.1.3

Examples

```
SELECT LockRow('towns', '353', 'priscilla');
      BEGIN TRANSACTION;
          SELECT AddAuth('joey');
          UPDATE towns SET geom = ST_Translate(geom,2,2) WHERE gid = 353;
      COMMIT;

---Error--
ERROR:  UPDATE where "gid" = '353' requires authorization 'priscilla'
```

See Also

[LockRow](#)

8.21.2 CheckAuth

CheckAuth — Creates a trigger on a table to prevent/allow updates and deletes of rows based on authorization token.

Synopsis

```
integer CheckAuth(text a_schema_name, text a_table_name, text a_key_column_name);  
integer CheckAuth(text a_table_name, text a_key_column_name);
```

Description

Creates trigger on a table to prevent/allow updates and deletes of rows based on an authorization token. Identify rows using <rowid_col> column.

If a_schema_name is not passed in, then searches for table in current schema.



Note

If an authorization trigger already exists on this table function errors.
If Transaction support is not enabled, function throws an exception.

Availability: 1.1.3

Examples

```
SELECT CheckAuth('public', 'towns', 'gid');  
      result  
-----  
      0
```

See Also

[EnableLongTransactions](#)

8.21.3 DisableLongTransactions

DisableLongTransactions — Disables long transaction support.

Synopsis

```
text DisableLongTransactions();
```

Description

Disables long transaction support. This function removes the long transaction support metadata tables, and drops all triggers attached to lock-checked tables.

Drops meta table called `authorization_table` and a view called `authorized_tables` and all triggers called `checkauthtri`

Availability: 1.1.3

Examples

```
SELECT DisableLongTransactions();  
--result--  
Long transactions support disabled
```

See Also

[EnableLongTransactions](#)

8.21.4 EnableLongTransactions

EnableLongTransactions — Enables long transaction support.

Synopsis

text **EnableLongTransactions**();

Description

Enables long transaction support. This function creates the required metadata tables. It must be called once before using the other functions in this section. Calling it twice is harmless.

Creates a meta table called `authorization_table` and a view called `authorized_tables`

Availability: 1.1.3

Examples

```
SELECT EnableLongTransactions();  
--result--  
Long transactions support enabled
```

See Also

[DisableLongTransactions](#)

8.21.5 LockRow

LockRow — Sets lock/authorization for a row in a table.

Synopsis

integer **LockRow**(text a_schema_name, text a_table_name, text a_row_key, text an_auth_token, timestamp expire_dt);
integer **LockRow**(text a_table_name, text a_row_key, text an_auth_token, timestamp expire_dt);
integer **LockRow**(text a_table_name, text a_row_key, text an_auth_token);

Description

Sets lock/authorization for a specific row in a table. `an_auth_token` is a text value. `expire_dt` is a timestamp which defaults to `now() + 1 hour`. Returns 1 if lock has been assigned, 0 otherwise (i.e. row is already locked by another auth.)

Availability: 1.1.3

Examples

```
SELECT LockRow('public', 'towns', '2', 'joey');
LockRow
-----
1

--Joey has already locked the record and Priscilla is out of luck
SELECT LockRow('public', 'towns', '2', 'priscilla');
LockRow
-----
0
```

See Also

[UnlockRows](#)

8.21.6 UnlockRows

UnlockRows — Removes all locks held by an authorization token.

Synopsis

integer **UnlockRows**(text auth_token);

Description

Removes all locks held by specified authorization token. Returns the number of locks released.

Availability: 1.1.3

Examples

```
SELECT LockRow('towns', '353', 'priscilla');
      SELECT LockRow('towns', '2', 'priscilla');
      SELECT UnlockRows('priscilla');
UnlockRows
-----
2
```

See Also

[LockRow](#)

8.22 Version Functions

8.22.1 PostGIS_Extensions_Upgrade

PostGIS_Extensions_Upgrade — Packages and upgrades PostGIS extensions (e.g. postgis_raster, postgis_topology, postgis_sfcgal) to latest available version.

Synopsis

```
text PostGIS_Extensions_Upgrade();
```

Description

Packages and upgrades PostGIS extensions to latest version. Only extensions you have installed in the database will be packaged and upgraded if needed. Reports full PostGIS version and build configuration infos after. This is short-hand for doing multiple `CREATE EXTENSION .. FROM unpackaged` and `ALTER EXTENSION .. UPDATE` for each PostGIS extension. Currently only tries to upgrade extensions `postgis`, `postgis_raster`, `postgis_sfcgal`, `postgis_topology`, and `postgis_tiger_geocoder`.

Availability: 2.5.0

**Note**

Changed: 3.0.0 to repackage loose extensions and support `postgis_raster`.

Examples

```
SELECT PostGIS_Extensions_Upgrade();
```

```
NOTICE: Packaging extension postgis
NOTICE: Packaging extension postgis_raster
NOTICE: Packaging extension postgis_sfcgal
NOTICE: Extension postgis_topology is not available or not packagable for some reason
NOTICE: Extension postgis_tiger_geocoder is not available or not packagable for some reason
      reason

      postgis_extensions_upgrade
-----
Upgrade completed, run SELECT postgis_full_version(); for details
(1 row)
```

See Also

Section 3.4, [PostGIS_GEOS_Version](#), [PostGIS_Lib_Version](#), [PostGIS_LibXML_Version](#), [PostGIS_PROJ_Version](#), [PostGIS_Version](#)

8.22.2 PostGIS_Full_Version

`PostGIS_Full_Version` — Reports full PostGIS version and build configuration infos.

Synopsis

```
text PostGIS_Full_Version();
```

Description

Reports full PostGIS version and build configuration infos. Also informs about synchronization between libraries and scripts suggesting upgrades as needed.

Examples

```
SELECT PostGIS_Full_Version();
                                     postgis_full_version
-----
PostGIS="3.0.0dev r17211" [EXTENSION] PGSQL="110" GEOS="3.8.0dev-CAPI-1.11.0 df24b6bb" ↔
SFCGAL="1.3.6" PROJ="Rel. 5.2.0, September 15th, 2018"
GDAL="GDAL 2.3.2, released 2018/09/21" LIBXML="2.9.9" LIBJSON="0.13.1" LIBPROTOBUF="1.3.1" ↔
WAGYU="0.4.3 (Internal)" TOPOLOGY RASTER
(1 row)
```

See Also

Section 3.4, [PostGIS_GEOS_Version](#), [PostGIS_Lib_Version](#), [PostGIS_LibXML_Version](#), [PostGIS_PROJ_Version](#), [PostGIS_Wagyu_V](#), [PostGIS_Version](#)

8.22.3 PostGIS_GEOS_Version

`PostGIS_GEOS_Version` — Returns the version number of the GEOS library.

Synopsis

```
text PostGIS_GEOS_Version();
```

Description

Returns the version number of the GEOS library, or NULL if GEOS support is not enabled.

Examples

```
SELECT PostGIS_GEOS_Version();
       postgis_geos_version
-----
3.1.0-CAPI-1.5.0
(1 row)
```

See Also

[PostGIS_Full_Version](#), [PostGIS_Lib_Version](#), [PostGIS_LibXML_Version](#), [PostGIS_PROJ_Version](#), [PostGIS_Version](#)

8.22.4 PostGIS_Liblwgeom_Version

`PostGIS_Liblwgeom_Version` — Returns the version number of the liblwgeom library. This should match the version of PostGIS.

Synopsis

```
text PostGIS_Liblwgeom_Version();
```

Description

Returns the version number of the liblwgeom library/

Examples

```
SELECT PostGIS_Liblwgeom_Version();
postgis_liblwgeom_version
-----
2.3.3 r15473
(1 row)
```

See Also

[PostGIS_Full_Version](#), [PostGIS_Lib_Version](#), [PostGIS_LibXML_Version](#), [PostGIS_PROJ_Version](#), [PostGIS_Version](#)

8.22.5 PostGIS_LibXML_Version

`PostGIS_LibXML_Version` — Returns the version number of the libxml2 library.

Synopsis

text `PostGIS_LibXML_Version()`;

Description

Returns the version number of the LibXML2 library.

Availability: 1.5

Examples

```
SELECT PostGIS_LibXML_Version();
postgis_libxml_version
-----
2.7.6
(1 row)
```

See Also

[PostGIS_Full_Version](#), [PostGIS_Lib_Version](#), [PostGIS_PROJ_Version](#), [PostGIS_GEOS_Version](#), [PostGIS_Version](#)

8.22.6 PostGIS_Lib_Build_Date

`PostGIS_Lib_Build_Date` — Returns build date of the PostGIS library.

Synopsis

text `PostGIS_Lib_Build_Date()`;

Description

Returns build date of the PostGIS library.

Examples

```
SELECT PostGIS_Lib_Build_Date();
 postgis_lib_build_date
-----
2008-06-21 17:53:21
(1 row)
```

8.22.7 PostGIS_Lib_Version

PostGIS_Lib_Version — Returns the version number of the PostGIS library.

Synopsis

text **PostGIS_Lib_Version()**;

Description

Returns the version number of the PostGIS library.

Examples

```
SELECT PostGIS_Lib_Version();
 postgis_lib_version
-----
1.3.3
(1 row)
```

See Also

[PostGIS_Full_Version](#), [PostGIS_GEOS_Version](#), [PostGIS_LibXML_Version](#), [PostGIS_PROJ_Version](#), [PostGIS_Version](#)

8.22.8 PostGIS_PROJ_Version

PostGIS_PROJ_Version — Returns the version number of the PROJ4 library.

Synopsis

text **PostGIS_PROJ_Version()**;

Description

Returns the version number of the PROJ4 library, or NULL if PROJ4 support is not enabled.

Examples

```
SELECT PostGIS_PROJ_Version();
 postgis_proj_version
-----
Rel. 4.4.9, 29 Oct 2004
(1 row)
```

See Also

[PostGIS_Full_Version](#), [PostGIS_GEOS_Version](#), [PostGIS_Lib_Version](#), [PostGIS_LibXML_Version](#), [PostGIS_Version](#)

8.22.9 PostGIS_Wagyu_Version

`PostGIS_Wagyu_Version` — Returns the version number of the internal Wagyu library.

Synopsis

text `PostGIS_Wagyu_Version()`;

Description

Returns the version number of the internal Wagyu library, or `NULL` if Wagyu support is not enabled.

Examples

```
SELECT PostGIS_Wagyu_Version();
 postgis_wagyu_version
-----
 0.4.3 (Internal)
(1 row)
```

See Also

[PostGIS_Full_Version](#), [PostGIS_GEOS_Version](#), [PostGIS_PROJ_Version](#), [PostGIS_Lib_Version](#), [PostGIS_LibXML_Version](#), [PostGIS_Version](#)

8.22.10 PostGIS_Scripts_Build_Date

`PostGIS_Scripts_Build_Date` — Returns build date of the PostGIS scripts.

Synopsis

text `PostGIS_Scripts_Build_Date()`;

Description

Returns build date of the PostGIS scripts.

Availability: 1.0.0RC1

Examples

```
SELECT PostGIS_Scripts_Build_Date();
 postgis_scripts_build_date
-----
 2007-08-18 09:09:26
(1 row)
```

See Also

[PostGIS_Full_Version](#), [PostGIS_GEOS_Version](#), [PostGIS_Lib_Version](#), [PostGIS_LibXML_Version](#), [PostGIS_Version](#)

8.22.11 PostGIS_Scripts_Installed

PostGIS_Scripts_Installed — Returns version of the PostGIS scripts installed in this database.

Synopsis

text **PostGIS_Scripts_Installed**();

Description

Returns version of the PostGIS scripts installed in this database.

**Note**

If the output of this function doesn't match the output of [PostGIS_Scripts_Released](#) you probably missed to properly upgrade an existing database. See the [Upgrading](#) section for more info.

Availability: 0.9.0

Examples

```
SELECT PostGIS_Scripts_Installed();
 postgis_scripts_installed
-----
 1.5.0SVN
(1 row)
```

See Also

[PostGIS_Full_Version](#), [PostGIS_Scripts_Released](#), [PostGIS_Version](#)

8.22.12 PostGIS_Scripts_Released

PostGIS_Scripts_Released — Returns the version number of the postgis.sql script released with the installed PostGIS lib.

Synopsis

text **PostGIS_Scripts_Released**();

Description

Returns the version number of the postgis.sql script released with the installed PostGIS lib.

**Note**

Starting with version 1.1.0 this function returns the same value of [PostGIS_Lib_Version](#). Kept for backward compatibility.

Availability: 0.9.0

Examples

```
SELECT PostGIS_Scripts_Released();
       postgis_scripts_released
-----
1.3.4SVN
(1 row)
```

See Also

[PostGIS_Full_Version](#), [PostGIS_Scripts_Installed](#), [PostGIS_Lib_Version](#)

8.22.13 PostGIS_Version

PostGIS_Version — Returns PostGIS version number and compile-time options.

Synopsis

text **PostGIS_Version()**;

Description

Returns PostGIS version number and compile-time options.

Examples

```
SELECT PostGIS_Version();
               postgis_version
-----
1.3 USE_GEOS=1 USE_PROJ=1 USE_STATS=1
(1 row)
```

See Also

[PostGIS_Full_Version](#), [PostGIS_GEOS_Version](#), [PostGIS_Lib_Version](#), [PostGIS_LibXML_Version](#), [PostGIS_PROJ_Version](#)

8.23 Grand Unified Custom Variables (GUCs)**8.23.1 postgis.backend**

postgis.backend — The backend to service a function where GEOS and SFCGAL overlap. Options: geos or sfcgal. Defaults to geos.

Descrizione

This GUC is only relevant if you compiled PostGIS with sfcgal support. By default `geos` backend is used for functions where both GEOS and SFCGAL have the same named function. This variable allows you to override and make `sfcgal` the backend to service the request.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

Sets backend just for life of connection

```
set postgis.backend = sfcgal;
```

Sets backend for new connections to database

```
ALTER DATABASE mygisdb SET postgis.backend = sfcgal;
```

Si veda anche

Section [8.20](#)

8.23.2 postgis.gdal_datapath

`postgis.gdal_datapath` — A configuration option to assign the value of GDAL's `GDAL_DATA` option. If not set, the environmentally set `GDAL_DATA` variable is used.

Descrizione

A PostgreSQL GUC variable for setting the value of GDAL's `GDAL_DATA` option. The `postgis.gdal_datapath` value should be the complete physical path to GDAL's data files.

This configuration option is of most use for Windows platforms where GDAL's data files path is not hard-coded. This option should also be set when GDAL's data files are not located in GDAL's expected path.



Note

This option can be set in PostgreSQL's configuration file `postgresql.conf`. It can also be set by connection or transaction.

Availability: 2.2.0



Note

Additional information about `GDAL_DATA` is available at GDAL's [Configuration Options](#).

Esempi

Set and reset `postgis.gdal_datapath`

```
SET postgis.gdal_datapath TO '/usr/local/share/gdal.hidden';  
SET postgis.gdal_datapath TO default;
```

Setting on windows for a particular database

```
ALTER DATABASE gisdb  
SET postgis.gdal_datapath = 'C:/Program Files/PostgreSQL/9.3/gdal-data';
```

Si veda anche

[PostGIS_GDAL_Version](#), [ST_Transform](#)

8.23.3 postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers

`postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers` — A configuration option to set the enabled GDAL drivers in the PostGIS environment. Affects the GDAL configuration variable `GDAL_SKIP`.

Descrizione

A configuration option to set the enabled GDAL drivers in the PostGIS environment. Affects the GDAL configuration variable `GDAL_SKIP`. This option can be set in PostgreSQL's configuration file: `postgresql.conf`. It can also be set by connection or transaction.

The initial value of `postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers` may also be set by passing the environment variable `POSTGIS_GDAL_ENABLED_DRIVERS` with the list of enabled drivers to the process starting PostgreSQL.

Enabled GDAL specified drivers can be specified by the driver's short-name or code. Driver short-names or codes can be found at [GDAL Raster Formats](#). Multiple drivers can be specified by putting a space between each driver.

Note

There are three special codes available for `postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers`. The codes are case-sensitive.



- `DISABLE_ALL` disables all GDAL drivers. If present, `DISABLE_ALL` overrides all other values in `postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers`.
- `ENABLE_ALL` enables all GDAL drivers.
- `VSI_CURL` enables GDAL's `/vsicurl/` virtual file system.

When `postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers` is set to `DISABLE_ALL`, attempts to use out-db rasters, `ST_FromGDALRaster()`, `ST_AsGDALRaster()`, `ST_AsTIFF()`, `ST_AsJPEG()` and `ST_AsPNG()` will result in error messages.



Note

In the standard PostGIS installation, `postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers` is set to `DISABLE_ALL`.



Note

Additional information about `GDAL_SKIP` is available at GDAL's [Configuration Options](#).

Availability: 2.2.0

Esempi

Set and reset `postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers`

Sets backend for all new connections to database

```
ALTER DATABASE mygisdb SET postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers TO 'GTiff PNG JPEG';
```

Sets default enabled drivers for all new connections to server. Requires super user access and PostgreSQL 9.4+. Also note that database, session, and user settings override this.

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers TO 'GTiff PNG JPEG';
SELECT pg_reload_conf();
```

```
SET postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers TO 'GTiff PNG JPEG';  
SET postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers = default;
```

Enable all GDAL Drivers

```
SET postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers = 'ENABLE_ALL';
```

Disable all GDAL Drivers

```
SET postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers = 'DISABLE_ALL';
```

Si veda anche

[ST_FromGDALRaster](#), [ST_AsGDALRaster](#), [ST_AsTIFF](#), [ST_AsPNG](#), [ST_AsJPEG](#), [postgis.enable_outdb_rasters](#)

8.23.4 postgis.enable_outdb_rasters

`postgis.enable_outdb_rasters` — A boolean configuration option to enable access to out-db raster bands.

Descrizione

A boolean configuration option to enable access to out-db raster bands. This option can be set in PostgreSQL's configuration file: `postgresql.conf`. It can also be set by connection or transaction.

The initial value of `postgis.enable_outdb_rasters` may also be set by passing the environment variable `POSTGIS_ENABLE_OUTDB_RASTERS` with a non-zero value to the process starting PostgreSQL.



Note

Even if `postgis.enable_outdb_rasters` is `True`, the GUC `postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers` determines the accessible raster formats.



Note

In the standard PostGIS installation, `postgis.enable_outdb_rasters` is set to `False`.

Availability: 2.2.0

Esempi

Set and reset `postgis.enable_outdb_rasters` for current session

```
SET postgis.enable_outdb_rasters TO True;  
SET postgis.enable_outdb_rasters = default;  
SET postgis.enable_outdb_rasters = True;  
SET postgis.enable_outdb_rasters = False;
```

Set for specific database

```
ALTER DATABASE gisdb SET postgis.enable_outdb_rasters = true;
```

Setting for whole database cluster. You need to reconnect to the database for changes to take effect.

```
--writes to postgres.auto.conf
ALTER SYSTEM postgis.enable_outdb_rasters = true;
--Reloads postgres conf
SELECT pg_reload_conf();
```

Si veda anche

[postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers](#) [postgis.gdal_config_options](#)

8.23.5 postgis.gdal_config_options

`postgis.gdal_config_options` — A string configuration to set options used when working with an out-db raster.

Descrizione

A string configuration to set options used when working with an out-db raster. **Configuration options** control things like how much space GDAL allocates to local data cache, whether to read overviews, and what access keys to use for remote out-db data sources.

Availability: 3.2.0

Esempi

Set `postgis.gdal_vsi_options` for current session:

```
SET postgis.gdal_config_options = 'AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY= ↵
yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy';
```

Set `postgis.gdal_vsi_options` just for the *current transaction* using the `LOCAL` keyword:

```
SET LOCAL postgis.gdal_config_options = 'AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx ↵
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy';
```

Si veda anche

[postgis.enable_outdb_rasters](#) [postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers](#)

8.24 Troubleshooting Functions

8.24.1 PostGIS_AddBBox

`PostGIS_AddBBox` — Add bounding box to the geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **PostGIS_AddBBox**(geometry geomA);

Description

Add bounding box to the geometry. This would make bounding box based queries faster, but will increase the size of the geometry.



Note

Bounding boxes are automatically added to geometries so in general this is not needed unless the generated bounding box somehow becomes corrupted or you have an old install that is lacking bounding boxes. Then you need to drop the old and readd.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
UPDATE sometable
SET geom = PostGIS_AddBBox(geom)
WHERE PostGIS_HasBBox(geom) = false;
```

See Also

[PostGIS_DropBBox](#), [PostGIS_HasBBox](#)

8.24.2 PostGIS_DropBBox

PostGIS_DropBBox — Drop the bounding box cache from the geometry.

Synopsis

geometry **PostGIS_DropBBox**(geometry geomA);

Description

Drop the bounding box cache from the geometry. This reduces geometry size, but makes bounding-box based queries slower. It is also used to drop a corrupt bounding box. A tale-tell sign of a corrupt cached bounding box is when your ST_Intersects and other relation queries leave out geometries that rightfully should return true.



Note

Bounding boxes are automatically added to geometries and improve speed of queries so in general this is not needed unless the generated bounding box somehow becomes corrupted or you have an old install that is lacking bounding boxes. Then you need to drop the old and readd. This kind of corruption has been observed in 8.3-8.3.6 series whereby cached bboxes were not always recalculated when a geometry changed and upgrading to a newer version without a dump reload will not correct already corrupted boxes. So one can manually correct using below and readd the bbox or do a dump reload.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
--This example drops bounding boxes where the cached box is not correct
--The force to ST_AsBinary before applying Box2D forces a ↔
--recalculation of the box, and Box2D applied to the table ↔
--geometry always
-- returns the cached bounding box.
UPDATE sometable
SET geom = PostGIS_DropBBox(geom)
WHERE Not (Box2D(ST_AsBinary(geom)) = Box2D(geom));

UPDATE sometable
SET geom = PostGIS_AddBBox(geom)
WHERE Not PostGIS_HasBBOX(geom);
```

See Also

[PostGIS_AddBBox](#), [PostGIS_HasBBox](#), [Box2D](#)

8.24.3 PostGIS_HasBBox

PostGIS_HasBBox — Returns TRUE if the bbox of this geometry is cached, FALSE otherwise.

Synopsis

boolean **PostGIS_HasBBox**(geometry geomA);

Description

Returns TRUE if the bbox of this geometry is cached, FALSE otherwise. Use [PostGIS_AddBBox](#) and [PostGIS_DropBBox](#) to control caching.



This method supports Circular Strings and Curves

Examples

```
SELECT geom
FROM sometable WHERE PostGIS_HasBBox(geom) = false;
```

See Also

[PostGIS_AddBBox](#), [PostGIS_DropBBox](#)

Chapter 9

Domande frequenti (F.A.Q) su PostGIS

1. *Where can I find tutorials, guides and workshops on working with PostGIS*

A step by step tutorial guide workshop [Introduction to PostGIS](#). It includes packaged data as well as intro to working with OpenGeo Suite. It is probably the best tutorial on PostGIS. BostonGIS also has a [PostGIS almost idiot's guide on getting started](#). That one is more focused on the windows user.

2. *Le mie applicazioni e i miei strumenti desktop funzionavano con PostGIS 1.5, ma non funzionano con PostGIS 2.0. Come posso risolvere la cosa?*

Diverse funzioni obsolete sono state eliminate dal codice PostGIS nella versione 2.0. Ciò ha avuto un effetto sulle applicazioni, oltre che su strumenti di terze parti quali Geoserver, MapServer, QuantumGIS e OpenJump, per citarne alcuni. Ci sono un paio di modi per risolvere il problema. Per le applicazioni di terze parti, potere provare ad aggiornarle alla versione più recente, in cui molti di questi problemi sono stati sistemati. Per il codice da che hai sviluppato tu, puoi modificare il codice in modo da non utilizzare le funzioni eliminate. [TO BE COMPLETED HAVING CLARIFIED ISSUE]Il file `legacy.sql` è ubicato nella stessa cartella di `postgis.sql`. Puoi installare questo file dopo aver installato `postgis.sql` e `spatial_ref_sys.sql` per recuperare le circa 200 vecchie funzioni che abbiamo eliminato.

3. *When I load OpenStreetMap data with osm2pgsql, I'm getting an error failed: ERROR: operator class "gist_geometry_ops" does not exist for access method "gist" Error occurred. This worked fine in PostGIS 1.5.*

In PostGIS 2, the default geometry operator class `gist_geometry_ops` was changed to `gist_geometry_ops_2d` and the `gist_geometry_ops` was completely removed. This was done because PostGIS 2 also introduced Nd spatial indexes for 3D support and the old name was deemed confusing and a misnomer. Some older applications that as part of the process create tables and indexes, explicitly referenced the operator class name. This was unnecessary if you want the default 2D index. So if you manage said good, change index creation from: BAD:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_my_table_geom ON my_table USING gist (geom gist_geometry_ops);
```

To GOOD:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_my_table_geom ON my_table USING gist (geom);
```

The only case where you WILL need to specify the operator class is if you want a 3D spatial index as follows:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_my_super3d_geom ON my_super3d USING gist (geom gist_geometry_ops_nd);
```

If you are unfortunate to be stuck with compiled code you can't change that has the old `gist_geometry_ops` hard-coded, then you can create the old class using the `legacy_gist.sql` packaged in PostGIS 2.0.2+. However if you use this fix, you are advised to at a later point drop the index and recreate it without the operator class. This will save you grief in the future when you need to upgrade again.

4. *Sto usando PostgreSQL 9.0 e non posso più leggere le geometrie in OpenJump, Safe FME e altri strumenti. Come mai?*

In PostgreSQL 9.0+, la codifica di default per i dati di tipo `bytea` è stata modificata in esadecimale e i vecchi driver JDBC considerano sempre il formato di escape. Ciò ha avuto un effetto su alcune applicazioni, quali le applicazioni

Java con i driver JDBC più vecchi o le applicazioni .NET che utilizzano il vecchio driver npgsql, che si aspetta di incontrare il vecchio comportamento di ST_AsBinary. Ci sono due approcci per far funzionare nuovamente il tutto. Puoi aggiornare il driver JDBC alla versione PostgreSQL 9.0 più recente dal sito <http://jdbc.postgresql.org/download.html> Se stai usando un'applicazione .NET, puoi utilizzare Npgsql 2.0.11 o versioni superiori, scaricandolo da http://pgfoundry.org/frs/?group_id=1000140 e seguendo le istruzioni descritte nel [blog di Francisco Figueiredo su Npgsql 2.0.11](#) Se non è possibile aggiornare il tuo driver PostgreSQL, puoi ripristinare il comportamento precedente con la seguente modifica:

```
ALTER DATABASE mypostgisdb SET bytea_output='escape';
```

5. *Ho provato a usare PgAdmin per visualizzare la mia colonna della geometria e questa risulta vuota. Perché?*

PgAdmin non mostra nulla nel caso di grandi geometrie. I modi migliori per verificare che vi siano dati presenti nelle vostre colonne di geometria sono:

```
-- this should return no records if all your geom fields are filled in
SELECT somefield FROM mytable WHERE geom IS NULL;
```

```
-- Per conoscere giusto la dimensione di una geometria, è possibile eseguire una query ←
    in una forma
--che vi dirà il più elevato numero di punti in una colonna di geometria
SELECT MAX(ST_NPoints(geom)) FROM sometable;
```

6. *Quale tipo di oggetti geometrici posso memorizzare?*

You can store Point, LineString, Polygon, MultiPoint, MultiLineString, MultiPolygon, and GeometryCollection geometries. In PostGIS 2.0 and above you can also store TINS and Polyhedral Surfaces in the basic geometry type. These are specified in the Open GIS Well Known Text Format (with Z, M, and ZM extensions). There are three data types currently supported. The standard OGC geometry data type which uses a planar coordinate system for measurement, the geography data type which uses a geodetic coordinate system, with calculations on either a sphere or spheroid. The newest family member of the PostGIS spatial type family is raster for storing and analyzing raster data. Raster has its very own FAQ. Refer to Chapter 13 and Chapter 12 for more details.

7. *Sono confuso. Quale tipo di dati dovrei usare, quello geometrico o quello geografico?*

Short Answer: geography is a newer data type that supports long range distances measurements, but most computations on it are slower than they are on geometry. If you use geography, you don't need to learn much about planar coordinate systems. Geography is generally best if all you care about is measuring distances and lengths and you have data from all over the world. Geometry data type is an older data type that has many more functions supporting it, enjoys greater support from third party tools, and operations on it are generally faster -- sometimes as much as 10 fold faster for larger geometries. Geometry is best if you are pretty comfortable with spatial reference systems or you are dealing with localized data where all your data fits in a single **spatial reference system (SRID)**, or you need to do a lot of spatial processing. Note: It is fairly easy to do one-off conversions between the two types to gain the benefits of each. Refer to Section 15.11 to see what is currently supported and what is not. Risposta lunga: ti rimandiamo alla discussione più estesa Section 4.3.2 e **matrice dei tipi di funzione**.

8. *Ho altre domande più profonde sulla geografia, ad esempio qual è la massima dimensione di una regione geografica che posso inserire in una colonna di tipo geography per continuare ad avere risultati ragionevoli. Ci sono limitazioni ai poli, tutto deve essere in un unico emisfero (come per SQL Server 2008)?*

Le tue domande sono troppo profonde e complesse per avere una risposta in questa sezione del documento. Ti rimandiamo alle nostre Section 4.3.3.

9. *Come posso inserire un oggetto GIS nel database?*

Anzitutto devi creare una tabella con una colonna di tipo "geometry" o "geography" per contenere i dati GIS. Memorizzare i dati di tipo geografico è un po' diverso dal memorizzare dati geometrici. Ti rimandiamo a Section 4.3.1 per i dettagli sulla gestione dei dati geografici. Per la geometria: collegati al database con psql e prova a eseguire il seguente codice SQL:

```
CREATE TABLE gtest (id serial primary key, name varchar(20), geom geometry(LINESTRING)) ←
;
```


If the geometry column definition fails, you probably have not loaded the PostGIS functions and objects into this database or are using a pre-2.0 version of PostGIS. See the [Section 2.2](#). Fatto questo, puoi inserire una geometria nella tabella utilizzando un comando di INSERT SQL. L'oggetto GIS vero e proprio è formattato utilizzando le specifiche "well-known text" dell'OpenGIS Consortium:

```
INSERT INTO gtest (ID, NAME, GEOM)
VALUES (
  1,
  'First Geometry',
  ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(2 3,4 5,6 5,7 8)')
);
```

Per ulteriori informazioni su altri oggetti GIS, si rimanda alla [guida di riferimento sugli oggetti](#). Per visualizzare i dati GIS nella tabella:

```
SELECT id, name, ST_AsText(geom) AS geom FROM gtest;
```

Il valore restituito dovrebbe essere qualcosa tipo:

```
id | name           | geom
---+-----+-----
  1 | First Geometry | LINESTRING(2 3,4 5,6 5,7 8)
(1 row)
```

10. Come posso creare una query spaziale?

Nello stesso modo in cui creeresti qualsiasi altra query per il database, come combinazione SQL di valori, funzioni e test booleani. Per le query spaziali, è bene tenere a mente due aspetti: se esiste un indice spaziale che puoi utilizzare, e se stai eseguendo calcoli impegnativi su un grande numero di geometrie. In generale, vorrai considerare l'uso dell'operatore di intersezione (&&) che verifica se le bounding box degli elementi si intersecano. La ragione per cui l'operatore && è utile è perché questo operatore ne farà uso, accelerando di molto le query. Utilizzerai anche funzioni spaziali quali Distance(), ST_Intersects(), ST_Contains() and ST_Within(), tra le altre, per ridurre l'insieme dei risultati della ricerca. Molte interrogazioni spaziali comprendono sia un test legato a un indice, che un test spaziale. Il test legato all'indice serve a limitare il numero di tuple a quelle che *potrebbero* rispondere alle condizioni richieste. Le funzioni spaziali vanno poi a verificare in modo più esatto le condizioni.

```
SELECT id, geom
FROM thetable
WHERE
  ST_Contains(geom, 'POLYGON((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))');
```

11. Come posso accelerare le query spaziali su grandi tabelle?

La velocità delle query su tabelle di grandi dimensioni è la *raison d'être* dei database spaziali (assieme al supporto delle transazioni), per cui avere un buon indice è importante. Per creare un indice spaziale per una tabella con colonna geometry, utilizza la funzione "CREATE INDEX" secondo le istruzioni seguenti:

```
CREATE INDEX [indexname] ON [tablename] USING GIST ( [geometrycolumn] );
```

L'opzione "USING GIST" dice al server di utilizzare un indice GiST (Generalized Search Tree).



Note

GiST indexes are assumed to be lossy. Lossy indexes uses a proxy object (in the spatial case, a bounding box) for building the index.

You should also ensure that the PostgreSQL query planner has enough information about your index to make rational decisions about when to use it. To do this, you have to "gather statistics" on your geometry tables. Per PostgreSQL 8.0.x e versioni superiori, è sufficiente eseguire il comando **VACUUM ANALYZE**. Per PostgreSQL 7.4.x e versioni precedenti, eseguite il comando **SELECT UPDATE_GEOMETRY_STATS()**.

12. Perché gli indici R-Tree di PostgreSQL non sono supportati?

Le prime versioni di PostGIS usavano gli indici R-Tree di PostgreSQL. Tuttavia questi sono stati completamente abbandonati a partire dalla versione 0.6, e l'indicizzazione spaziale viene fornita con un approccio R-Tree attraverso GiST. I nostri test hanno mostrato che la velocità di ricerca per gli indici nativi con R-tree e quelli con GiST sono paragonabili. Gli indici nativi di PostgreSQL hanno due limitazioni che li rendono non desiderabili quando si tratta di elementi GIS (si noti che queste limitazioni sono dovute all'attuale implementazione degli indici R-Tree da parte di PostgreSQL e non al concetto di R-Tree in generale):

- R-Tree indexes in PostgreSQL cannot handle features which are larger than 8K in size. GiST indexes can, using the "lossy" trick of substituting the bounding box for the feature itself.
- Gli indici R-Tree di PostgreSQL non sono "a prova di NULL", per cui creare un indice su una colonna di geometria che contenga valori nulli non funzionerà.

13. Perché dovrei usare la funzione `AddGeometryColumn()` e tutti gli altri elementi OpenGIS?

Se non volete utilizzare le funzioni di supporto per OpenGIS, non siete obbligati. E' sufficiente creare le tabelle come nelle versioni più vecchie, definendo le colonne per la geometria nel comando CREATE. Tutte le geometrie avranno uno SRID uguale a -1, e le tabelle con i metadati OpenGIS non saranno compilate correttamente. Tuttavia, ciò farà sì che la maggior parte delle applicazioni basate su PostGIS abbia problemi, e in genere è consigliabile usare `AddGeometryColumn()` per creare tabelle con la geometria. MapServer è un'applicazione che fa uso dei metadati `AddGeometryColumn()` `geometry_column`. In particolare, MapServer può utilizzare il valore SRID della colonna geometrica per eseguire riproiezioni cartografiche al volo.

14. Qual è il modo migliore per trovare tutti gli oggetti entro un dato raggio da un altro oggetto?

Per utilizzare il database in modo efficiente, la cosa migliore è eseguire le query con un raggio assieme al test sulla bounding box: il test sulla bounding box ricorre all'indice spaziale, dando un accesso velocizzato a un sottoinsieme dei dati cui poi viene applicato il test sul raggio. La funzione `ST_DWithin(geometry, geometry, distance)` è un sistema pratico per eseguire una ricerca per distanza indicizzata. Funziona creando un rettangolo di ricerca grande abbastanza da racchiudere il raggio di distanza specificato, e poi eseguendo una ricerca per distanza precisa sul sottoinsieme dei risultati, che viene indicizzato. Per esempio, per trovare tutti gli oggetti entro 100 metri dal punto `POINT(1000 1000)`, la seguente query funzionerebbe bene:

```
SELECT * FROM geotable
WHERE ST_DWithin(geocolumn, 'POINT(1000 1000)', 100.0);
```

15. Come posso eseguire una riproiezione di coordinate come parte di una query?

Per eseguire una riproiezione, sia il sistema di riferimento di coordinate di origine che quello di destinazione devono essere definiti nella tabella `SPATIAL_REF_SYS`, e le geometrie da riproiettare devono già avere uno SRID assegnato. Fatto questo, la riproiezione è semplice come riferirsi allo SRID desiderato per la destinazione. L'esempio proietta una geometria in NAD 83 long lat. Il caso sotto funzionerà solamente se lo SRID di `the_geom` non è -1 (il riferimento spaziale non deve essere indefinito).

```
SELECT ST_Transform(the_geom, 4269) FROM geotable;
```

16. Ho eseguito una `ST_AsEWKT` e `ST_AsText` su una geometria piuttosto grossa ed ho ottenuto un campo vuoto. Come mai?

Probabilmente stato usando PgAdmin o qualche altro strumento che non dà in uscita testi di grandi dimensioni. Se la vostra geometria è abbastanza grande, risulterà vuota in questi strumenti. Se dovete vederla o dovete vedere l'uscita in formato WKT potete usare PSQL,

```
--Per verificare il numero di geometrie che sono effettivamente vuote
SELECT count(gid) FROM geotable WHERE the_geom IS NULL;
```

17. Quando eseguo `ST_Intersects`, mi dice che le mie due geometrie non si intersecano, mentre SO CHE LO FANNO. Come mai?

Ciò in genere accade in due casi frequenti. O la tua geometria non è valida (controlla `ST_IsValid`), oppure presumi che si intersechi perché `ST_AsText` esegue un troncamento dei numeri e hai molti decimali che non vengono mostrati.

18. *Sto rilasciando software che utilizza PostGIS. Significa che dovrò utilizzare per questo la licenza GPL come PostGIS? Dovrò pubblicare tutto il mio codice se uso PostGIS?*

Almost certainly not. As an example, consider Oracle database running on Linux. Linux is GPL, Oracle is not: does Oracle running on Linux have to be distributed using the GPL? No. Similarly your software can use a PostgreSQL/PostGIS database as much as it wants and be under any license you like. The only exception would be if you made changes to the PostGIS source code, and *distributed your changed version* of PostGIS. In that case you would have to share the code of your changed PostGIS (but not the code of applications running on top of it). Even in this limited case, you would still only have to distribute source code to people you distributed binaries to. The GPL does not require that you *publish* your source code, only that you share it with people you give binaries to. The above remains true even if you use PostGIS in conjunction with the optional CGAL-enabled functions. Portions of CGAL are GPL, but so is all of PostGIS already: using CGAL does not make PostGIS any more GPL than it was to start with.

19. *Why are the results of overlay operations and spatial predicates sometimes inconsistent?*

This is usually presented as a specific case, such as

- Why is `ST_Contains( A, ST_Intersection(A, B) )` false ?
- Why is `ST_Contains( ST_Union(A, B), A )` false ?
- Why is `ST_Union( A, ST_Difference(A, B) )` not equal to A ?
- Why does `ST_Difference(A, B)` intersect the interior of B ?

The reason is that PostGIS represents geometry and performs operations using finite-precision floating-point numbers. This provides the illusion of computing using real numbers - but it's only an illusion. Inevitably, small inaccuracies occur, which cause results of different operations to be slightly inconsistent. Furthermore, PostGIS operations contain error-prevention code which may perturb input geometries by tiny amounts in order to prevent robustness errors from occurring. These minor alterations also may produce computed results which are not fully consistent. The discrepancy between results should always be very small. But queries should not rely on exact consistency when comparing overlay results. Instead, consider using an area or distance-based tolerance in geometric comparisons.

Chapter 10

Topologia

I tipi e le funzioni della Topologia PostGIS si usano per gestire oggetti topologici quali facce, bordi e nodi.

Sandro Santilli's presentation at PostGIS Day Paris 2011 conference gives a good synopsis of PostGIS Topology and where it is headed [Topology with PostGIS 2.0 slide deck](#).

Vincent Picavet provides a good synopsis and overview of what is Topology, how is it used, and various FOSS4G tools that support it in [PostGIS Topology PGConf EU 2012](#).

An example of a topologically based GIS database is the [US Census Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System \(TIGER\)](#) database. If you want to experiment with PostGIS topology and need some data, check out [Topology_Load_Tiger](#).

Il modulo topologico era presente in versioni precedenti di PostGIS ma non era mai stato parte della documentazione ufficiale. A partire da PostGIS 2.0.0 e' in corso una ripulitura generale per rimuovere le funzioni deprecate, risolvere noti problemi di usabilita', migliorare la documentazione delle funzioni, aggiungere funzioni e aumentare la conformita' con gli standard SQL-MM.

Dettagli del progetto si possono trovare sul [PostGIS Topology Wiki](#).

Tutte le funzioni e le tabelle associate con questo modulo sono installate in uno schema chiamato `topology`.

Le funzioni definite dallo standard SQL/MM hanno il prefisso `ST_` e le funzioni specifiche di PostGIS sono senza prefisso.

Topology support is build by default starting with PostGIS 2.0, and can be disabled specifying `--without-topology` configure option at build time as described in [Chapter 2](#)

10.1 Tipi di dato topologici

10.1.1 `getfaceedges_returntype`

`getfaceedges_returntype` — Un tipo composito che consiste in un numero sequenziale e un numero di "bordo". E' il tipo ritornato dalla funzione `ST_GetFaceEdges`.

Descrizione

Un tipo composito che consiste in un numero sequenziale e un numero di "bordo". E' il tipo ritornato dalla funzione `ST_GetFaceEdge`

1. `sequence` e' un intero: si riferisce ad una topologia definita nella tabella `topology.topology`, che definisce lo schema e lo `srid` per la topologia.
 2. `edge` e' un intero: l'identificativo di un bordo.
-

10.1.2 TopoGeometry

TopoGeometry — A composite type representing a topologically defined geometry.

Descrizione

A composite type that refers to a topology geometry in a specific topology layer, having a specific type and a specific id. The elements of a TopoGeometry are the properties: topology_id, layer_id, id integer, type integer.

1. `topology_id` is an integer: Refers to a topology defined in the topology.topology table which defines the topology schema and srid.
2. `layer_id` is an integer: The layer_id in the layers table that the TopoGeometry belongs to. The combination of topology_id, layer_id provides a unique reference in the topology.layers table.
3. `id` is an integer: The id is the autogenerated sequence number that uniquely defines the topogeometry in the respective topology layer.
4. `type` integer between 1 - 4 that defines the geometry type: 1:[multi]point, 2:[multi]line, 3:[multi]poly, 4:collection

Comportamento in caso di CAST

Questa sezione illustra le modalità di CAST - automatici e espliciti - permessi per questo tipo di dato

Cast verso	Comportamento
geometry	automatico

Si veda anche

[CreateTopoGeom](#)

10.1.3 validate_topology_returntype

validate_topology_returntype — Un tipo composito che consiste in un numero sequenziale e un numero di "bordo". E' il tipo ritornato dalla funzione ST_GetFaceEdges.

Descrizione

A composite type that consists of an error message and two integers. The [ValidateTopology](#) function returns a set of these to denote validation errors and the id1 and id2 to denote the ids of the topology objects involved in the error.

1. `error` is varchar: Denotes type of error.
Current error descriptors are: coincident nodes, edge crosses node, edge not simple, edge end node geometry mis-match, edge start node geometry mismatch, face overlaps face, face within face,
2. `id1` is an integer: Denotes identifier of edge / face / nodes in error.
3. `id2` is an integer: For errors that involve 2 objects denotes the secondary edge / or node

Si veda anche

[ValidateTopology](#)

10.2 Topology Domains

10.2.1 TopoElement

TopoElement — An array of 2 integers generally used to identify a TopoGeometry component.

Descrizione

An array of 2 integers used to represent one component of a simple or hierarchical **TopoGeometry**.

In the case of a simple TopoGeometry the first element of the array represents the identifier of a topological primitive and the second element represents its type (1:node, 2:edge, 3:face). In the case of a hierarchical TopoGeometry the first element of the array represents the identifier of a child TopoGeometry and the second element represents its layer identifier.



Note

For any given hierarchical TopoGeometry all child TopoGeometry elements will come from the same child layer, as specified in the topology.layer record for the layer of the TopoGeometry being defined.

Esempi

```
SELECT te[1] AS id, te[2] AS type FROM
( SELECT ARRAY[1,2]::topology.topoelement AS te ) f;
```

```
id | type
----+-----
1  | 2
```

```
SELECT ARRAY[1,2]::topology.topoelement;
```

```
te
-----
{1,2}
```

```
--Example of what happens when you try to case a 3 element array to topoelement
-- NOTE: topoement has to be a 2 element array so fails dimension check
SELECT ARRAY[1,2,3]::topology.topoelement;
ERROR:  value for domain topology.topoelement violates check constraint "dimensions"
```

Si veda anche

[GetTopoGeomElements](#), [TopoElementArray](#), [TopoGeometry](#), [TopoGeom_addElement](#), [TopoGeom_remElement](#)

10.2.2 TopoElementArray

TopoElementArray — An array of TopoElement objects.

Descrizione

An array of 1 or more TopoElement objects, generally used to pass around components of TopoGeometry objects.

Esempi

```
SELECT '{{1,2},{4,3}}'::topology.topoelementarray As tea;
      tea
-----
{{1,2},{4,3}}

-- more verbose equivalent --
SELECT ARRAY[ARRAY[1,2], ARRAY[4,3]]::topology.topoelementarray As tea;

      tea
-----
{{1,2},{4,3}}

--using the array agg function packaged with topology --
SELECT topology.TopoElementArray_Agg(ARRAY[e,t]) As tea
  FROM generate_series(1,4) As e CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,3) As t;
      tea
-----
{{1,1},{1,2},{1,3},{2,1},{2,2},{2,3},{3,1},{3,2},{3,3},{4,1},{4,2},{4,3}}
```

```
SELECT '{{1,2,4},{3,4,5}}'::topology.topoelementarray As tea;
ERROR:  value for domain topology.topoelementarray violates check constraint "dimensions"
```

Si veda anche

[TopoElement](#), [GetTopoGeomElementArray](#), [TopoElementArray_Agg](#)

10.3 Topology and TopoGeometry Management

10.3.1 AddTopoGeometryColumn

AddTopoGeometryColumn — Adds a topogeometry column to an existing table, registers this new column as a layer in topology.layer and returns the new layer_id.

Synopsis

```
integer AddTopoGeometryColumn(varchar topology_name, varchar schema_name, varchar table_name, varchar column_name,
varchar feature_type);
integer AddTopoGeometryColumn(varchar topology_name, varchar schema_name, varchar table_name, varchar column_name,
varchar feature_type, integer child_layer);
```

Descrizione

Each TopoGeometry object belongs to a specific Layer of a specific Topology. Before creating a TopoGeometry object you need to create its TopologyLayer. A Topology Layer is an association of a feature-table with the topology. It also contain type and hierarchy information. We create a layer using the AddTopoGeometryColumn() function:

This function will both add the requested column to the table and add a record to the topology.layer table with all the given info.

If you don't specify [child_layer] (or set it to NULL) this layer would contain Basic TopoGeometries (composed by primitive topology elements). Otherwise this layer will contain hierarchical TopoGeometries (composed by TopoGeometries from the child_layer).

Once the layer is created (its id is returned by the AddTopoGeometryColumn function) you're ready to construct TopoGeometry objects in it

Valid `feature_types` are: POINT, LINE, POLYGON, COLLECTION

Availability: 1.?

Esempi

```
-- Note for this example we created our new table in the ma_topo schema
-- though we could have created it in a different schema -- in which case topology_name and ←
-- schema_name would be different
CREATE SCHEMA ma;
CREATE TABLE ma.parcels(gid serial, parcel_id varchar(20) PRIMARY KEY, address text);
SELECT topology.AddTopoGeometryColumn('ma_topo', 'ma', 'parcels', 'topo', 'POLYGON');
```

```
CREATE SCHEMA ri;
CREATE TABLE ri.roads(gid serial PRIMARY KEY, road_name text);
SELECT topology.AddTopoGeometryColumn('ri_topo', 'ri', 'roads', 'topo', 'LINE');
```

Si veda anche

[DropTopoGeometryColumn](#), [DropTopology](#), [GetTopologyName](#), [GetTopologyID](#)

10.3.2 DropTopology

DropTopology — Use with caution: Drops a topology schema and deletes its reference from `topology.topology` table and references to tables in that schema from the `geometry_columns` table.

Synopsis

integer **DropTopology**(varchar topology_schema_name);

Descrizione

Drops a topology schema and deletes its reference from `topology.topology` table and references to tables in that schema from the `geometry_columns` table. This function should be USED WITH CAUTION, as it could destroy data you care about. If the schema does not exist, it just removes reference entries the named schema.

Availability: 1.?

Esempi

Cascade drops the `ma_topo` schema and removes all references to it in `topology.topology` and `geometry_columns`.

```
SELECT topology.DropTopology('ma_topo');
```

Si veda anche

[DropTopoGeometryColumn](#)

10.3.3 DropTopoGeometryColumn

DropTopoGeometryColumn — Drops the topogeometry column from the table named `table_name` in schema `schema_name` and unregisters the columns from `topology.layer` table.

Synopsis

text **DropTopoGeometryColumn**(varchar schema_name, varchar table_name, varchar column_name);

Descrizione

Drops the topogeometry column from the table named `table_name` in schema `schema_name` and unregisters the columns from topology.layer table. Returns summary of drop status. NOTE: it first sets all values to NULL before dropping to bypass referential integrity checks.

Availability: 1.?

Esempi

```
SELECT topology.DropTopoGeometryColumn('ma_topo', 'parcel_topo', 'topo');
```

Si veda anche

[AddTopoGeometryColumn](#)

10.3.4 Populate_Topology_Layer

Populate_Topology_Layer — Adds missing entries to topology.layer table by reading metadata from topo tables.

Synopsis

setof record **Populate_Topology_Layer**();

Descrizione

Adds missing entries to the `topology.layer` table by inspecting topology constraints on tables. This function is useful for fixing up entries in topology catalog after restores of schemas with topo data.

It returns the list of entries created. Returned columns are `schema_name`, `table_name`, `feature_column`.

Availability: 2.3.0

Esempi

```
SELECT CreateTopology('strk_topo');
CREATE SCHEMA strk;
CREATE TABLE strk.parcels(gid serial, parcel_id varchar(20) PRIMARY KEY, address text);
SELECT topology.AddTopoGeometryColumn('strk_topo', 'strk', 'parcels', 'topo', 'POLYGON');
-- this will return no records because this feature is already registered
SELECT *
  FROM topology.Populate_Topology_Layer();

-- let's rebuild
TRUNCATE TABLE topology.layer;

SELECT *
  FROM topology.Populate_Topology_Layer();

SELECT topology_id, layer_id, schema_name As sn, table_name As tn, feature_column As fc
FROM topology.layer;
```

```

schema_name | table_name | feature_column
-----+-----+-----
  strk      | parcels   | topo
(1 row)

topology_id | layer_id | sn | tn | fc
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
          2 |         2 | strk | parcels | topo
(1 row)

```

Si veda anche[AddTopoGeometryColumn](#)**10.3.5 TopologySummary**

TopologySummary — Takes a topology name and provides summary totals of types of objects in topology.

Synopsis

```
text TopologySummary(varchar topology_schema_name);
```

Descrizione

Takes a topology name and provides summary totals of types of objects in topology.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```

SELECT topology.topologysummary('city_data');
           topologysummary
-----+-----
Topology city_data (329), SRID 4326, precision: 0
22 nodes, 24 edges, 10 faces, 29 topogeoms in 5 layers
Layer 1, type Polygonal (3), 9 topogeoms
  Deploy: features.land_parcels.feature
Layer 2, type Puntal (1), 8 topogeoms
  Deploy: features.traffic_signs.feature
Layer 3, type Lineal (2), 8 topogeoms
  Deploy: features.city_streets.feature
Layer 4, type Polygonal (3), 3 topogeoms
Hierarchy level 1, child layer 1
  Deploy: features.big_parcels.feature
Layer 5, type Puntal (1), 1 topogeoms
Hierarchy level 1, child layer 2
  Deploy: features.big_signs.feature

```

Si veda anche[Topology_Load_Tiger](#)

10.3.6 ValidateTopology

ValidateTopology — Returns a set of validate_topology_returntype objects detailing issues with topology.

Synopsis

integer **AddEdge**(varchar toponame, geometry aline);

Descrizione

Returns a set of **validate_topology_returntype** objects detailing issues with topology, optionally limiting the check to the area specified by the `bbox` parameter.

List of possible errors and what the returned ids represent are displayed below:

Error	id1	id2
edge crosses node	edge_id	node_id
invalid edge	edge_id	null
edge not simple	edge_id	null
edge crosses edge	edge_id	edge_id
edge start node geometry mis-match	edge_id	node_id
edge end node geometry mis-match	edge_id	node_id
face without edges	face_id	null
face has no rings	face_id	null
face overlaps face	face_id	face_id
face within face	inner face_id	outer face_id
invalid next_left_edge	edge_id	expected next_left_edge value
invalid next_right_edge	edge_id	expected next_right_edge value
mixed face labeling in ring	signed edge_id identifying the ring	null

Availability: 1.0.0

Enhanced: 2.0.0 more efficient edge crossing detection and fixes for false positives that were existent in prior versions.

Changed: 2.2.0 values for id1 and id2 were swapped for 'edge crosses node' to be consistent with error description.

Changed: 3.2.0 added optional `bbox` parameter, perform face labeling and edge linking checks.

Esempi

```
SELECT * FROM topology.ValidateTopology('ma_topo');
      error      | id1 | id2
-----+-----+-----
face without edges |    0 |
```

Si veda anche

validate_topology_returntype, **Topology_Load_Tiger**

10.3.7 ValidateTopology

ValidateTopology — Returns info about invalid topology relation records

Synopsis

integer **GetTopologyID**(varchar toponame);

Descrizione

Returns a set records giving information about invalidities in the relation table of the topology.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Si veda anche

[ValidateTopology](#)

10.3.8 Topologia

Topologia — Returns a topology record by different means.

Synopsis

topogeometry **CreateTopoGeom**(varchar toponame, integer tg_type, integer layer_id, topoelementarray tg_objs);
 topogeometry **CreateTopoGeom**(varchar toponame, integer tg_type, integer layer_id);

Descrizione

Takes a topology identifier or the identifier of a topology-related object and returns a topology.topology record.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT name(findTopology('features.land_parcel', 'feature'));
       name
-----
city_data
(1 row)
```

10.4 Topology Statistics Management

Adding elements to a topology triggers many database queries for finding existing edges that will be split, adding nodes and updating edges that will node with the new linework. For this reason it is useful that statistics about the data in the topology tables are up-to-date.

PostGIS Topology population and editing functions do not automatically update the statistics because a updating stats after each and every change in a topology would be overkill, so it is the caller's duty to take care of that.

**Note**

That the statistics updated by autovacuum will NOT be visible to transactions which started before autovacuum process completed, so long-running transactions will need to run ANALYZE themselves, to use updated statistics.

10.5 Topology Constructors

10.5.1 CreateTopology

CreateTopology — Creates a new topology schema and registers this new schema in the topology.topology table.

Synopsis

```
integer CreateTopology(varchar topology_schema_name);
integer CreateTopology(varchar topology_schema_name, integer srid);
integer CreateTopology(varchar topology_schema_name, integer srid, double precision prec);
integer CreateTopology(varchar topology_schema_name, integer srid, double precision prec, boolean hasz);
```

Descrizione

Creates a new schema with name `topology_name` consisting of tables (`edge_data`, `face`, `node`, `relation` and registers this new topology in the topology.topology table. It returns the id of the topology in the topology table. The srid is the spatial reference identified as defined in `spatial_ref_sys` table for that topology. Topologies must be uniquely named. The tolerance is measured in the units of the spatial reference system. If the tolerance (`prec`) is not specified defaults to 0.

This is similar to the SQL/MM [ST_InitTopoGeo](#) but a bit more functional. `hasz` defaults to false if not specified.

Availability: 1.?

Esempi

This example creates a new schema called `ma_topo` that will store edges, faces, and relations in Massachusetts State Plane meters. The tolerance represents 1/2 meter since the spatial reference system is a meter based spatial reference system

```
SELECT topology.CreateTopology('ma_topo', 26986, 0.5);
```

Create Rhode Island topology in State Plane ft

```
SELECT topology.CreateTopology('ri_topo', 3438) As topoid;
topoid
-----
2
```

Si veda anche

Section [4.5](#), [ST_InitTopoGeo](#), [Topology_Load_Tiger](#)

10.5.2 CopyTopology

CopyTopology — Makes a copy of a topology structure (nodes, edges, faces, layers and TopoGeometries).

Synopsis

```
integer CopyTopology(varchar existing_topology_name, varchar new_name);
```

Descrizione

Creates a new topology with name `new_topology_name` and `SRID` and precision taken from `existing_topology_name`, copies all nodes, edges and faces in there, copies layers and their TopoGeometries too.



Note

The new rows in `topology.layer` will contain synthesized values for `schema_name`, `table_name` and `feature_column`. This is because the TopoGeometry will only exist as a definition but won't be available in any user-level table yet.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

This example makes a backup of a topology called `ma_topo`

```
SELECT topology.CopyTopology('ma_topo', 'ma_topo_backup');
```

Si veda anche

Section [4.5](#), [CreateTopology](#)

10.5.3 ST_InitTopoGeo

ST_InitTopoGeo — Creates a new topology schema and registers this new schema in the `topology.topology` table and details summary of process.

Synopsis

text **ST_InitTopoGeo**(varchar topology_schema_name);

Descrizione

This is an SQL-MM equivalent of `CreateTopology` but lacks the spatial reference and tolerance options of `CreateTopology` and outputs a text description of creation instead of topology id.

Availability: 1.?



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3 Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.17

Esempi

```
SELECT topology.ST_InitTopoGeo('topo_schema_to_create') AS topocreation;
               astopocreation
-----
Topology-Geometry 'topo_schema_to_create' (id:7) created.
```

Si veda anche

[CreateTopology](#)

10.5.4 ST_CreateTopoGeo

ST_CreateTopoGeo — Adds a collection of geometries to a given empty topology and returns a message detailing success.

Synopsis

text **ST_CreateTopoGeo**(varchar atopology, geometry acollection);

Descrizione

Adds a collection of geometries to a given empty topology and returns a message detailing success.

Useful for populating an empty topology.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details -- X.3.18

Esempi

```
-- Populate topology --
SELECT topology.ST_CreateTopoGeo('ri_topo',
  ST_GeomFromText('MULTILINESTRING((384744 236928,384750 236923,384769 236911,384799 236895,384811 236890,384833 236884,
  384844 236882,384866 236881,384879 236883,384954 236898,385087 236932,385117 236938,
  385167 236938,385203 236941,385224 236946,385233 236950,385241 236956,385254 236971,
  385260 236979,385268 236999,385273 237018,385273 237037,385271 237047,385267 237057,
  385225 237125,385210 237144,385192 237161,385167 237192,385162 237202,385159 237214,
  385159 237227,385162 237241,385166 237256,385196 237324,385209 237345,385234 237375,
  385237 237383,385238 237399,385236 237407,385227 237419,385213 237430,385193 237439,
  385174 237451,385170 237455,385169 237460,385171 237475,385181 237503,385190 237521,
  385200 237533,385206 237538,385213 237541,385221 237542,385235 237540,385242 237541,
  385249 237544,385260 237555,385270 237570,385289 237584,385292 237589,385291 237596,385284 237630))',3438)
);

      st_createtopogeo
-----
Topology ri_topo populated

-- create tables and topo geometries --
CREATE TABLE ri.roads(gid serial PRIMARY KEY, road_name text);

SELECT topology.AddTopoGeometryColumn('ri_topo', 'ri', 'roads', 'topo', 'LINE');
```

Si veda anche

[AddTopoGeometryColumn](#), [CreateTopology](#), [DropTopology](#)

10.5.5 TopoGeo_AddPoint

TopoGeo_AddPoint — Adds a point to an existing topology using a tolerance and possibly splitting an existing edge.

Synopsis

integer **TopoGeo_AddPoint**(varchar toponame, geometry apoint, float8 tolerance);

Descrizione

Adds a point to an existing topology and returns its identifier. The given point will snap to existing nodes or edges within given tolerance. An existing edge may be split by the snapped point.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Si veda anche

[TopoGeo_AddLineString](#), [TopoGeo_AddPolygon](#), [AddNode](#), [CreateTopology](#)

10.5.6 TopoGeo_AddLineString

TopoGeo_AddLineString — Adds a linestring to an existing topology using a tolerance and possibly splitting existing edges/faces. Returns edge identifiers.

Synopsis

integer **TopoGeo_AddPoint**(varchar toponame, geometry apoint, float8 tolerance);

Descrizione

Adds a linestring to an existing topology and returns a set of edge identifiers forming it up. The given line will snap to existing nodes or edges within given tolerance. Existing edges and faces may be split by the line.



Note

Updating statistics about topologies being loaded via this function is up to caller, see [maintaining statistics during topology editing and population](#).

Disponibilità: 2.0

Si veda anche

[TopoGeo_AddPoint](#), [TopoGeo_AddPolygon](#), [AddEdge](#), [CreateTopology](#)

10.5.7 TopoGeo_AddPolygon

TopoGeo_AddPolygon — Adds a polygon to an existing topology using a tolerance and possibly splitting existing edges/faces. Returns face identifiers.

Synopsis

integer **TopoGeo_AddPoint**(varchar toponame, geometry apoint, float8 tolerance);

Descrizione

Adds a polygon to an existing topology and returns a set of face identifiers forming it up. The boundary of the given polygon will snap to existing nodes or edges within given tolerance. Existing edges and faces may be split by the boundary of the new polygon.

**Note**

Updating statistics about topologies being loaded via this function is up to caller, see [maintaining statistics during topology editing and population](#).

Disponibilità: 2.0

Si veda anche

[TopoGeo_AddPoint](#), [TopoGeo_AddLineString](#), [AddFace](#), [CreateTopology](#)

10.6 Topology Editors

10.6.1 ST_AddIsoNode

ST_AddIsoNode — Adds an isolated node to a face in a topology and returns the nodeid of the new node. If face is null, the node is still created.

Synopsis

```
integer ST_AddIsoNode(varchar atopology, integer aface, geometry apoint);
```

Descrizione

Adds an isolated node with point location `apoint` to an existing face with faceid `aface` to a topology `atopology` and returns the nodeid of the new node.

If the spatial reference system (srid) of the point geometry is not the same as the topology, the `apoint` is not a point geometry, the point is null, or the point intersects an existing edge (even at the boundaries) then an exception is thrown. If the point already exists as a node, an exception is thrown.

If `aface` is not null and the `apoint` is not within the face, then an exception is thrown.

Availability: 1.?



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Net Routines: X+1.3.1

Esempi**Si veda anche**

[AddNode](#), [CreateTopology](#), [DropTopology](#), [ST_Intersects](#)

10.6.2 ST_AddIsoEdge

ST_AddIsoEdge — Adds an isolated edge defined by geometry `alinestring` to a topology connecting two existing isolated nodes `anode` and `anothernode` and returns the edge id of the new edge.

Synopsis

integer **ST_AddIsoEdge**(varchar atopology, integer anode, integer anothernode, geometry alinestring);

Descrizione

Adds an isolated edge defined by geometry `alinestring` to a topology connecting two existing isolated nodes `anode` and `anothernode` and returns the edge id of the new edge.

If the spatial reference system (srid) of the `alinestring` geometry is not the same as the topology, any of the input arguments are null, or the nodes are contained in more than one face, or the nodes are start or end nodes of an existing edge, then an exception is thrown.

If the `alinestring` is not within the face of the face the `anode` and `anothernode` belong to, then an exception is thrown.

If the `anode` and `anothernode` are not the start and end points of the `alinestring` then an exception is thrown.

Availability: 1.?



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.4

Esempi**Si veda anche**

[ST_AddIsoNode](#), [ST_IsSimple](#), [ST_Within](#)

10.6.3 ST_AddEdgeNewFaces

ST_AddEdgeNewFaces — Add a new edge and, if in doing so it splits a face, delete the original face and replace it with two new faces.

Synopsis

integer **ST_AddEdgeNewFaces**(varchar atopology, integer anode, integer anothernode, geometry acurve);

Descrizione

Add a new edge and, if in doing so it splits a face, delete the original face and replace it with two new faces. Returns the id of the newly added edge.

Updates all existing joined edges and relationships accordingly.

If any arguments are null, the given nodes are unknown (must already exist in the `node` table of the topology schema) , the `acurve` is not a `LINestring`, the `anode` and `anothernode` are not the start and endpoints of `acurve` then an error is thrown.

If the spatial reference system (srid) of the `acurve` geometry is not the same as the topology an exception is thrown.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.12

Esempi**Si veda anche**

[ST_RemEdgeNewFace](#)

[ST_AddEdgeModFace](#)

10.6.4 ST_AddEdgeModFace

ST_AddEdgeModFace — Add a new edge and, if in doing so it splits a face, modify the original face and add a new face.

Synopsis

integer **ST_AddEdgeModFace**(varchar atopology, integer anode, integer anothernode, geometry acurve);

Descrizione

Add a new edge and, if doing so splits a face, modify the original face and add a new one.



Note

If possible, the new face will be created on left side of the new edge. This will not be possible if the face on the left side will need to be the Universe face (unbounded).

Returns the id of the newly added edge.

Updates all existing joined edges and relationships accordingly.

If any arguments are null, the given nodes are unknown (must already exist in the `node` table of the topology schema) , the `acurve` is not a `LINESTRING`, the `anode` and `anothernode` are not the start and endpoints of `acurve` then an error is thrown.

If the spatial reference system (srid) of the `acurve` geometry is not the same as the topology an exception is thrown.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.13

Esempi

Si veda anche

[ST_RemEdgeModFace](#)

[ST_AddEdgeNewFaces](#)

10.6.5 ST_RemEdgeNewFace

ST_RemEdgeNewFace — Removes an edge and, if the removed edge separated two faces, delete the original faces and replace them with a new face.

Synopsis

integer **ST_RemEdgeNewFace**(varchar atopology, integer anedge);

Descrizione

Removes an edge and, if the removed edge separated two faces, delete the original faces and replace them with a new face.

Returns the id of a newly created face or NULL, if no new face is created. No new face is created when the removed edge is dangling or isolated or confined with the universe face (possibly making the universe flood into the face on the other side).

Updates all existing joined edges and relationships accordingly.

Refuses to remove an edge participating in the definition of an existing TopoGeometry. Refuses to heal two faces if any TopoGeometry is defined by only one of them (and not the other).

If any arguments are null, the given edge is unknown (must already exist in the edge table of the topology schema), the topology name is invalid then an error is thrown.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.14

Esempi

Si veda anche

[ST_RemEdgeModFace](#)

[ST_AddEdgeNewFaces](#)

10.6.6 ST_RemEdgeModFace

ST_RemEdgeModFace — Removes an edge and, if the removed edge separated two faces, delete one of the them and modify the other to take the space of both.

Synopsis

integer **ST_RemEdgeModFace**(varchar atopology, integer anedge);

Descrizione

Removes an edge and, if the removed edge separated two faces, delete one of the them and modify the other to take the space of both. Preferentially keeps the face on the right, to be symmetric with **ST_AddEdgeModFace** also keeping it. Returns the id of the face remaining in place of the removed edge.

Updates all existing joined edges and relationships accordingly.

Refuses to remove an edge participating in the definition of an existing TopoGeometry. Refuses to heal two faces if any TopoGeometry is defined by only one of them (and not the other).

If any arguments are null, the given edge is unknown (must already exist in the edge table of the topology schema), the topology name is invalid then an error is thrown.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.15

Esempi

Si veda anche

[ST_AddEdgeModFace](#)

[ST_RemEdgeNewFace](#)

10.6.7 ST_ChangeEdgeGeom

ST_ChangeEdgeGeom — Changes the shape of an edge without affecting the topology structure.

Synopsis

integer **ST_ChangeEdgeGeom**(varchar atopology, integer anedge, geometry acurve);

Descrizione

Changes the shape of an edge without affecting the topology structure.

If any arguments are null, the given edge does not exist in the `edge` table of the topology schema, the `acurve` is not a `LINESTRING`, the `anode` and `anothernode` are not the start and endpoints of `acurve` or the modification would change the underlying topology then an error is thrown.

If the spatial reference system (srid) of the `acurve` geometry is not the same as the topology an exception is thrown.

If the new `acurve` is not simple, then an error is thrown.

If moving the edge from old to new position would hit an obstacle then an error is thrown.

Disponibilità: 1.1.0

Enhanced: 2.0.0 adds topological consistency enforcement



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details X.3.6

Esempi

```
SELECT topology.ST_ChangeEdgeGeom('ma_topo', 1,
    ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(227591.9 893900.4,227622.6 893844.3,227641.6
    893816.6, 227704.5 893778.5)', 26986) );
-----
Edge 1 changed
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AddEdgeModFace](#)

[ST_RemEdgeModFace](#)

[ST_ModEdgeSplit](#)

10.6.8 ST_ModEdgeSplit

ST_ModEdgeSplit — Split an edge by creating a new node along an existing edge, modifying the original edge and adding a new edge.

Synopsis

integer **ST_ModEdgeSplit**(varchar atopology, integer anedge, geometry apoint);

Descrizione

Split an edge by creating a new node along an existing edge, modifying the original edge and adding a new edge. Updates all existing joined edges and relationships accordingly. Returns the identifier of the newly added node.

Availability: 1.?

Changed: 2.0 - In prior versions, this was misnamed ST_ModEdgesSplit



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.9

Esempi

```
-- Add an edge --
SELECT topology.AddEdge('ma_topo', ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(227592 893910, 227600 893910)', 26986) ) As edgeid;

-- edgeid-
3

-- Split the edge --
SELECT topology.ST_ModEdgeSplit('ma_topo', 3, ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(227594,893910),26986) ) As node_id;
      node_id
-----
7
```

Si veda anche

[ST_NewEdgesSplit](#), [ST_ModEdgeHeal](#), [ST_NewEdgeHeal](#), [AddEdge](#)

10.6.9 ST_ModEdgeHeal

ST_ModEdgeHeal — Heals two edges by deleting the node connecting them, modifying the first edge and deleting the second edge. Returns the id of the deleted node.

Synopsis

```
int ST_ModEdgeHeal(varchar atopology, integer anedge, integer anotheredge);
```

Descrizione

Heals two edges by deleting the node connecting them, modifying the first edge and deleting the second edge. Returns the id of the deleted node. Updates all existing joined edges and relationships accordingly.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.9

Si veda anche

[ST_ModEdgeSplit](#) [ST_NewEdgesSplit](#)

10.6.10 ST_NewEdgeHeal

ST_NewEdgeHeal — Heals two edges by deleting the node connecting them, deleting both edges, and replacing them with an edge whose direction is the same as the first edge provided.

Synopsis

```
int ST_NewEdgeHeal(varchar atopology, integer anedge, integer anotheredge);
```

Descrizione

Heals two edges by deleting the node connecting them, deleting both edges, and replacing them with an edge whose direction is the same as the first edge provided. Returns the id of the new edge replacing the healed ones. Updates all existing joined edges and relationships accordingly.

Disponibilità: 2.0



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.9

Si veda anche

[ST_ModEdgeHeal](#) [ST_ModEdgeSplit](#) [ST_NewEdgesSplit](#)

10.6.11 ST_MoveIsoNode

ST_MoveIsoNode — Moves an isolated node in a topology from one point to another. If new `apoint` geometry exists as a node an error is thrown. Returns description of move.

Synopsis

```
text ST_MoveIsoNode(varchar atopology, integer anedge, geometry apoint);
```

Descrizione

Moves an isolated node in a topology from one point to another. If new `apoint` geometry exists as a node an error is thrown.

If any arguments are null, the `apoint` is not a point, the existing node is not isolated (is a start or end point of an existing edge), new node location intersects an existing edge (even at the end points) or the new location is in a different face (since 3.2.0) then an exception is thrown.

If the spatial reference system (srid) of the point geometry is not the same as the topology an exception is thrown.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 3.2.0 ensures the nod cannot be moved in a different face



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Net Routines: X.3.2

Esempi

```
-- Add an isolated node with no face --
SELECT topology.ST_AddIsoNode('ma_topo', NULL, ST_GeomFromText('POINT(227579 893916)', 26986) ) As nodeid;
nodeid
-----
7
-- Move the new node --
SELECT topology.ST_MoveIsoNode('ma_topo', 7, ST_GeomFromText('POINT(227579.5 893916.5)', 26986) ) As descrip;
descrip
-----
Isolated Node 7 moved to location 227579.5,893916.5
```

Si veda anche[ST_AddIsoNode](#)**10.6.12 ST_NewEdgesSplit**

ST_NewEdgesSplit — Split an edge by creating a new node along an existing edge, deleting the original edge and replacing it with two new edges. Returns the id of the new node created that joins the new edges.

Synopsis

integer **ST_NewEdgesSplit**(varchar atopology, integer anedge, geometry apoint);

Descrizione

Split an edge with edge id `anedge` by creating a new node with point location `apoint` along current edge, deleting the original edge and replacing it with two new edges. Returns the id of the new node created that joins the new edges. Updates all existing joined edges and relationships accordingly.

If the spatial reference system (srid) of the point geometry is not the same as the topology, the `apoint` is not a point geometry, the point is null, the point already exists as a node, the edge does not correspond to an existing edge or the point is not within the edge then an exception is thrown.

Availability: 1.?



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Net Routines: X.3.8

Esempi

```
-- Add an edge --
SELECT topology.AddEdge('ma_topo', ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(227575 893917,227592 893900)', 26986) ) As edgeid;
-- result-
edgeid
-----
2
-- Split the new edge --
SELECT topology.ST_NewEdgesSplit('ma_topo', 2, ST_GeomFromText('POINT(227578.5 893913.5)', 26986) ) As newnodeid;
newnodeid
-----
6
```


Si veda anche

[ST_ModEdgeSplit](#) [ST_ModEdgeHeal](#) [ST_NewEdgeHeal](#) [AddEdge](#)

10.6.13 ST_RemoveIsoNode

ST_RemoveIsoNode — Removes an isolated node and returns description of action. If the node is not isolated (is start or end of an edge), then an exception is thrown.

Synopsis

text **ST_RemoveIsoNode**(varchar atopology, integer anode);

Descrizione

Removes an isolated node and returns description of action. If the node is not isolated (is start or end of an edge), then an exception is thrown.

Availability: 1.?



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X+1.3.3

Esempi

```
-- Remove an isolated node with no face --
SELECT topology.ST_RemoveIsoNode('ma_topo', 7) As result;
           result
-----
Isolated node 7 removed
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AddIsoNode](#)

10.6.14 ST_RemoveIsoEdge

ST_RemoveIsoEdge — Removes an isolated edge and returns description of action. If the edge is not isolated, then an exception is thrown.

Synopsis

text **ST_RemoveIsoEdge**(varchar atopology, integer anedge);

Descrizione

Removes an isolated edge and returns description of action. If the edge is not isolated, then an exception is thrown.

Availability: 1.?



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X+1.3.3

Esempi

```
-- Remove an isolated node with no face --
SELECT topology.ST_RemoveIsoNode('ma_topo', 7 ) As result;
           result
-----
Isolated node 7 removed
```

Si veda anche[ST_AddIsoNode](#)

10.7 Topology Accessors

10.7.1 GetEdgeByPoint

GetEdgeByPoint — Finds the edge-id of an edge that intersects a given point.

Synopsis

integer **GetEdgeByPoint**(varchar atopology, geometry apoint, float8 tol);

Descrizione

Retrieves the id of an edge that intersects a Point.

The function returns an integer (id-edge) given a topology, a POINT and a tolerance. If tolerance = 0 then the point has to intersect the edge.

If apoint doesn't intersect an edge, returns 0 (zero).

If use tolerance > 0 and there is more than one edge near the point then an exception is thrown.

**Note**

If tolerance = 0, the function uses ST_Intersects otherwise uses ST_DWithin.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

These examples use edges we created in [AddEdge](#)

```
SELECT topology.GetEdgeByPoint('ma_topo',geom, 1) As withlmtol, topology.GetEdgeByPoint(' ←
           ma_topo',geom,0) As withnotol
FROM ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=26986;POINT(227622.6 893843)') As geom;
withlmtol | withnotol
-----+-----
2 | 0
```

```
SELECT topology.GetEdgeByPoint('ma_topo',geom, 1) As nearnode
FROM ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=26986;POINT(227591.9 893900.4)') As geom;

-- get error --
ERROR:  Two or more edges found
```

Si veda anche

[AddEdge](#), [GetNodeByPoint](#), [GetFaceByPoint](#)

10.7.2 GetFaceByPoint

GetFaceByPoint — Finds face intersecting a given point.

Synopsis

integer **GetFaceByPoint**(varchar atopology, geometry apoint, float8 tol);

Descrizione

Finds a face referenced by a Point, with given tolerance.

The function will effectively look for a face intersecting a circle having the point as center and the tolerance as radius.

If no face intersects the given query location, 0 is returned (universal face).

If more than one face intersect the query location an exception is thrown.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 3.2.0 more efficient implementation and clearer contract, stops working with invalid topologies.

Esempi

```
SELECT topology.GetFaceByPoint('ma_topo',geom, 10) As with1mtol, topology.GetFaceByPoint('ma_topo',geom,0) As withnotol
FROM ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINT(234604.6 899382.0)') As geom;

with1mtol | withnotol
-----+-----
1 | 0
```

```
SELECT topology.GetFaceByPoint('ma_topo',geom, 1) As nearnode
FROM ST_GeomFromEWKT('POINT(227591.9 893900.4)') As geom;

-- get error --
ERROR:  Two or more faces found
```

Si veda anche

[GetFaceByPoint](#), [GetNodeByPoint](#), [GetEdgeByPoint](#)

10.7.3 GetFaceByPoint

GetFaceByPoint — Finds the face containing a point.

Synopsis

integer **AddEdge**(varchar toponame, geometry aline);

Descrizione

Returns the id of the face containing a point.

An exception is thrown if the point falls on a face boundary.



Note

The function relies on a valid topology, using edge linking and face labeling.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Si veda anche

[ST_GetFaceGeometry](#)

10.7.4 GetNodeByPoint

GetNodeByPoint — Finds the node-id of a node at a point location.

Synopsis

integer **GetNodeByPoint**(varchar atopology, geometry point, float8 tol);

Descrizione

Retrieves the id of a node at a point location.

The function returns an integer (id-node) given a topology, a POINT and a tolerance. If tolerance = 0 means exact intersection, otherwise retrieves the node from an interval.

If a point doesn't intersect a node, returns 0 (zero).

If use tolerance > 0 and there is more than one node near the point then an exception is thrown.



Note

If tolerance = 0, the function uses ST_Intersects otherwise uses ST_DWithin.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

These examples use edges we created in [AddEdge](#)

```
SELECT topology.GetNodeByPoint('ma_topo',geom, 1) As nearnode
FROM ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=26986;POINT(227591.9 893900.4)') As geom;
nearnode
-----
2
```

```
SELECT topology.GetNodeByPoint('ma_topo',geom, 1000) As too_much_tolerance
FROM ST_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=26986;POINT(227591.9 893900.4)') As geom;

----get error--
ERROR: Two or more nodes found
```

Si veda anche

[AddEdge](#), [GetEdgeByPoint](#), [GetFaceByPoint](#)

10.7.5 GetTopologyID

GetTopologyID — Returns the id of a topology in the topology.topology table given the name of the topology.

Synopsis

integer **GetTopologyID**(varchar toponame);

Descrizione

Returns the id of a topology in the topology.topology table given the name of the topology.

Availability: 1.?

Esempi

```
SELECT topology.GetTopologyID('ma_topo') As topo_id;
topo_id
-----
1
```

Si veda anche

[CreateTopology](#), [DropTopology](#), [GetTopologyName](#), [GetTopologySRID](#)

10.7.6 GetTopologySRID

GetTopologySRID — Returns the SRID of a topology in the topology.topology table given the name of the topology.

Synopsis

integer **GetTopologyID**(varchar toponame);

Descrizione

Returns the spatial reference id of a topology in the topology.topology table given the name of the topology.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT topology.GetTopologySRID('ma_topo') As SRID;
SRID
-----
4326
```

Si veda anche

[CreateTopology](#), [DropTopology](#), [GetTopologyName](#), [GetTopologyID](#)

10.7.7 GetTopologyName

GetTopologyName — Returns the name of a topology (schema) given the id of the topology.

Synopsis

varchar **GetTopologyName**(integer topology_id);

Descrizione

Returns the topology name (schema) of a topology from the topology.topology table given the topology id of the topology.

Availability: 1.?

Esempi

```
SELECT topology.GetTopologyName(1) As topo_name;
topo_name
-----
ma_topo
```

Si veda anche

[CreateTopology](#), [DropTopology](#), [GetTopologyID](#), [GetTopologySRID](#)

10.7.8 ST_GetFaceEdges

ST_GetFaceEdges — Returns a set of ordered edges that bound a face.

Synopsis

getfaceedges_returntype **ST_GetFaceEdges**(varchar atopology, integer aface);

Descrizione

Returns a set of ordered edges that bound a face. Each output consists of a sequence and edgeid. Sequence numbers start with value 1.

Enumeration of each ring edges start from the edge with smallest identifier. Order of edges follows a left-hand-rule (bound face is on the left of each directed edge).

Disponibilità: 2.0



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3 Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.5

Esempi

```
-- Returns the edges bounding face 1
SELECT (topology.ST_GetFaceEdges('tt', 1)).*;
-- result --
sequence | edge
-----+-----
1 | -4
2 | 5
3 | 7
4 | -6
5 | 1
6 | 2
7 | 3
(7 rows)
```

```
-- Returns the sequence, edge id
-- and geometry of the edges that bound face 1
-- If you just need geom and seq, can use ST_GetFaceGeometry
SELECT t.seq, t.edge, geom
FROM topology.ST_GetFaceEdges('tt',1) As t(seq,edge)
INNER JOIN tt.edge AS e ON abs(t.edge) = e.edge_id;
```

Si veda anche

[GetRingEdges](#), [AddFace](#), [ST_GetFaceGeometry](#)

10.7.9 ST_GetFaceGeometry

ST_GetFaceGeometry — Returns the polygon in the given topology with the specified face id.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_GetFaceGeometry**(varchar atopology, integer aface);

Descrizione

Returns the polygon in the given topology with the specified face id. Builds the polygon from the edges making up the face.

Availability: 1.?



This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3 Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.16

Esempi

```
-- Returns the wkt of the polygon added with AddFace
SELECT ST_AsText(topology.ST_GetFaceGeometry('ma_topo', 1)) As facegeomwkt;
-- result --
          facegeomwkt
-----
POLYGON((234776.9 899563.7,234896.5 899456.7,234914 899436.4,234946.6 899356.9,
234872.5 899328.7,234891 899285.4,234992.5 899145,234890.6 899069,
234755.2 899255.4,234612.7 899379.4,234776.9 899563.7))
```

Si veda anche[AddFace](#)**10.7.10 GetRingEdges**

GetRingEdges — Returns the ordered set of signed edge identifiers met by walking on an a given edge side.

Synopsis

```
getfaceedges_returntype GetRingEdges(varchar atopology, integer aring, integer max_edges=null);
```

Descrizione

Returns the ordered set of signed edge identifiers met by walking on an a given edge side. Each output consists of a sequence and a signed edge id. Sequence numbers start with value 1.

If you pass a positive edge id, the walk starts on the left side of the corresponding edge and follows the edge direction. If you pass a negative edge id, the walk starts on the right side of it and goes backward.

If `max_edges` is not null no more than those records are returned by that function. This is meant to be a safety parameter when dealing with possibly invalid topologies.

**Note**

This function uses edge ring linking metadata.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Si veda anche[ST_GetFaceEdges](#), [GetNodeEdges](#)**10.7.11 GetNodeEdges**

GetNodeEdges — Returns an ordered set of edges incident to the given node.

Synopsis

```
getfaceedges_returntype GetNodeEdges(varchar atopology, integer anode);
```


Descrizione

Returns an ordered set of edges incident to the given node. Each output consists of a sequence and a signed edge id. Sequence numbers start with value 1. A positive edge starts at the given node. A negative edge ends into the given node. Closed edges will appear twice (with both signs). Order is clockwise starting from northbound.



Note

This function computes ordering rather than deriving from metadata and is thus usable to build edge ring linking.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Si veda anche

[getfaceedges_returntype](#), [ST_IsSimple](#), [ST_Within](#)

10.8 Topology Processing

10.8.1 Polygonize

Polygonize — Finds and registers all faces defined by topology edges.

Synopsis

text **Polygonize**(varchar toponame);

Descrizione

Registers all faces that can be built out a topology edge primitives.

The target topology is assumed to contain no self-intersecting edges.



Note

Already known faces are recognized, so it is safe to call Polygonize multiple times on the same topology.



Note

This function does not use nor set the `next_left_edge` and `next_right_edge` fields of the edge table.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Si veda anche

[AddFace](#), [ST_Polygonize](#)

10.8.2 AddNode

AddNode — Adds a point node to the node table in the specified topology schema and returns the nodeid of new node. If point already exists as node, the existing nodeid is returned.

Synopsis

```
integer AddNode(varchar toponame, geometry apoint, boolean allowEdgeSplitting=false, boolean computeContainingFace=false);
```

Descrizione

Adds a point node to the node table in the specified topology schema. The **AddEdge** function automatically adds start and end points of an edge when called so not necessary to explicitly add nodes of an edge.

If any edge crossing the node is found either an exception is raised or the edge is split, depending on the `allowEdgeSplitting` parameter value.

If `computeContainingFace` is true a newly added node would get the correct containing face computed.



Note

If the `apoint` geometry already exists as a node, the node is not added but the existing nodeid is returned.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT topology.AddNode('ma_topo', ST_GeomFromText('POINT(227641.6 893816.5)', 26986) ) As ←
       nodeid;
-- result --
nodeid
-----
4
```

Si veda anche

AddEdge, **CreateTopology**

10.8.3 AddEdge

AddEdge — Adds a linestring edge to the edge table and associated start and end points to the point nodes table of the specified topology schema using the specified linestring geometry and returns the edgeid of the new (or existing) edge.

Synopsis

```
integer AddEdge(varchar toponame, geometry aline);
```

Descrizione

Adds an edge to the edge table and associated nodes to the nodes table of the specified `toponame` schema using the specified linestring geometry and returns the `edgeid` of the new or existing record. The newly added edge has "universe" face on both sides and links to itself.



Note

If the `aline` geometry crosses, overlaps, contains or is contained by an existing linestring edge, then an error is thrown and the edge is not added.



Note

The geometry of `aline` must have the same `srid` as defined for the topology otherwise an invalid spatial reference sys error will be thrown.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT topology.AddEdge('ma_topo', ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(227575.8 893917.2,227591.9 893900.4)', 26986) ) As edgeid;
-- result-
edgeid
-----
1

SELECT topology.AddEdge('ma_topo', ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(227591.9 893900.4,227622.6 893844.2,227641.6 893816.5,
227704.5 893778.5)', 26986) ) As edgeid;
-- result --
edgeid
-----
2

SELECT topology.AddEdge('ma_topo', ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(227591.2 893900, 227591.9 893900.4,
227704.5 893778.5)', 26986) ) As edgeid;
-- gives error --
ERROR:  Edge intersects (not on endpoints) with existing edge 1
```

Si veda anche

[TopoGeo_AddLineString](#), [CreateTopology](#), [Section 4.5](#)

10.8.4 AddFace

AddFace — Registers a face primitive to a topology and gets its identifier.

Synopsis

integer **AddFace**(varchar toponame, geometry apolygon, boolean force_new=false);

Descrizione

Registers a face primitive to a topology and gets its identifier.

For a newly added face, the edges forming its boundaries and the ones contained in the face will be updated to have correct values in the `left_face` and `right_face` fields. Isolated nodes contained in the face will also be updated to have a correct `containing_face` field value.



Note

This function does not use nor set the `next_left_edge` and `next_right_edge` fields of the edge table.

The target topology is assumed to be valid (containing no self-intersecting edges). An exception is raised if: The polygon boundary is not fully defined by existing edges or the polygon overlaps an existing face.

If the `apolygon` geometry already exists as a face, then: if `force_new` is false (the default) the face id of the existing face is returned; if `force_new` is true a new id will be assigned to the newly registered face.



Note

When a new registration of an existing face is performed (`force_new=true`), no action will be taken to resolve dangling references to the existing face in the edge, node or relation tables, nor will the MBR field of the existing face record be updated. It is up to the caller to deal with that.



Note

The `apolygon` geometry must have the same `srid` as defined for the topology otherwise an invalid spatial reference sys error will be thrown.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
-- first add the edges we use generate_series as an iterator (the below
-- will only work for polygons with < 10000 points because of our max in gs)
SELECT topology.AddEdge('ma_topo', ST_MakeLine(ST_PointN(geom,i), ST_PointN(geom, i + 1) )) ←
    As edgeid
FROM (SELECT ST_NPoints(geom) AS npt, geom
      FROM
        (SELECT ST_Boundary(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((234896.5 899456.7,234914 ←
          899436.4,234946.6 899356.9,234872.5 899328.7,
          234891 899285.4,234992.5 899145, 234890.6 899069,234755.2 899255.4,
          234612.7 899379.4,234776.9 899563.7,234896.5 899456.7))', 26986) ) As geom
        ) As geoms) As facen CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,10000) As i
      WHERE i < npt;
-- result --
edgeid
-----
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
```

```

10
11
12
(10 rows)
-- then add the face -

SELECT topology.AddFace('ma_topo',
    ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((234896.5 899456.7,234914 899436.4,234946.6 899356.9,234872.5  ←
    899328.7,
    234891 899285.4,234992.5 899145, 234890.6 899069,234755.2 899255.4,
    234612.7 899379.4,234776.9 899563.7,234896.5 899456.7))', 26986) ) As faceid;
-- result --
faceid
-----
1

```

Si veda anche

[AddEdge](#), [CreateTopology](#), [Section 4.5](#)

10.8.5 ST_Simplify

ST_Simplify — Returns a "simplified" geometry version of the given TopoGeometry using the Douglas-Peucker algorithm.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_GetFaceGeometry**(varchar atopology, integer aface);

Descrizione

Returns a "simplified" geometry version of the given TopoGeometry using the Douglas-Peucker algorithm on each component edge.



Note

The returned geometry may be non-simple or non-valid.
Splitting component edges may help retaining simplicity/validity.

Eseguito dal modulo GEOS

Availability: 2.1.0

Si veda anche

Geometry [ST_Simplify](#), [ST_IsSimple](#), [ST_IsValid](#), [ST_ModEdgeSplit](#)

10.9 TopoGeometry Constructors

10.9.1 CreateTopoGeom

CreateTopoGeom — Creates a new topo geometry object from topo element array - **tg_type**: 1:[multi]point, 2:[multi]line, 3:[multi]poly, 4:collection

Synopsis

```
topogeometry CreateTopoGeom(varchar toponame, integer tg_type, integer layer_id, topoelementarray tg_objs);
topogeometry CreateTopoGeom(varchar toponame, integer tg_type, integer layer_id);
```

Descrizione

Creates a topogeometry object for layer denoted by `layer_id` and registers it in the relations table in the `toponame` schema.

`tg_type` is an integer: 1:[multi]point (punctal), 2:[multi]line (lineal), 3:[multi]poly (areal), 4:collection. `layer_id` is the layer id in the topology.layer table.

punctal layers are formed from set of nodes, lineal layers are formed from a set of edges, areal layers are formed from a set of faces, and collections can be formed from a mixture of nodes, edges, and faces.

Omitting the array of components generates an empty TopoGeometry object.

Availability: 1.?

Examples: Form from existing edges

Create a topogeom in `ri_topo` schema for layer 2 (our `ri_roads`), of type (2) LINE, for the first edge (we loaded in `ST_CreateTopoGeo`)

```
INSERT INTO ri.ri_roads(road_name, topo) VALUES('Unknown', topology.CreateTopoGeom('ri_topo' ←
',2,2, '{{1,2}}':topology.topoelementarray);
```

Examples: Convert an areal geometry to best guess topogeometry

Lets say we have geometries that should be formed from a collection of faces. We have for example `blockgroups` table and want to know the topo geometry of each block group. If our data was perfectly aligned, we could do this:

```
-- create our topo geometry column --
SELECT topology.AddTopoGeometryColumn(
    'topo_boston',
    'boston', 'blockgroups', 'topo', 'POLYGON');

-- addtopogeometrycolumn --
1

-- update our column assuming
-- everything is perfectly aligned with our edges
UPDATE boston.blockgroups AS bg
    SET topo = topology.CreateTopoGeom('topo_boston'
    ,3,1
    , foo.bfaces)
FROM (SELECT b.gid, topology.TopoElementArray_Agg(ARRAY[f.face_id,3]) As bfaces
    FROM boston.blockgroups As b
    INNER JOIN topo_boston.face As f ON b.geom && f.mbr
    WHERE ST_Covers(b.geom, topology.ST_GetFaceGeometry('topo_boston', f.face_id))
    GROUP BY b.gid) As foo
WHERE foo.gid = bg.gid;
```

```
--the world is rarely perfect allow for some error
--count the face if 50% of it falls
-- within what we think is our blockgroup boundary
UPDATE boston.blockgroups AS bg
    SET topo = topology.CreateTopoGeom('topo_boston'
    ,3,1
    , foo.bfaces)
```

```

FROM (SELECT b.gid, topology.TopoElementArray_Agg(ARRAY[f.face_id,3]) As bfaces
      FROM boston.blockgroups As b
      INNER JOIN topo_boston.face As f ON b.geom && f.mbr
      WHERE ST_Covers(b.geom, topology.ST_GetFaceGeometry('topo_boston', f.face_id))
      OR
      ( ST_Intersects(b.geom, topology.ST_GetFaceGeometry('topo_boston', f.face_id))
        AND ST_Area(ST_Intersection(b.geom, topology.ST_GetFaceGeometry('topo_boston', f.face_id)) ) >
          ST_Area(topology.ST_GetFaceGeometry('topo_boston', f.face_id))*0.5
        )
      GROUP BY b.gid) As foo
WHERE foo.gid = bg.gid;

-- and if we wanted to convert our topogeometry back
-- to a denormalized geometry aligned with our faces and edges
-- cast the topo to a geometry
-- The really cool thing is my new geometries
-- are now aligned with my tiger street centerlines
UPDATE boston.blockgroups SET new_geom = topo::geometry;

```

Si veda anche

[AddTopoGeometryColumn](#), [toTopoGeom](#) [ST_CreateTopoGeo](#), [ST_GetFaceGeometry](#), [TopoElementArray](#), [TopoElementArray_Agg](#)

10.9.2 toTopoGeom

toTopoGeom — Converts a simple Geometry into a topo geometry.

Synopsis

topogeometry **toTopoGeom**(geometry geom, varchar toponame, integer layer_id, float8 tolerance);
topogeometry **toTopoGeom**(geometry geom, topogeometry topogeom, float8 tolerance);

Descrizione

Converts a simple Geometry into a **TopoGeometry**.

Topological primitives required to represent the input geometry will be added to the underlying topology, possibly splitting existing ones, and they will be associated with the output TopoGeometry in the `relation` table.

Existing TopoGeometry objects (with the possible exception of `topogeom`, if given) will retain their shapes.

When `tolerance` is given it will be used to snap the input geometry to existing primitives.

In the first form a new TopoGeometry will be created for the given layer (`layer_id`) of the given topology (`toponame`).

In the second form the primitives resulting from the conversion will be added to the pre-existing TopoGeometry (`topogeom`), possibly adding space to its final shape. To have the new shape completely replace the old one see [clearTopoGeom](#).

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 2.1.0 adds the version taking an existing TopoGeometry.

Esempi

This is a full self-contained workflow

```

-- do this if you don't have a topology setup already
-- creates topology not allowing any tolerance
SELECT topology.CreateTopology('topo_boston_test', 2249);
-- create a new table
CREATE TABLE nei_topo(gid serial primary key, nei varchar(30));
--add a topogeometry column to it
SELECT topology.AddTopoGeometryColumn('topo_boston_test', 'public', 'nei_topo', 'topo', ' ←
MULTIPOLYGON') As new_layer_id;
new_layer_id
-----
1

--use new layer id in populating the new topogeometry column
-- we add the topogeoms to the new layer with 0 tolerance
INSERT INTO nei_topo(nei, topo)
SELECT nei, topology.toTopoGeom(geom, 'topo_boston_test', 1)
FROM neighborhoods
WHERE gid BETWEEN 1 and 15;

--use to verify what has happened --
SELECT * FROM
    topology.TopologySummary('topo_boston_test');

-- summary--
Topology topo_boston_test (5), SRID 2249, precision 0
61 nodes, 87 edges, 35 faces, 15 topogeoms in 1 layers
Layer 1, type Polygonal (3), 15 topogeoms
Deploy: public.nei_topo.topo

-- Shrink all TopoGeometry polygons by 10 meters
UPDATE nei_topo SET topo = ST_Buffer(clearTopoGeom(topo), -10);

-- Get the no-one-lands left by the above operation
-- I think GRASS calls this "polygon0 layer"
SELECT ST_GetFaceGeometry('topo_boston_test', f.face_id)
FROM topo_boston_test.face f
WHERE f.face_id > 0 -- don't consider the universe face
AND NOT EXISTS ( -- check that no TopoGeometry references the face
    SELECT * FROM topo_boston_test.relation
    WHERE layer_id = 1 AND element_id = f.face_id
);

```

Si veda anche

[CreateTopology](#), [AddTopoGeometryColumn](#), [CreateTopoGeom](#), [TopologySummary](#), [clearTopoGeom](#)

10.9.3 TopoElementArray_Agg

TopoElementArray_Agg — Returns a `topoelementarray` for a set of `element_id`, type arrays (topoelements).

Synopsis

`topoelementarray` **TopoElementArray_Agg**(topoelement set tefield);

Descrizione

Used to create a **TopoElementArray** from a set of **TopoElement**.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT topology.TopoElementArray_Agg (ARRAY[e,t]) As tea
FROM generate_series(1,3) As e CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,4) As t;
tea
-----
{{1,1},{1,2},{1,3},{1,4},{2,1},{2,2},{2,3},{2,4},{3,1},{3,2},{3,3},{3,4}}
```

Si veda anche

TopoElement, **TopoElementArray**

10.10 TopoGeometry Editors

10.10.1 clearTopoGeom

clearTopoGeom — Clears the content of a topo geometry.

Synopsis

topogeometry **clearTopoGeom**(topogeometry topogeom);

Descrizione

Clears the content a **TopoGeometry** turning it into an empty one. Mostly useful in conjunction with **toTopoGeom** to replace the shape of existing objects and any dependent object in higher hierarchical levels.

Availability: 2.1

Esempi

```
-- Shrink all TopoGeometry polygons by 10 meters
UPDATE nei_topo SET topo = ST_Buffer(clearTopoGeom(topo), -10);
```

Si veda anche

toTopoGeom

10.10.2 TopoGeom_addElement

TopoGeom_addElement — Adds an element to the definition of a TopoGeometry.

Synopsis

topogeometry **TopoGeom_addElement**(topogeometry tg, topoelement el);

Descrizione

Adds a **TopoElement** to the definition of a TopoGeometry object. Does not error out if the element is already part of the definition.

Availability: 2.3

Esempi

```
-- Add edge 5 to TopoGeometry tg
UPDATE mylayer SET tg = TopoGeom_addElement(tg, '{5,2}');
```

Si veda anche

TopoGeom_remElement, **CreateTopoGeom**

10.10.3 TopoGeom_remElement

TopoGeom_remElement — Removes an element from the definition of a TopoGeometry.

Synopsis

topogeometry **TopoGeom_remElement**(topogeometry tg, topoelement el);

Descrizione

Removes a **TopoElement** from the definition of a TopoGeometry object.

Availability: 2.3

Esempi

```
-- Remove face 43 from TopoGeometry tg
UPDATE mylayer SET tg = TopoGeom_remElement(tg, '{43,3}');
```

Si veda anche

TopoGeom_addElement, **CreateTopoGeom**

10.10.4 TopoGeo_AddPolygon

TopoGeo_AddPolygon — Adds element of a TopoGeometry to the definition of another TopoGeometry.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_GetFaceGeometry**(varchar atopology, integer aface);

Descrizione

Adds the elements of a **TopoGeometry** to the definition of another TopoGeometry, possibly changing its cached type (type attribute) to a collection, if needed to hold all elements in the source object.

The two TopoGeometry objects need be defined against the **same** topology and, if hierarchically defined, need be composed by elements of the same child layer.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
-- Set an "overall" TopoGeometry value to be composed by all
-- elements of specific TopoGeometry values
UPDATE mylayer SET tg_overall = TopoGeom_addTopoGeom(
    TopoGeom_addTopoGeom(
        clearTopoGeom(tg_overall),
        tg_specific1
    ),
    tg_specific2
);
```

Si veda anche

TopoGeom_addElement, **CreateTopology**, **DropTopology**

10.10.5 toTopoGeom

toTopoGeom — Adds a geometry shape to an existing topo geometry.

Descrizione

, **CreateTopoGeom**

10.11 TopoGeometry Accessors**10.11.1 GetTopoGeomElementArray**

GetTopoGeomElementArray — Returns a **topoelementarray** (an array of **topoelements**) containing the topological elements and type of the given TopoGeometry (primitive elements).

Synopsis

```
topoelementarray GetTopoGeomElementArray(varchar toponame, integer layer_id, integer tg_id);
topoelementarray topoelement GetTopoGeomElementArray(topogeometry tg);
```

Descrizione

Returns a **TopoElementArray** containing the topological elements and type of the given TopoGeometry (primitive elements). This is similar to **GetTopoGeomElements** except it returns the elements as an array rather than as a dataset.

tg_id is the topogeometry id of the topogeometry object in the topology in the layer denoted by layer_id in the topology.layer table.

Availability: 1.?

Esempi

Si veda anche

[GetTopoGeomElements](#), [TopoElementArray](#)

10.11.2 GetTopoGeomElements

`GetTopoGeomElements` — Returns a set of `topoelement` objects containing the topological `element_id`, `element_type` of the given `TopoGeometry` (primitive elements).

Synopsis

```
setof topoelement GetTopoGeomElements(varchar toponame, integer layer_id, integer tg_id);
```

```
setof topoelement GetTopoGeomElements(topogeometry tg);
```

Descrizione

Returns a set of `element_id`, `element_type` (topoelements) for a given topogeometry object in `toponame` schema.

`tg_id` is the topogeometry id of the topogeometry object in the topology in the layer denoted by `layer_id` in the topology.layer table.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

Si veda anche

[GetTopoGeomElementArray](#), [TopoElement](#), [TopoGeom_addElement](#), [TopoGeom_remElement](#)

10.12 TopoGeometry Outputs

10.12.1 AsGML

`AsGML` — Returns the GML representation of a topogeometry.

Synopsis

```
text AsGML(topogeometry tg);
```

```
text AsGML(topogeometry tg, text nsprefix_in);
```

```
text AsGML(topogeometry tg, regclass visitedTable);
```

```
text AsGML(topogeometry tg, regclass visitedTable, text nsprefix);
```

```
text AsGML(topogeometry tg, text nsprefix_in, integer precision, integer options);
```

```
text AsGML(topogeometry tg, text nsprefix_in, integer precision, integer options, regclass visitedTable);
```

```
text AsGML(topogeometry tg, text nsprefix_in, integer precision, integer options, regclass visitedTable, text idprefix);
```

```
text AsGML(topogeometry tg, text nsprefix_in, integer precision, integer options, regclass visitedTable, text idprefix, int gmlversion);
```

Descrizione

Returns the GML representation of a topogeometry in version GML3 format. If no `nsprefix_in` is specified then `gml` is used. Pass in an empty string for `nsprefix` to get a non-qualified name space. The precision (default: 15) and options (default 1) parameters, if given, are passed untouched to the underlying call to `ST_AsGML`.

The `visitedTable` parameter, if given, is used for keeping track of the visited Node and Edge elements so to use cross-references (`xlink:xref`) rather than duplicating definitions. The table is expected to have (at least) two integer fields: `'element_type'` and `'element_id'`. The calling user must have both read and write privileges on the given table. For best performance, an index should be defined on `element_type` and `element_id`, in that order. Such index would be created automatically by adding a unique constraint to the fields. Example:

```
CREATE TABLE visited (
  element_type integer, element_id integer,
  unique(element_type, element_id)
);
```

The `idprefix` parameter, if given, will be prepended to Edge and Node tag identifiers.

The `gmlver` parameter, if given, will be passed to the underlying `ST_AsGML`. Defaults to 3.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

This uses the topo geometry we created in [CreateTopoGeom](#)

```
SELECT topology.AsGML(topo) As rdgml
FROM ri.roads
WHERE road_name = 'Unknown';

-- rdgml--
<gml:TopoCurve>
  <gml:directedEdge>
    <gml:Edge gml:id="E1">
      <gml:directedNode orientation="-">
        <gml:Node gml:id="N1"/>
      </gml:directedNode>
      <gml:directedNode></gml:directedNode>
      <gml:curveProperty>
        <gml:Curve srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::3438">
          <gml:segments>
            <gml:LineStringSegment>
              <gml:posList srsDimension="2">384744 236928 384750 236923 ↵
                384769 236911 384799 236895 384811 236890
                384833 236884 384844 236882 384866 236881 384879 236883 384954 ↵
                236898 385087 236932 385117 236938
                385167 236938 385203 236941 385224 236946 385233 236950 385241 ↵
                236956 385254 236971
                385260 236979 385268 236999 385273 237018 385273 237037 385271 ↵
                237047 385267 237057 385225 237125
                385210 237144 385192 237161 385167 237192 385162 237202 385159 ↵
                237214 385159 237227 385162 237241
                385166 237256 385196 237324 385209 237345 385234 237375 385237 ↵
                237383 385238 237399 385236 237407
                385227 237419 385213 237430 385193 237439 385174 237451 385170 ↵
                237455 385169 237460 385171 237475
                385181 237503 385190 237521 385200 237533 385206 237538 385213 ↵
                237541 385221 237542 385235 237540 385242 237541
                385249 237544 385260 237555 385270 237570 385289 237584 385292 ↵
                237589 385291 237596 385284 237630</gml:posList>
            </gml:LineStringSegment>
```

```

        </gml:segments>
      </gml:Curve>
    </gml:curveProperty>
  </gml:Edge>
</gml:directedEdge>
</gml:TopoCurve>

```

Same exercise as previous without namespace

```

SELECT topology.AsGML(topo, '') As rdgml
FROM ri.roads
WHERE road_name = 'Unknown';

-- rdgml--
<TopoCurve>
  <directedEdge>
    <Edge id="E1">
      <directedNode orientation="-">
        <Node id="N1"/>
      </directedNode>
      <directedNode></directedNode>
      <curveProperty>
        <Curve srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::3438">
          <segments>
            <LineStringSegment>
              <posList srsDimension="2">384744 236928 384750 236923 384769 ↩
                236911 384799 236895 384811 236890
                384833 236884 384844 236882 384866 236881 384879 236883 384954 ↩
                236898 385087 236932 385117 236938
                385167 236938 385203 236941 385224 236946 385233 236950 385241 ↩
                236956 385254 236971
                385260 236979 385268 236999 385273 237018 385273 237037 385271 ↩
                237047 385267 237057 385225 237125
                385210 237144 385192 237161 385167 237192 385162 237202 385159 ↩
                237214 385159 237227 385162 237241
                385166 237256 385196 237324 385209 237345 385234 237375 385237 ↩
                237383 385238 237399 385236 237407
                385227 237419 385213 237430 385193 237439 385174 237451 385170 ↩
                237455 385169 237460 385171 237475
                385181 237503 385190 237521 385200 237533 385206 237538 385213 ↩
                237541 385221 237542 385235 237540 385242 237541
                385249 237544 385260 237555 385270 237570 385289 237584 385292 ↩
                237589 385291 237596 385284 237630</posList>
            </LineStringSegment>
          </segments>
        </Curve>
      </curveProperty>
    </Edge>
  </directedEdge>
</TopoCurve>

```

Si veda anche

[CreateTopoGeom](#), [ST_CreateTopoGeo](#)

10.12.2 AsTopoJSON

AsTopoJSON — Returns the TopoJSON representation of a topogeometry.

Synopsis

```
text AsTopoJSON(topogeometry tg, regclass edgeMapTable);
```

Descrizione

Returns the TopoJSON representation of a topogeometry. If `edgeMapTable` is not null, it will be used as a lookup/storage mapping of edge identifiers to arc indices. This is to be able to allow for a compact "arcs" array in the final document.

The table, if given, is expected to have an "arc_id" field of type "serial" and an "edge_id" of type integer; the code will query the table for "edge_id" so it is recommended to add an index on that field.



Note

Arc indices in the TopoJSON output are 0-based but they are 1-based in the "edgeMapTable" table.

A full TopoJSON document will be need to contain, in addition to the snippets returned by this function, the actual arcs plus some headers. See the [TopoJSON specification](#).

Availability: 2.1.0

Enhanced: 2.2.1 added support for puntal inputs

Si veda anche

[ST_AsGeoJSON](#)

Esempi

```
CREATE TEMP TABLE edgemap(arc_id serial, edge_id int unique);

-- header
SELECT '{ "type": "Topology", "transform": { "scale": [1,1], "translate": [0,0] }, "objects ←
      ": {'

-- objects
UNION ALL SELECT ''' || feature_name || ': ' || AsTopoJSON(feature, 'edgemap')
FROM features.big_parcelas WHERE feature_name = 'P3P4';

-- arcs
WITH edges AS (
  SELECT m.arc_id, e.geom FROM edgemap m, city_data.edge e
  WHERE e.edge_id = m.edge_id
), points AS (
  SELECT arc_id, (st_dump(points(geom))).* FROM edges
), compare AS (
  SELECT p2.arc_id,
         CASE WHEN p1.path IS NULL THEN p2.geom
              ELSE ST_Translate(p2.geom, -ST_X(p1.geom), -ST_Y(p1.geom))
         END AS geom
  FROM points p2 LEFT OUTER JOIN points p1
  ON ( p1.arc_id = p2.arc_id AND p2.path[1] = p1.path[1]+1 )
  ORDER BY arc_id, p2.path
), arcdump AS (
  SELECT arc_id, (regexp_matches( ST_AsGeoJSON(geom), '\[.*\]'))[1] as t
  FROM compare
), arcs AS (
```

```

SELECT arc_id, '[' || array_to_string(array_agg(t), ',') || ']' as a FROM arcdump
GROUP BY arc_id
ORDER BY arc_id
)
SELECT '}', "arcs": [' UNION ALL
SELECT array_to_string(array_agg(a), E',\n') from arcs

-- footer
UNION ALL SELECT '}}':::text as t;

-- Result:
{ "type": "Topology", "transform": { "scale": [1,1], "translate": [0,0] }, "objects": {
"P3P4": { "type": "MultiPolygon", "arcs": [[[-1]], [[6,5,-5,-4,-3,1]]] }
}, "arcs": [
[[25,30],[6,0],[0,10],[-14,0],[0,-10],[8,0]],
[[35,6],[0,8]],
[[35,6],[12,0]],
[[47,6],[0,8]],
[[47,14],[0,8]],
[[35,22],[12,0]],
[[35,14],[0,8]]
]]

```

10.13 Topology Spatial Relationships

10.13.1 Equals

Equals — Returns true if two topogeometries are composed of the same topology primitives.

Synopsis

boolean **Equals**(topogeometry tg1, topogeometry tg2);

Descrizione

Returns true if two topogeometries are composed of the same topology primitives: faces, edges, nodes.



Note

This function not supported for topogeometries that are geometry collections. It also can not compare topogeometries from different topologies.

Disponibilità: 1.1.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

Si veda anche

[GetTopoGeomElements](#), [ST_Equals](#)

10.13.2 Intersects

Intersects — Returns true if any pair of primitives from the two topogeometries intersect.

Synopsis

```
boolean Intersects(topogeometry tg1, topogeometry tg2);
```

Descrizione

Returns true if any pair of primitives from the two topogeometries intersect.



Note

This function not supported for topogeometries that are geometry collections. It also can not compare topogeometries from different topologies. Also not currently supported for hierarchichal topogeometries (topogeometries composed of other topogeometries).

Disponibilità: 1.1.0



This function supports 3d and will not drop the z-index.

Esempi

Si veda anche

[ST_Intersects](#)

Chapter 11

Dati raster: gestione, interrogazione e applicazioni

11.1 Caricare e creare raster

Nella maggior parte dei casi, creerete i raster PostGIS caricando file esterni tramite il raster loader `raster2pgsql` compreso nell'installazione.

11.1.1 Usare `raster2pgsql` per caricare i raster

`raster2pgsql` è un loader raster che trasforma i formati raster supportati da GDAL in formato SQL utile al caricamento in una tabella raster di PostGIS. Può caricare anche cartelle di file, e creare delle anteprime.

Dato che in genere `raster2pgsql` viene compilato come parte di PostGIS (a meno che non abbiate compilato una vostra libreria GDAL a parte), i tipi di raster supportati dall'eseguibile saranno gli stessi che sono compilati per GDAL. Per avere una lista dei tipi di raster supportati dal vostro `raster2pgsql` utilizzate l'opzione `-G`. Questi tipi dovrebbero essere gli stessi disponibili tramite la vostra installazione di PostGIS e documentati qui [ST_GDALDrivers](#), se usate la stessa libreria `gdal` per entrambi i programmi.

**Note**

La vecchia versione di questo strumento era uno script in python. L'eseguibile sostituisce lo script in python. Se vi trovate ad avere bisogno dello script in Python, alcuni esempio sono reperibili alla pagina [GDAL PostGIS Raster Driver Usage](#). Notate che lo script Python `raster2pgsql` potrebbe non funzionare con le future versioni di raster PostGIS e che non è più supportato.

**Note**

When creating overviews of a specific factor from a set of rasters that are aligned, it is possible for the overviews to not align. Visit <http://trac.osgeo.org/postgis/ticket/1764> for an example where the overviews do not align.

ESEMPIO DI UTILIZZO:

```
raster2pgsql opzioni raster nome file raster snome schema.nome tabella > out.sql
```

-? Mostra una schermata di aiuto. L'aiuto verrà mostrato inoltre se non assegnate alcun parametro.

-G Elenca i formati raster supportati.

(**claldlp**) sono opzioni che escludono una con l'altra:

-c Crea una nuova tabella e carica in questa il/i raster. *Questa è la modalità di default*

- a Accoda il o i raster a una tabella esistente.
- d Elimina la tabella, ne crea una nuova e vi carica il/i dati raster
- p Modalità di preparazione. Crea solamente la tabella.

Raster processing: Applying constraints for proper registering in raster catalogs

- C Apply raster constraints -- srid, pixelsize etc. to ensure raster is properly registered in `raster_columns` view.
- x Disable setting the max extent constraint. Only applied if -C flag is also used.
- r Set the constraints (spatially unique and coverage tile) for regular blocking. Only applied if -C flag is also used.

Elaborazioni raster: parametri opzionali utilizzati nel trattamento dei dati raster in ingresso

- s <SRID> Assegna lo SRID specificato al raster in uscita. Se non fornito o uguale a zero, saranno controllati i metadati del raster per determinare uno SRID appropriato.
- b **BANDA** Indice (a partire da 1) della banda da estrarre dal raster. Per specificare più di un indice di banda, separare con una virgola (.). Se non specificato, saranno estratte tutte le bande.
- t **DIMENSIONE_TILE** Cut raster into tiles to be inserted one per table row. `TILE_SIZE` is expressed as `WIDTHx-HEIGHT` or set to the value "auto" to allow the loader to compute an appropriate tile size using the first raster and applied to all rasters.
- P Pad right-most and bottom-most tiles to guarantee that all tiles have the same width and height.
- R, --register Register the raster as a filesystem (out-db) raster.
Nel database vengono salvati solo i metadati e il percorso del raster (non i pixel).
- l **OVERVIEW_FACTOR** Create overview of the raster. For more than one factor, separate with comma(.). Overview table name follows the pattern `o_overview_factor_table`, where `overview_factor` is a placeholder for numerical overview factor and `table` is replaced with the base table name. Created overview is stored in the database and is not affected by -R. Note that your generated sql file will contain both the main table and overview tables.
- N **NODATA** Valore da usare come NODATA per le bande senza un valore NODATA.

Parametri opzionali usati per la manipolazione di oggetti del database

- f **COLONNA** Specifica il nome della colonna di destinazione per i raster. Il default è 'rast'.
- F Aggiunge una colonna con il nome del file
- n **COLUMN** Specify the name of the filename column. Implies -F.
- q Wrap PostgreSQL identifiers in quotes.
- I Crea un indice GiST sulla colonna raster.
- M Vacuum analyze the raster table.
- k Skip NODATA value checks for each raster band.
- T **tablespace** Specificare il tablespace per la nuova tabella. Notare che gli indici (compresa la chiave primaria) useranno sempre il tablespace di default, a meno che non venga usato anche il flag -X.
- X **tablespace** Specifica il tablespace per il nuovo indice della tabella. Si applica alla chiave primaria e all'indice spaziale se viene usato il flag -I
- Y Utilizza comandi di copia anziché di inserimento.
- e Esegui ogni comando individualmente, non utilizzare una transazione.
- E **ENDIAN** Controlla l'ordine dei byte prodotti nell'output binario del raster: specificare 0 per XDR e 1 per NDR (il default). Al momento viene supportato solo lo NDR.
- V **versione** Specifica la versione del formato in uscita. Il default è 0. Al momento 0 è l'unico supportato.

Una sessione di esempio che utilizzi il loader per creare un file di input e per caricarlo a pezzi di tile 100x100 potrebbe essere il seguente:

**Note**

Potete omettere il nome dello schema, per esempio `demelevation` al posto di `public.demelevation` e la tabella raster sarà creata nello schema di default del database o dell'utente

```
raster2pgsql -s 4326 -I -C -M *.tif -F -t 100x100 public.demelevation > elev.sql
psql -d gisdb -f elev.sql
```

La conversione e il caricamento possono essere eseguiti in un unico passaggio tramite le pipe UNIX:

```
raster2pgsql -s 4326 -I -C -M *.tif -F -t 100x100 public.demelevation | psql -d gisdb
```

Load rasters Massachusetts state plane meters aerial tiles into a schema called `aerial` and create a full view, 2 and 4 level overview tables, use copy mode for inserting (no intermediary file just straight to db), and `-e` don't force everything in a transaction (good if you want to see data in tables right away without waiting). Break up the rasters into 128x128 pixel tiles and apply raster constraints. Use copy mode instead of table insert. (`-F`) Include a field called `filename` to hold the name of the file the tiles were cut from.

```
raster2pgsql -I -C -e -Y -F -s 26986 -t 128x128 -l 2,4 bostonaerials2008/*.jpg aerials. ↵
    boston | psql -U postgres -d gisdb -h localhost -p 5432
```

```
--ottieni la lista dei tipi raster supportati:
raster2pgsql -G
```

Il parametro `-G` restituirà un elenco tipo

```
Available GDAL raster formats:
Virtual Raster
GeoTIFF
National Imagery Transmission Format
Raster Product Format TOC format
ECRG TOC format
Erdas Imagine Images (.img)
CEOS SAR Image
CEOS Image
JAXA PALSAR Product Reader (Level 1.1/1.5)
Ground-based SAR Applications Testbed File Format (.gff)
ELAS
Arc/Info Binary Grid
Arc/Info ASCII Grid
GRASS ASCII Grid
SDTS Raster
DTED Elevation Raster
Portable Network Graphics
JPEG JFIF
In Memory Raster
Japanese DEM (.mem)
Graphics Interchange Format (.gif)
Graphics Interchange Format (.gif)
Envisat Image Format
Maptech BSB Nautical Charts
X11 PixMap Format
MS Windows Device Independent Bitmap
SPOT DIMAP
AirSAR Polarimetric Image
RadarSat 2 XML Product
PCIDSK Database File
PCRaster Raster File
ILWIS Raster Map
SGI Image File Format 1.0
```

SRTMHGT File Format
Leveller heightfield
Terragen heightfield
USGS Astrogeology ISIS cube (Version 3)
USGS Astrogeology ISIS cube (Version 2)
NASA Planetary Data System
EarthWatch .TIL
ERMapper .ers Labelled
NOAA Polar Orbiter Level 1b Data Set
FIT Image
GRidded Binary (.grb)
Raster Matrix Format
EUMETSAT Archive native (.nat)
Idrisi Raster A.1
Intergraph Raster
Golden Software ASCII Grid (.grd)
Golden Software Binary Grid (.grd)
Golden Software 7 Binary Grid (.grd)
COSAR Annotated Binary Matrix (TerraSAR-X)
TerraSAR-X Product
DRDC COASP SAR Processor Raster
R Object Data Store
Portable Pixmap Format (netpbm)
USGS DOQ (Old Style)
USGS DOQ (New Style)
ENVI .hdr Labelled
ESRI .hdr Labelled
Generic Binary (.hdr Labelled)
PCI .aux Labelled
Vexcel MFF Raster
Vexcel MFF2 (HKV) Raster
Fuji BAS Scanner Image
GSC Geogrid
EOSAT FAST Format
VTP .bt (Binary Terrain) 1.3 Format
Erdas .LAN/.GIS
Convair PolGASP
Image Data and Analysis
NLAPS Data Format
Erdas Imagine Raw
DIPEX
FARSITE v.4 Landscape File (.lcp)
NOAA Vertical Datum .GTX
NADCON .los/.las Datum Grid Shift
NTv2 Datum Grid Shift
ACE2
Snow Data Assimilation System
Swedish Grid RIK (.rik)
USGS Optional ASCII DEM (and CDED)
GeoSoft Grid Exchange Format
Northwood Numeric Grid Format .grd/.tab
Northwood Classified Grid Format .grc/.tab
ARC Digitized Raster Graphics
Standard Raster Product (ASRP/USRP)
Magellan topo (.blx)
SAGA GIS Binary Grid (.sdat)
Kml Super Overlay
ASCII Gridded XYZ
HF2/HFZ heightfield raster
OziExplorer Image File
USGS LULC Composite Theme Grid
Arc/Info Export E00 GRID

ZMap Plus Grid
NOAA NGS Geoid Height Grids

11.1.2 Creazione di raster tramite le funzioni raster di PostGIS

In varie occasioni vorrete creare raster e tabelle raster direttamente nel database. Per questo esiste una pletora di funzioni. Questi sono i passi generali da seguire.

1. Creare una tabella con una colonna raster per contenere i nuovi valori raster può essere ottenuto da:

```
CREATE TABLE myrasters(rid serial primary key, rast raster);
```

2. Esistono molte funzioni per assitervi verso questo obiettivo. Se state creando un raster non derivato da altri raster, inizierete con: **ST_MakeEmptyRaster**, seguito da **ST_AddBand**

Potete anche creare raster a partire dalle geometria. Per questo userete **ST_AsRaster**, magari accompagnato da altre funzioni come **ST_Union** o **ST_MapAlgebraFct**, o qualsiasi altra delle funzioni di algebra sulle mappe.

Vi sono poi ancora più opzioni per creare nuove tabelle raster a partire da tabelle esistenti. Per esempio potete creare una tabella raster in una proiezione diversa da una tabella esistente usando **ST_Transform**

3. Una volta inseriti dei valori iniziali nella tabella, vorrete creare un indice spaziale sulla colonna raster, con un comando tipo:

```
CREATE INDEX myrasters_rast_st_convexhull_idx ON myrasters USING gist( ST_ConvexHull( ↵
rast) );
```

Note the use of **ST_ConvexHull** since most raster operators are based on the convex hull of the rasters.



Note

Pre-2.0 versions of PostGIS raster were based on the envelop rather than the convex hull. For the spatial indexes to work properly you'll need to drop those and replace with convex hull based index.

4. Apply raster constraints using **AddRasterConstraints**

11.1.3 Usare raster2pgsql per caricare i raster

The `raster2pgsql` tool uses GDAL to access raster data, and can take advantage of a key GDAL feature: the ability to read from rasters that are **stored remotely** in cloud "object stores" (e.g. AWS S3, Google Cloud Storage).

Efficient use of cloud stored rasters requires the use of a "cloud optimized" format. The most well-known and widely used is the "**cloud optimized GeoTIFF**" format. Using a non-cloud format, like a JPEG, or an un-tiled TIFF will result in very poor performance, as the system will have to download the entire raster each time it needs to access a subset.

First, load your raster into the cloud storage of your choice. Once it is loaded, you will have a URI to access it with, either an "http" URI, or sometimes a URI specific to the service. (e.g., "s3://bucket/object"). To access non-public buckets, you will need to supply GDAL config options to authenticate your connection. Note that this command is *reading* from the cloud raster and *writing* to the database.

```
AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx \
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx \
raster2pgsql \
-s 990000 \
-t 256x256 \
-I \
-R \
/vsis3/your.bucket.com/your_file.tif \
your_table \
| psql your_db
```

Once the table is loaded, you need to give the database permission to read from remote rasters, by setting two permissions, `postgis.enable_outdb_rasters` and `postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers`.

```
SET postgis.enable_outdb_rasters = true;
SET postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers TO 'ENABLE_ALL';
```

To make the changes sticky, set them directly on your database. You will need to re-connect to experience the new settings.

```
ALTER DATABASE your_db SET postgis.enable_outdb_rasters = true;
ALTER DATABASE your_db SET postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers TO 'ENABLE_ALL';
```

For non-public rasters, you may have to provide access keys to read from the cloud rasters. The same keys you used to write the `raster2pgsql` call can be set for use inside the database, with the `postgis.gdal_config_options` configuration. Note that multiple options can be set by space-separating the `key=value` pairs.

```
SET postgis.gdal_vsi_options = 'AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx';
```

Once you have the data loaded and permissions set you can interact with the raster table like any other raster table, using the same functions. The database will handle all the mechanics of connecting to the cloud data when it needs to read pixel data.

11.2 Cataloghi raster

Esistono due tipi di viste dei cataloghi raster fornite con PostGIS. Entrambe le viste utilizzano informazioni contenute nei dati sui limiti delle tabelle raster. Da ciò risulta che le viste dei cataloghi sono sempre consistenti con i dati raster nelle tabelle, dato che sono considerati i limiti di queste.

1. `raster_columns` questa vista riporta il catalogo di tutte le colonne raster nel vostro database.
2. `raster_overviews` questa vista elenca tutte le colonne raster di tabelle nel vostro database che sono utilizzate come vista d'insieme per una tabella con maggiori dettagli. Le tabelle di questo tipo sono generate quando utilizzate l'opzione `-l` durante il caricamento.

11.2.1 Catalogo delle colonne raster

`raster_columns` è un catalogo di tutte le colonne di tabelle che nel vostro database sono di tipo raster. E' una vista che utilizza i limiti applicati alle tabelle, per cui le informazioni sono sempre congruenti, anche se ripristinate una tabella raster dal backup di un altro database. Il catalogo `raster_columns` contiene le seguenti colonne.

Se non avete creato le tabelle con il loader o vi siete dimenticati di specificare l'opzione `-C` durante il caricamento, potete far applicare i limiti a cose fatte utilizzando `AddRasterConstraints`, di modo che il catalogo `raster_columns` registri le informazioni sulle vostre tile raster.

- `r_table_catalog` Il database in cui si trova la tabella. Conterrà sempre il database corrente.
- `r_table_schema` Lo schema database cui la tabella raster appartiene.
- `r_table_name` tabella raster
- `r_raster_column` la colonna nella tabella `r_table_name` che è di tipo raster. Nulla in PostGIS vi impedisce di avere più colonne raster per tabella, per cui è possibile avere una tabella raster elencata più volte con il riferimento ogni volta a una colonna raster differente..
- `srid` L'identificatore del sistema di riferimento spaziale del raster. Dovrebbe essere una voce di Section 4.5.
- `scale_x` Il rapporto di scala tra le coordinate geometriche e il pixel, disponibile solo se tutte le tile nella colonna raster hanno lo stesso valore di `scale_x` e questo limite è applicato. Si rimanda a `ST_ScaleX` per ulteriori dettagli.

- `scale_y` Il rapporto di scala tra le coordinate geometriche e il pixel, disponibile solo se tutte le tile nella colonna raster hanno lo stesso valore di `scale_y` e questo limite è applicato. Si rimanda a [ST_ScaleY](#) per ulteriori dettagli.
- `blocksize_x` La larghezza (come numero di pixel in orizzontale) di ogni tile raster. Si rimanda a [ST_Width](#) per ulteriori dettagli.
- `blocksize_y` L'altezza (number of pixels in verticale) di ogni tile raster. Si rimanda a [ST_Height](#) per ulteriori dettagli.
- `stesso_allineamento` Variabile booleana pari a "vero" se tutte le tile raster hanno lo stesso allineamento. Si rimanda a [ST_SameAlignment](#) per ulteriori dettagli.
- `regular_blocking` If the raster column has the spatially unique and coverage tile constraints, the value will be TRUE. Otherwise, it will be FALSE.
- `numero_bande` Il numero delle bande in ogni tile del set di raster. Questa è la stessa informazione fornita da [ST_NumBands](#)
- `pixel_types` Un vettore che definisce il tipo di pixel per ciascuna banda. In questo vettore avrete un numero di elementi pari al numero delle bande. I valori di `pixel_types` possono essere tra quelli definiti in [ST_BandPixelType](#).
- `nodata_values` Un vettore in doppia precisione che specifica i valori `nodata_value` per ciascuna banda. Avrete in questo vettore un numero di elementi pari al numero di bande. Questi numeri definiscono il valore del pixel che per ciascuna banda deve essere ignorato nella maggior parte delle operazioni. L'informazione è simile a quella fornita da [ST_BandNoDataValue](#).
- `out_db` An array of boolean flags indicating if the raster bands data is maintained outside the database. You will have the same number of elements in this array as you have number of bands.
- `extent` This is the extent of all the raster rows in your raster set. If you plan to load more data that will change the extent of the set, you'll want to run the [DropRasterConstraints](#) function before load and then reapply constraints with [AddRasterConstraints](#) after load.
- `spatial_index` A boolean that is true if raster column has a spatial index.

11.2.2 Raster Overviews

`raster_overviews` catalogs information about raster table columns used for overviews and additional information about them that is useful to know when utilizing overviews. Overview tables are cataloged in both `raster_columns` and `raster_overviews` because they are rasters in their own right but also serve an additional special purpose of being a lower resolution caricature of a higher resolution table. These are generated along-side the main raster table when you use the `-l` switch in raster loading or can be generated manually using [AddOverviewConstraints](#).

Overview tables contain the same constraints as other raster tables as well as additional informational only constraints specific to overviews.



Note

The information in `raster_overviews` does not duplicate the information in `raster_columns`. If you need the information about an overview table present in `raster_columns` you can join the `raster_overviews` and `raster_columns` together to get the full set of information you need.

Two main reasons for overviews are:

1. Low resolution representation of the core tables commonly used for fast mapping zoom-out.
2. Computations are generally faster to do on them than their higher resolution parents because there are fewer records and each pixel covers more territory. Though the computations are not as accurate as the high-res tables they support, they can be sufficient in many rule-of-thumb computations.

The `raster_overviews` catalog contains the following columns of information.

- `o_table_catalog` The database the overview table is in. This will always read the current database.

- `o_table_schema` The database schema the overview raster table belongs to.
- `o_table_name` raster overview table name
- `o_raster_column` the raster column in the overview table.
- `r_table_catalog` The database the raster table that this overview services is in. This will always read the current database.
- `r_table_schema` The database schema the raster table that this overview services belongs to.
- `r_table_name` raster table that this overview services.
- `r_raster_column` the raster column that this overview column services.
- `overview_factor` - this is the pyramid level of the overview table. The higher the number the lower the resolution of the table. `raster2pgsql` if given a folder of images, will compute overview of each image file and load separately. Level 1 is assumed and always the original file. Level 2 is will have each tile represent 4 of the original. So for example if you have a folder of 5000x5000 pixel image files that you chose to chunk 125x125, for each image file your base table will have $(5000*5000)/(125*125)$ records = 1600, your (l=2) `o_2` table will have $\text{ceiling}(1600/\text{Power}(2,2)) = 400$ rows, your (l=3) `o_3` will have $\text{ceiling}(1600/\text{Power}(2,3)) = 200$ rows. If your pixels aren't divisible by the size of your tiles, you'll get some scrap tiles (tiles not completely filled). Note that each overview tile generated by `raster2pgsql` has the same number of pixels as its parent, but is of a lower resolution where each pixel of it represents $(\text{Power}(2, \text{overview\_factor}))$ pixels of the original).

11.3 Costruire applicazioni personalizzate con PostGIS Raster

Il fatto che PostGIS raster vi fornisca le funzioni per restituire i raster in formati di immagine noti vi dà diverse opzioni per visualizzarli. Per esempio potete utilizzare OpenOffice / LibreOffice, come mostrato alla pagina [Rendering PostGIS Raster graphics with LibreOffice Base Reports](#). Inoltre potete utilizzare diversi linguaggi, come illustrato in questo paragrafo.

11.3.1 Esempio di output in PHP, utilizzando ST_AsPNG assieme ad altre funzioni raster

In questo paragrafo mostreremo come utilizzare il driver PHP PostgreSQL e la famiglia di funzioni `ST_AsGDALRaster` per estrarre le bande 1,2,3 di un raster a una richiesta PHP che poi può essere inserita in un tag src di un'immagine HTML.

La query di esempio mostra come combinare varie funzioni raster per recuperare tutte le tile che intersecano una data area rettangolare in wgs84, unisce le tile risultanti per tutte le bande con `ST_Union`, le trasforma in una proiezione specificata dall'utente con `ST_Transform` e infine crea un PNG in uscita tramite `ST_AsPNG`.

Andreste a chiamare il codice sotto utilizzando

```
http://mywebserver/test_raster.php?srid=2249
```

per ottenere l'immagine raster proiettata nel sistema di riferimento Massachusetts state plane feet.

```
<?php
/** contents of test_raster.php */
$conn_str = 'dbname=mydb host=localhost port=5432 user=myuser password=mypwd';
$dbconn = pg_connect($conn_str);
header('Content-Type: image/png');
/**If a particular projection was requested use it otherwise use mass state plane meters ←
**/
if (!empty( $_REQUEST['srid'] ) && is_numeric( $_REQUEST['srid'] ) ){
    $input_srid = intval($_REQUEST['srid']);
}
else { $input_srid = 26986; }
/** The set bytea_output may be needed for PostgreSQL 9.0+, but not for 8.4 */
$sql = "set bytea_output='escape';
SELECT ST_AsPNG(ST_Transform(
    ST_AddBand(ST_Union(rast,1), ARRAY[ST_Union(rast,2),ST_Union(rast ←
    ,3]))
```

```

                                , $input_srid) ) As new_rast
FROM aerials.boston
WHERE
    ST_Intersects(rast, ST_Transform(ST_MakeEnvelope(-71.1217, 42.227, -71.1210, 42.218, 4326), 26986) );
$result = pg_query($sql);
$row = pg_fetch_row($result);
pg_free_result($result);
if ($row === false) return;
echo pg_unescape_bytea($row[0]);
?>

```

11.3.2 Esempio ASP.NET C# di output con ST_AsPNG, assieme ad altre funzioni raster

In questo paragrafo vi mostreremo come usare il driver .NET Npgsql e la famiglia di funzioni **ST_AsGDALRaster** per inviare in uscita le bande 1,2,3 di un raster a una richiesta PHP che può poi essere inserita nel tag src di un immagine html.

Per questo vi servirà il driver PostgreSQL npgsql .NET. Potete recuperare il più recente da <http://npgsql.projects.postgresql.org/>. Scaricatelo e salvatelo nella vostra cartella bin di ASP.NET per poter lavorare.

La query di esempio mostra come combinare varie funzioni raster per recuperare tutte le tile che intersecano una data area rettangolare in wgs84, unisce le tile risultanti per tutte le bande con **ST_Union**, le trasforma in una proiezione specificata dall'utente con **ST_Transform** e infine crea un PNG in uscita tramite **ST_AsPNG**.

Questo è lo stesso esempio illustrato in Section 11.3.1, implementato in C#.

Richiamerete il codice sotto come

```
http://mywebserver/TestRaster.ashx?srid=2249
```

per ottenere l'immagine raster nel sistema di riferimento Massachusetts state plane feet.

```

-- web.config connection string section --
<connectionStrings>
  <add name="DSN"
        connectionString="server=localhost;database=mydb;Port=5432;User Id=myuser;password=
        mypwd"/>
</connectionStrings>
>

```

```

// Code for TestRaster.ashx
<%@ WebHandler Language="C#" Class="TestRaster" %>
using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Web;
using Npgsql;

public class TestRaster : IHttpHandler
{
    public void ProcessRequest(HttpContext context)
    {
        context.Response.ContentType = "image/png";
        context.Response.BinaryWrite(GetResults(context));
    }

    public bool IsReusable {
        get { return false; }
    }
}

```

```

public byte[] GetResults(HttpContext context)
{
    byte[] result = null;
    NpgsqlCommand command;
    string sql = null;
    int input_srid = 26986;
    try {
        using (NpgsqlConnection conn = new NpgsqlConnection(System. ←
            Configuration.ConfigurationManager.ConnectionStrings["DSN"]. ←
            ConnectionString)) {
            conn.Open();

            if (context.Request["srid"] != null)
            {
                input_srid = Convert.ToInt32(context.Request["srid"]);
            }
            sql = @"SELECT ST_AsPNG(
                ST_Transform(
                    ST_AddBand(
                        ST_Union(rast,1), ARRAY[ST_Union(rast,2),ST_Union(rast,3)])
                        ,:input_srid) ) As new_rast
                FROM aerials.boston
                WHERE
                    ST_Intersects(rast,
                        ST_Transform(ST_MakeEnvelope(-71.1217, 42.227, ←
                            -71.1210, 42.218,4326),26986) )";
            command = new NpgsqlCommand(sql, conn);
            command.Parameters.Add(new NpgsqlParameter("input_srid", input_srid));

            result = (byte[]) command.ExecuteScalar();
            conn.Close();
        }
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        result = null;
        context.Response.Write(ex.Message.Trim());
    }
    return result;
}

```

11.3.3 app per Java console per esportare una query raster come file immagine

Questa è una semplice app per console java che prende una query, ne restituisce la corrispondente immagine e la scrive in un file specificato.

Potete scaricare i driver JDBC per PostgreSQL più recenti da <http://jdbc.postgresql.org/download.html>

Potete compilare il codice seguente con un comando tipo:

```

set env CLASSPATH ....\postgresql-9.0-801.jdbc4.jar
javac SaveQueryImage.java
jar cfm SaveQueryImage.jar Manifest.txt *.class

```

E lanciarlo dalla riga di comando con un'istruzione tipo

```

java -jar SaveQueryImage.jar "SELECT ST_AsPNG(ST_AsRaster(ST_Buffer(ST_Point(1,5),10, ' ←
quad_segs=2'),150, 150, '8BUI',100));" "test.png"

```

```
-- Manifest.txt --
```

```
Class-Path: postgresql-9.0-801.jdbc4.jar
```

```
Main-Class: SaveQueryImage
```

```
// Code for SaveQueryImage.java
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.io.*;

public class SaveQueryImage {
    public static void main(String[] argv) {
        System.out.println("Checking if Driver is registered with DriverManager.");

        try {
            //java.sql.DriverManager.registerDriver (new org.postgresql.Driver());
            Class.forName("org.postgresql.Driver");
        }
        catch (ClassNotFoundException cnfe) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't find the driver!");
            cnfe.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }

        Connection conn = null;

        try {
            conn = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/mydb","myuser ←
            ", "mypwd");
            conn.setAutoCommit(false);

            PreparedStatement sGetImg = conn.prepareStatement(argv[0]);

            ResultSet rs = sGetImg.executeQuery();

            FileOutputStream fout;
            try
            {
                rs.next();
                /** Output to file name requested by user */
                fout = new FileOutputStream(new File(argv[1]) );
                fout.write(rs.getBytes(1));
                fout.close();
            }
            catch(Exception e)
            {
                System.out.println("Can't create file");
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            rs.close();
            sGetImg.close();
            conn.close();
        }
        catch (SQLException se) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect: print out a stack trace and exit.");
            se.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

```
}
```

11.3.4 Utilizzare PLPython per esportare immagini tramite SQL

This is a plpython stored function that creates a file in the server directory for each record. Requires you have plpython installed. Should work fine with both plpythonu and plpython3u.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION write_file (param_bytes bytea, param_filepath text)
RETURNS text
AS $$
f = open(param_filepath, 'wb+')
f.write(param_bytes)
return param_filepath
$$ LANGUAGE plpythonu;
```

```
--scrive cinque immagini sul server PostgreSQL con dimensioni variabili
-- notaer che il l'account da cui gira il demone postgresql deve avere diritto di scrittura ←
sulla cartella
-- questo mostra i nomi dei file creati;
SELECT write_file(ST_AsPNG(
    ST_AsRaster(ST_Buffer(ST_Point(1,5),j*5, 'quad_segs=2'),150*j, 150*j, '8BUI',100)),
    'C:/temp/slices'|| j || '.png')
FROM generate_series(1,5) As j;

write_file
-----
C:/temp/slices1.png
C:/temp/slices2.png
C:/temp/slices3.png
C:/temp/slices4.png
C:/temp/slices5.png
```

11.3.5 Produrre raster con PSQL

Purtroppo PSQL non dispone di una funzione comoda per l'esportazione di file binari. Quello che segue è una soluzione improvvisata derivante dai suggerimenti che trovate alla pagina [Clever Trick Challenge -- Outputting bytea with psql](#) e che si appoggia al supporto di PostgreSQL per i tipi "large object". Per utilizzare questo sistema anzitutto lanciate la riga di comando psql e collegatevi al database.

A differenza dell'approccio python, questo sistema crea il file in locale sul vostro computer.

```
SELECT oid, lowrite(lo_open(oid, 131072), png) As num_bytes
FROM
( VALUES (lo_create(0),
    ST_AsPNG( (SELECT rast FROM aerials.boston WHERE rid=1) )
    ) ) As v(oid,png);
-- otterrete qualcosa tipo --
oid | num_bytes
-----+-----
2630819 | 74860

-- prendete nota dell'oid e sostituite c:/test.png con il percorso del file
-- sul vostro computer
\lo_export 2630819 'C:/temp/aerial_samp.png'

-- questo cancella il file dall'archiviazione dei large objects nel database
SELECT lo_unlink(2630819);
```

Chapter 12

Raster Reference

Le funzioni riportate sotto sono quelle che un utente di PostGIS Raster si troverà a utilizzare più frequentemente e che sono disponibili in PostGIS Raster. Esistono altre funzioni che sono di supporto agli oggetti raster e che non servono a un utilizzo generale.

Il tipo `raster` è un nuovo tipo di dati PostGIS per archiviare e analizzare dati raster.

For loading rasters from raster files please refer to Section 11.1

For the examples in this reference we will be using a raster table of dummy rasters - Formed with the following code

```
CREATE TABLE dummy_rast(rid integer, rast raster);
INSERT INTO dummy_rast(rid, rast)
VALUES (1,
('01' -- little endian (uint8 ndr)
||
'0000' -- version (uint16 0)
||
'0000' -- nBands (uint16 0)
||
'00000000000000040' -- scaleX (float64 2)
||
'00000000000000840' -- scaleY (float64 3)
||
'000000000000E03F' -- ipX (float64 0.5)
||
'000000000000E03F' -- ipY (float64 0.5)
||
'0000000000000000' -- skewX (float64 0)
||
'0000000000000000' -- skewY (float64 0)
||
'00000000' -- SRID (int32 0)
||
'0A00' -- width (uint16 10)
||
'1400' -- height (uint16 20)
)::rast
),
-- Raster: 5 x 5 pixels, 3 bands, PT_8BUI pixel type, NODATA = 0
(2, ('01000003009A9999999999A93F9A9999999999A9BF000000E02B274A' ||
'410000000077195641000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000 ←
FFFFFFFFFF050005000400FDFFDFEFDFEFDFEFDF9FAFEF' ||
' ←
EFCF9FBFDFEFDFCFCAFEFEFE04004E627AADD16076B4F9FE6370A9F5FE59637AB0E54F58617087040046566487A1506C
')::rast);
```

12.1 Raster Support Data types

12.1.1 geomval

geomval — A spatial datatype with two fields - **geom** (holding a geometry object) and **val** (holding a double precision pixel value from a raster band).

Descrizione

geomval is a compound data type consisting of a geometry object referenced by the **.geom** field and **val**, a double precision value that represents the pixel value at a particular geometric location in a raster band. It is used by the **ST_DumpAsPolygon** and Raster intersection family of functions as an output type to explode a raster band into geometry polygons.

Si veda anche

Section [15.6](#)

12.1.2 addbandarg

addbandarg — A composite type used as input into the **ST_AddBand** function defining the attributes and initial value of the new band.

Descrizione

A composite type used as input into the **ST_AddBand** function defining the attributes and initial value of the new band.

index integer 1-based value indicating the position where the new band will be added amongst the raster's bands. If NULL, the new band will be added at the end of the raster's bands.

pixeltype text Pixel type of the new band. One of defined pixel types as described in [ST_BandPixelType](#).

initialvalue double precision Initial value that all pixels of new band will be set to.

nodataval double precision NODATA value of the new band. If NULL, the new band will not have a NODATA value assigned.

Si veda anche

[ST_AddBand](#)

12.1.3 rastbandarg

rastbandarg — A composite type for use when needing to express a raster and a band index of that raster.

Descrizione

A composite type for use when needing to express a raster and a band index of that raster.

rast raster The raster in question/

nband integer 1-based value indicating the band of raster

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#)

12.1.4 raster

raster — raster spatial data type.

Descrizione

raster is a spatial data type used to represent raster data such as those imported from JPEGs, TIFFs, PNGs, digital elevation models. Each raster has 1 or more bands each having a set of pixel values. Rasters can be georeferenced.



Note Requires PostGIS be compiled with GDAL support. Currently rasters can be implicitly converted to geometry type, but the conversion returns the [ST_ConvexHull](#) of the raster. This auto casting may be removed in the near future so don't rely on it.

Casting Behavior

This section lists the automatic as well as explicit casts allowed for this data type

Cast To	Behavior
geometry	automatic

Si veda anche

Chapter [12](#)

12.1.5 reclassarg

reclassarg — A composite type used as input into the ST_Reclass function defining the behavior of reclassification.

Descrizione

A composite type used as input into the ST_Reclass function defining the behavior of reclassification.

nband integer The band number of band to reclassify.

reclassexpr text range expression consisting of comma delimited range:map_range mappings. : to define mapping that defines how to map old band values to new band values. (means >,) means less than,] < or equal, [means > or equal

1. [a-b] = a <= x <= b
2. (a-b) = a < x <= b
3. [a-b) = a <= x < b
4. (a-b) = a < x < b

(notation is optional so a-b means the same as (a-b)

pixeltype text One of defined pixel types as described in [ST_BandPixelType](#)

nodataval double precision Value to treat as no data. For image outputs that support transparency, these will be blank.

Example: Reclassify band 2 as an 8BUI where 255 is nodata value

```
SELECT ROW(2, '0-100:1-10, 101-500:11-150,501 - 10000: 151-254', '8BUI', 255)::reclassarg;
```

Example: Reclassify band 1 as an 1BB and no nodata value defined

```
SELECT ROW(1, '0-100]:0, (100-255:1', '1BB', NULL)::reclassarg;
```

Si veda anche[ST_Reclass](#)**12.1.6 summarystats**

summarystats — A composite type returned by the `ST_SummaryStats` and `ST_SummaryStatsAgg` functions.

Descrizione

A composite type returned by the [ST_SummaryStats](#) and [ST_SummaryStatsAgg](#) functions.

count integer Number of pixels counted for the summary statistics.

sum double precision Sum of all counted pixel values.

mean double precision Arithmetic mean of all counted pixel values.

stddev double precision Standard deviation of all counted pixel values.

min double precision Minimum value of counted pixel values.

max double precision Maximum value of counted pixel values.

Si veda anche[ST_SummaryStats](#), [ST_SummaryStatsAgg](#)**12.1.7 unionarg**

unionarg — A composite type used as input into the `ST_Union` function defining the bands to be processed and behavior of the UNION operation.

Descrizione

A composite type used as input into the `ST_Union` function defining the bands to be processed and behavior of the UNION operation.

nband integer 1-based value indicating the band of each input raster to be processed.

uniontype text Type of UNION operation. One of defined types as described in [ST_Union](#).

Si veda anche[ST_Union](#)

12.2 Raster Management

12.2.1 AddRasterConstraints

AddRasterConstraints — Adds raster constraints to a loaded raster table for a specific column that constrains spatial ref, scaling, blocksize, alignment, bands, band type and a flag to denote if raster column is regularly blocked. The table must be loaded with data for the constraints to be inferred. Returns true if the constraint setting was accomplished and issues a notice otherwise.

Synopsis

```
SETOF record ST_Histogram(raster rast, integer nband=1, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true, integer bins=autocomputed,
double precision[] width=NULL, boolean right=false);
SETOF record ST_Histogram(raster rast, integer nband, integer bins, double precision[] width=NULL, boolean right=false);
SETOF record ST_Histogram(raster rast, integer nband, boolean exclude_nodata_value, integer bins, boolean right);
SETOF record ST_Histogram(raster rast, integer nband, integer bins, boolean right);
SETOF record ST_Histogram(text rastertable, text rastercolumn, integer nband, integer bins, boolean right);
SETOF record ST_Histogram(text rastertable, text rastercolumn, integer nband, boolean exclude_nodata_value, integer bins,
boolean right);
SETOF record ST_Histogram(text rastertable, text rastercolumn, integer nband=1, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true, integer
bins=autocomputed, double precision[] width=NULL, boolean right=false);
SETOF record ST_Histogram(text rastertable, text rastercolumn, integer nband=1, integer bins, double precision[] width=NULL,
boolean right=false);
```

Descrizione

Generates constraints on a raster column that are used to display information in the `raster_columns` raster catalog. The `rastschema` is the name of the table schema the table resides in. The `srid` must be an integer value reference to an entry in the `SPATIAL_REF_SYS` table.

`raster2pgsql` loader uses this function to register raster tables

Valid constraint names to pass in: refer to Section 11.2.1 for more details.

- `blocksize` sets both X and Y blocksize
- `blocksize_x` sets X tile (width in pixels of each tile)
- `blocksize_y` sets Y tile (height in pixels of each tile)
- `extent` computes extent of whole table and applies constraint all rasters must be within that extent
- `num_bands` number of bands
- `pixel_types` reads array of pixel types for each band ensure all band n have same pixel type
- `regular_blocking` sets spatially unique (no two rasters can be spatially the same) and coverage tile (raster is aligned to a coverage) constraints
- `same_alignment` ensures they all have same alignment meaning any two tiles you compare will return true for. Refer to [ST_SameAlignment](#).
- `srid` ensures all have same srid
- More -- any listed as inputs into the above functions



Note

This function infers the constraints from the data already present in the table. As such for it to work, you must create the raster column first and then load it with data.



Note

If you need to load more data in your tables after you have already applied constraints, you may want to run the `DropRasterConstraints` if the extent of your data has changed.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Examples: Apply all possible constraints on column based on data

```
CREATE TABLE myrasters(rid SERIAL primary key, rast raster);
INSERT INTO myrasters(rast)
SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(1000, 1000, 0.3, -0.3, 2, 2, 0, 0,4326), 1, '8BSI':: ↵
    text, -129, NULL);

SELECT AddRasterConstraints('myrasters'::name, 'rast'::name);

-- verify if registered correctly in the raster_columns view --
SELECT srid, scale_x, scale_y, blocksize_x, blocksize_y, num_bands, pixel_types, ↵
    nodata_values
FROM raster_columns
WHERE r_table_name = 'myrasters';

srid | scale_x | scale_y | blocksize_x | blocksize_y | num_bands | pixel_types | ↵
nodata_values
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4326 |      2 |      2 |      1000 |      1000 |          1 | {8BSI}      | {0}
```

Examples: Apply single constraint

```
CREATE TABLE public.myrasters2(rid SERIAL primary key, rast raster);
INSERT INTO myrasters2(rast)
SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(1000, 1000, 0.3, -0.3, 2, 2, 0, 0,4326), 1, '8BSI':: ↵
    text, -129, NULL);

SELECT AddRasterConstraints('public'::name, 'myrasters2'::name, 'rast'::name,' ↵
    regular_blocking', 'blocksize');
-- get notice--
NOTICE: Adding regular blocking constraint
NOTICE: Adding blocksize-X constraint
NOTICE: Adding blocksize-Y constraint
```

Si veda anche

Section 11.2.1, ST_AddBand, ST_MakeEmptyRaster, DropRasterConstraints, ST_BandPixelType, ST_SRID

12.2.2 DropRasterConstraints

DropRasterConstraints — Drops PostGIS raster constraints that refer to a raster table column. Useful if you need to reload data or update your raster column data.

Synopsis

```

boolean DropRasterConstraints(name rasttable, name rastcolumn, boolean srid, boolean scale_x, boolean scale_y, boolean
blocksize_x, boolean blocksize_y, boolean same_alignment, boolean regular_blocking, boolean num_bands=true, boolean pixel_types=true,
boolean nodata_values=true, boolean out_db=true , boolean extent=true);
boolean DropRasterConstraints(name rastschema, name rasttable, name rastcolumn, boolean srid=true, boolean scale_x=true,
boolean scale_y=true, boolean blocksize_x=true, boolean blocksize_y=true, boolean same_alignment=true, boolean regular_blocking=false,
boolean num_bands=true, boolean pixel_types=true, boolean nodata_values=true, boolean out_db=true , boolean extent=true);
boolean DropRasterConstraints(name rastschema, name rasttable, name rastcolumn, text[] constraints);

```

Descrizione

Drops PostGIS raster constraints that refer to a raster table column that were added by `AddRasterConstraints`. Useful if you need to load more data or update your raster column data. You do not need to do this if you want to get rid of a raster table or a raster column.

To drop a raster table use the standard

```
DROP TABLE mytable
```

To drop just a raster column and leave the rest of the table, use standard SQL

```
ALTER TABLE mytable DROP COLUMN rast
```

the table will disappear from the `raster_columns` catalog if the column or table is dropped. However if only the constraints are dropped, the raster column will still be listed in the `raster_columns` catalog, but there will be no other information about it aside from the column name and table.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT DropRasterConstraints ('myrasters','rast');
----RESULT output ---
t

-- verify change in raster_columns --
SELECT srid, scale_x, scale_y, blocksize_x, blocksize_y, num_bands, pixel_types,
       nodata_values
FROM raster_columns
WHERE r_table_name = 'myrasters';

srid | scale_x | scale_y | blocksize_x | blocksize_y | num_bands | pixel_types |
nodata_values
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
0 | | | | | | |
```

Si veda anche

AddRasterConstraints

12.2.3 AddOverviewConstraints

AddOverviewConstraints — Tag a raster column as being an overview of another.

Synopsis

boolean **AddOverviewConstraints**(name ovschema, name ovtable, name ovcolumn, name refschema, name reftable, name refcolumn, int ovfactor);

boolean **AddOverviewConstraints**(name ovtable, name ovcolumn, name reftable, name refcolumn, int ovfactor);

Descrizione

Adds constraints on a raster column that are used to display information in the `raster_overviews` raster catalog.

The `ovfactor` parameter represents the scale multiplier in the overview column: higher overview factors have lower resolution.

When the `ovschema` and `refschema` parameters are omitted, the first table found scanning the `search_path` will be used.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
CREATE TABLE res1 AS SELECT
ST_AddBand(
  ST_MakeEmptyRaster(1000, 1000, 0, 0, 2),
  1, '8BSI'::text, -129, NULL
) r1;

CREATE TABLE res2 AS SELECT
ST_AddBand(
  ST_MakeEmptyRaster(500, 500, 0, 0, 4),
  1, '8BSI'::text, -129, NULL
) r2;

SELECT AddOverviewConstraints('res2', 'r2', 'res1', 'r1', 2);

-- verify if registered correctly in the raster_overviews view --
SELECT o_table_name ot, o_raster_column oc,
       r_table_name rt, r_raster_column rc,
       overview_factor f
FROM raster_overviews WHERE o_table_name = 'res2';
  ot | oc | rt | rc | f
-----+-----+-----+-----+---
 res2 | r2 | res1 | r1 | 2
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

Section [11.2.2](#), [DropOverviewConstraints](#), [ST_CreateOverview](#), [AddRasterConstraints](#)

12.2.4 DropOverviewConstraints

`DropOverviewConstraints` — Untag a raster column from being an overview of another.

Synopsis

boolean **DropOverviewConstraints**(name ovschema, name ovtable, name ovcolumn);

boolean **DropOverviewConstraints**(name ovtable, name ovcolumn);

Descrizione

Remove from a raster column the constraints used to show it as being an overview of another in the `raster_overviews` raster catalog.

When the `ovschema` parameter is omitted, the first table found scanning the `search_path` will be used.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Si veda anche

Section [11.2.2](#), [AddOverviewConstraints](#), [DropRasterConstraints](#)

12.2.5 PostGIS_GDAL_Version

`PostGIS_GDAL_Version` — Reports the version of the GDAL library in use by PostGIS.

Synopsis

text `PostGIS_GDAL_Version()`;

Descrizione

Reports the version of the GDAL library in use by PostGIS. Will also check and report if GDAL can find its data files.

Esempi

```
SELECT PostGIS_Raster_Lib_Version();
postgis_raster_lib_version
-----
2.0.0
```

Si veda anche

[postgis.gdal_datapath](#)

12.2.6 PostGIS_Raster_Lib_Build_Date

`PostGIS_Raster_Lib_Build_Date` — Reports full raster library build date.

Synopsis

text `PostGIS_Raster_Lib_Build_Date()`;

Descrizione

Reports raster build date

Esempi

```
SELECT PostGIS_Raster_Lib_Build_Date();
postgis_raster_lib_build_date
-----
2010-04-28 21:15:10
```

Si veda anche

[PostGIS_Raster_Lib_Version](#)

12.2.7 PostGIS_Raster_Lib_Version

PostGIS_Raster_Lib_Version — Reports full raster version and build configuration infos.

Synopsis

text **PostGIS_Raster_Lib_Version**();

Descrizione

Reports full raster version and build configuration infos.

Esempi

```
SELECT PostGIS_Raster_Lib_Version();
postgis_raster_lib_version
-----
2.0.0
```

Si veda anche

[PostGIS_Lib_Version](#)

12.2.8 ST_GDALDrivers

ST_GDALDrivers — Returns a list of raster formats supported by PostGIS through GDAL. Only those formats with can_write=True can be used by ST_AsGDALRaster

Synopsis

setof record **ST_GDALDrivers**(integer OUT idx, text OUT short_name, text OUT long_name, text OUT create_options);

Descrizione

Returns a list of raster formats short_name, long_name and creator options of each format supported by GDAL. Use the short_name as input in the format parameter of [ST_AsGDALRaster](#). Options vary depending on what drivers your libgdal was compiled with. create_options returns an xml formatted set of CreationOptionList/Option consisting of name and optional type, description and set of VALUE for each creator option for the specific driver.

Changed: 2.5.0 - add can_read and can_write columns.

Changed: 2.0.6, 2.1.3 - by default no drivers are enabled, unless GUC or Environment variable gdal_enabled_drivers is set.

Availability: 2.0.0 - requires GDAL >= 1.6.0.

Examples: List of Drivers

```
SET postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers = 'ENABLE_ALL';
SELECT short_name, long_name, can_write
FROM st_gdaldrivers()
ORDER BY short_name;
```

short_name	long_name	can_write
AAIGrid	Arc/Info ASCII Grid	t
ACE2	ACE2	f
ADRG	ARC Digitized Raster Graphics	f
AIG	Arc/Info Binary Grid	f
AirSAR	AirSAR Polarimetric Image	f
ARG	Azavea Raster Grid format	t
BAG	Bathymetry Attributed Grid	f
BIGGIF	Graphics Interchange Format (.gif)	f
BLX	Magellan topo (.blx)	t
BMP	MS Windows Device Independent Bitmap	f
BSB	Maptech BSB Nautical Charts	f
PAux	PCI .aux Labelled	f
PCIDSK	PCIDSK Database File	f
PCRaster	PCRaster Raster File	f
PDF	Geospatial PDF	f
PDS	NASA Planetary Data System	f
PDS4	NASA Planetary Data System 4	t
PLMOSAIC	Planet Labs Mosaics API	f
PLSCENES	Planet Labs Scenes API	f
PNG	Portable Network Graphics	t
PNM	Portable Pixmap Format (netpbm)	f
PRF	Racurs PHOTOMOD PRF	f
R	R Object Data Store	t
Rasterlite	Rasterlite	t
RDA	DigitalGlobe Raster Data Access driver	f
RIK	Swedish Grid RIK (.rik)	f
RMF	Raster Matrix Format	f
ROI_PAC	ROI_PAC raster	f
RPFTOC	Raster Product Format TOC format	f
RRASTER	R Raster	f
RS2	RadarSat 2 XML Product	f
RST	Idrisi Raster A.1	t
SAFE	Sentinel-1 SAR SAFE Product	f
SAGA	SAGA GIS Binary Grid (.sdatt, .sg-grd-z)	t
SAR_CEOS	CEOS SAR Image	f
SDTS	SDTS Raster	f
SENTINEL2	Sentinel 2	f
SGI	SGI Image File Format 1.0	f
SNODAS	Snow Data Assimilation System	f
SRP	Standard Raster Product (ASRP/USRP)	f
SRTMHGT	SRTMHGT File Format	t
Terragen	Terragen heightfield	f
TIL	EarthWatch .TIL	f
TSX	TerraSAR-X Product	f
USGSDEM	USGS Optional ASCII DEM (and CDED)	t
VICAR	MIPL VICAR file	f
VRT	Virtual Raster	t
WCS	OGC Web Coverage Service	f
WMS	OGC Web Map Service	t
WMTS	OGC Web Map Tile Service	t
XPM	X11 PixMap Format	t
XYZ	ASCII Gridded XYZ	t

ZMap

| ZMap Plus Grid

| t

Example: List of options for each driver

```
-- Output the create options XML column of JPEG as a table --
-- Note you can use these creator options in ST_AsGDALRaster options argument
SELECT (xpath('@name', g.opt))[1]::text As oname,
       (xpath('@type', g.opt))[1]::text As otype,
       (xpath('@description', g.opt))[1]::text As descrip
FROM (SELECT unnest(xpath('/CreationOptionList/Option', create_options::xml)) As opt
FROM st_gdaldrivers()
WHERE short_name = 'JPEG') As g;
```

oname	otype	descrip
PROGRESSIVE	boolean	whether to generate a progressive JPEG
QUALITY	int	good=100, bad=0, default=75
WORLDFILE	boolean	whether to generate a worldfile
INTERNAL_MASK	boolean	whether to generate a validity mask
COMMENT	string	Comment
SOURCE_ICC_PROFILE	string	ICC profile encoded in Base64
EXIF_THUMBNAIL	boolean	whether to generate an EXIF thumbnail(overview). By default its max dimension will be 128
THUMBNAIL_WIDTH	int	Forced thumbnail width
THUMBNAIL_HEIGHT	int	Forced thumbnail height

(9 rows)

```
-- raw xml output for creator options for GeoTiff --
```

```
SELECT create_options
FROM st_gdaldrivers()
WHERE short_name = 'GTiff';

<CreationOptionList>
  <Option name="COMPRESS" type="string-select">
    <Value>NONE</Value>
    <Value>LZW</Value>
    <Value>PACKBITS</Value>
    <Value>JPEG</Value>
    <Value>CCITTRLE</Value>
    <Value>CCITTFAX3</Value>
    <Value>CCITTFAX4</Value>
    <Value>DEFLATE</Value>
  </Option>
  <Option name="PREDICTOR" type="int" description="Predictor Type"/>
  <Option name="JPEG_QUALITY" type="int" description="JPEG quality 1-100" default="75"/>
  <Option name="ZLEVEL" type="int" description="DEFLATE compression level 1-9" default ←
    ="6"/>
  <Option name="NBITS" type="int" description="BITS for sub-byte files (1-7), sub-uint16 ←
    (9-15), sub-uint32 (17-31)"/>
  <Option name="INTERLEAVE" type="string-select" default="PIXEL">
    <Value>BAND</Value>
    <Value>PIXEL</Value>
  </Option>
  <Option name="TILED" type="boolean" description="Switch to tiled format"/>
  <Option name="TFW" type="boolean" description="Write out world file"/>
  <Option name="RPB" type="boolean" description="Write out .RPB (RPC) file"/>
  <Option name="BLOCKXSIZE" type="int" description="Tile Width"/>
  <Option name="BLOCKYSIZE" type="int" description="Tile/Strip Height"/>
  <Option name="PHOTOMETRIC" type="string-select">
    <Value>MINISBLACK</Value>
```

```
<Value>MINISWHITE</Value>
<Value>PALETTE</Value>
<Value>RGB</Value>
<Value>CMYK</Value>
<Value>YCBCR</Value>
<Value>CIELAB</Value>
<Value>ICCLAB</Value>
<Value>ITULAB</Value>
</Option>
<Option name="SPARSE_OK" type="boolean" description="Can newly created files have ↵
missing blocks?" default="FALSE"/>
<Option name="ALPHA" type="boolean" description="Mark first extrasample as being alpha ↵
"/>
<Option name="PROFILE" type="string-select" default="GDALGeoTIFF">
  <Value>GDALGeoTIFF</Value>
  <Value>GeoTIFF</Value>
  <Value>BASELINE</Value>
</Option>
<Option name="PIXELTYPE" type="string-select">
  <Value>DEFAULT</Value>
  <Value>SIGNEDBYTE</Value>
</Option>
<Option name="BIGTIFF" type="string-select" description="Force creation of BigTIFF file ↵
">
  <Value>YES</Value>
  <Value>NO</Value>
  <Value>IF_NEEDED</Value>
  <Value>IF_SAFER</Value>
</Option>
<Option name="ENDIANNESS" type="string-select" default="NATIVE" description="Force ↵
endianness of created file. For DEBUG purpose mostly">
  <Value>NATIVE</Value>
  <Value>INVERTED</Value>
  <Value>LITTLE</Value>
  <Value>BIG</Value>
</Option>
<Option name="COPY_SRC_OVERVIEWS" type="boolean" default="NO" description="Force copy ↵
of overviews of source dataset (CreateCopy())"/>
</CreationOptionList>
```

```
-- Output the create options XML column for GTiff as a table --
SELECT (xpath('@name', g.opt))[1]::text As oname,
       (xpath('@type', g.opt))[1]::text As otype,
       (xpath('@description', g.opt))[1]::text As descrip,
       array_to_string(xpath('Value/text()', g.opt),', ') As vals
FROM (SELECT unnest(xpath('/CreationOptionList/Option', create_options::xml)) As opt
FROM st_gdaldrivers())
WHERE short_name = 'GTiff') As g;
```

oname	otype	descrip ↵	vals
-----+-----+-----			
COMPRESS	string-select	↵	NONE, LZW, ↵
PACKBITS, JPEG, CCITTRLE, CCITTFAX3, CCITTFAX4, DEFLATE			
PREDICTOR	int	Predictor Type ↵	
JPEG_QUALITY	int	JPEG quality 1-100 ↵	
ZLEVEL	int	DEFLATE compression level 1-9 ↵	

NBITS	int	BITS for sub-byte files (1-7), sub-uint16 (9-15), sub-uint32 (17-31)	↔
INTERLEAVE	string-select		↔
		BAND, PIXEL	
TILED	boolean	Switch to tiled format	↔
TFW	boolean	Write out world file	↔
RPB	boolean	Write out .RPB (RPC) file	↔
BLOCKXSIZE	int	Tile Width	↔
BLOCKYSIZE	int	Tile/Strip Height	↔
PHOTOMETRIC	string-select		↔
		MINISBLACK, MINISWHITE, PALETTE, RGB, CMYK, YCBCR, CIELAB, ICCLAB, ITULAB	↔
SPARSE_OK	boolean	Can newly created files have missing blocks?	↔
ALPHA	boolean	Mark first extrasample as being alpha	↔
PROFILE	string-select		↔
		GeoTIFF, BASELINE	↔
PIXELTYPE	string-select		↔
		SIGNEDBYTE	↔
BIGTIFF	string-select	Force creation of BigTIFF file	↔
		YES, NO, IF_NEEDED, IF_SAFER	
ENDIANNESS	string-select	Force endianness of created file. For DEBUG purpose	↔
mostly		NATIVE, INVERTED, LITTLE, BIG	
COPY_SRC_OVERVIEWS	boolean	Force copy of overviews of source dataset (CreateCopy	↔
())			
(19 rows)			

Si veda anche

[ST_AsGDALRaster](#), [ST_SRID](#), [postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers](#)

12.2.9 ST_Count

ST_Count — Generates a set of vector contours from the provided raster band, using the [GDAL contouring algorithm](#).

Synopsis

setof record **ST_GDALDrivers**(integer OUT idx, text OUT short_name, text OUT long_name, text OUT create_options);

Descrizione

Generates a set of vector contours from the provided raster band, using the [GDAL contouring algorithm](#).

When the `fixed_levels` parameter is a non-empty array, the `level_interval` and `level_base` parameters are ignored.

The `polygonize` parameter currently has no effect. Use the [ST_Polygonize](#) function to convert contours into polygons.

Return values are a set of records with the following attributes:

geomval The geometry of the contour line.

id A unique identifier given to the contour line by GDAL.

ST_Value The raster value the line represents. For an elevation DEM input, this would be the elevation of the output contour.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
WITH c AS (
SELECT (ST_Contour(rast, 1, fixed_levels => ARRAY[100.0, 200.0, 300.0])).*
FROM dem_grid WHERE rid = 1
)
SELECT st_astext(geom), id, value
FROM c;
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MakeEmptyRaster](#)

12.2.10 ST_MakeEmptyRaster

ST_MakeEmptyRaster — Interpolates a gridded surface based on an input set of 3-d points, using the X- and Y-values to position the points on the grid and the Z-value of the points as the surface elevation.

Synopsis

bytea **ST_AsGDALRaster**(raster rast, text format, text[] options=NULL, integer srid=sameassource);

Descrizione

Interpolates a gridded surface based on an input set of 3-d points, using the X- and Y-values to position the points on the grid and the Z-value of the points as the surface elevation. There are five interpolation algorithms available: inverse distance, inverse distance nearest-neighbor, moving average, nearest neighbor, and linear interpolation. See the [gdal_grid documentation](#) for more details on the algorithms and their parameters. For more information on how interpolations are calculated, see the [GDAL grid tutorial](#).

Input parameters are:

input_points The points to drive the interpolation. Any geometry with Z-values is acceptable, all points in the input will be used.

algorithm_options A string defining the algorithm and algorithm options, in the format used by [gdal_grid](#). For example, for an inverse-distance interpolation with a smoothing of 2, you would use "invdist:smoothing=2.0"

template A raster template to drive the geometry of the output raster. The width, height, pixel size, spatial extent and pixel type will be read from this template.

template_band_num By default the first band in the template raster is used to drive the output raster, but that can be adjusted with this parameter.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_InterpolateRaster(
  'MULTIPOINT(10.5 9.5 1000, 11.5 8.5 1000, 10.5 8.5 500, 11.5 9.5 500)::geometry,
  'invdist:smoothing:2.0',
  ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(200, 400, 10, 10, 0.01, -0.005, 0, 0), '16BSI')
)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Count](#)

12.2.11 UpdateRasterSRID

UpdateRasterSRID — Change the SRID of all rasters in the user-specified column and table.

Synopsis

raster **UpdateRasterSRID**(name schema_name, name table_name, name column_name, integer new_srid);
 raster **UpdateRasterSRID**(name table_name, name column_name, integer new_srid);

Descrizione

Change the SRID of all rasters in the user-specified column and table. The function will drop all appropriate column constraints (extent, alignment and SRID) before changing the SRID of the specified column's rasters.



Note

The data (band pixel values) of the rasters are not touched by this function. Only the raster's metadata is changed.

Availability: 2.1.0

Si veda anche

[UpdateGeometrySRID](#)

12.2.12 ST_CreateOverview

ST_CreateOverview — Create an reduced resolution version of a given raster coverage.

Synopsis

regclass **ST_CreateOverview**(regclass tab, name col, int factor, text algo='NearestNeighbor');

Descrizione

Create an overview table with resampled tiles from the source table. Output tiles will have the same size of input tiles and cover the same spatial extent with a lower resolution (pixel size will be $1/\text{factor}$ of the original in both directions).

The overview table will be made available in the `raster_overviews` catalog and will have raster constraints enforced.

Algorithm options are: 'NearestNeighbor', 'Bilinear', 'Cubic', 'CubicSpline', and 'Lanczos'. Refer to: [GDAL Warp resampling methods](#) for more details.

Availability: 2.2.0

Esempi

Output to generally better quality but slower to product format

```
SELECT ST_CreateOverview('mydata.mytable'::regclass, 'rast', 2, 'Lanczos');
```

Output to faster to process default nearest neighbor

```
SELECT ST_CreateOverview('mydata.mytable'::regclass, 'rast', 2);
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Retile](#), [AddOverviewConstraints](#), [AddRasterConstraints](#), [Section 11.2.2](#)

12.3 Raster Constructors

12.3.1 ST_AddBand

ST_AddBand — Returns a raster with the new band(s) of given type added with given initial value in the given index location. If no index is specified, the band is added to the end.

Synopsis

- (1) raster **ST_AddBand**(raster rast, addbandarg[] addbandargset);
- (2) raster **ST_AddBand**(raster rast, integer index, text pixeltype, double precision initialvalue=0, double precision nodataval=NULL);
- (3) raster **ST_AddBand**(raster rast, text pixeltype, double precision initialvalue=0, double precision nodataval=NULL);
- (4) raster **ST_AddBand**(raster torast, raster fromrast, integer fromband=1, integer torastindex=at_end);
- (5) raster **ST_AddBand**(raster torast, raster[] fromrasts, integer fromband=1, integer torastindex=at_end);
- (6) raster **ST_AddBand**(raster rast, integer index, text outdbfile, integer[] outdbindex, double precision nodataval=NULL);
- (7) raster **ST_AddBand**(raster rast, text outdbfile, integer[] outdbindex, integer index=at_end, double precision nodataval=NULL);

Descrizione

Returns a raster with a new band added in given position (index), of given type, of given initial value, and of given nodata value. If no index is specified, the band is added to the end. If no `fromband` is specified, band 1 is assumed. Pixel type is a string representation of one of the pixel types specified in [ST_BandPixelType](#). If an existing index is specified all subsequent bands $\geq$ that index are incremented by 1. If an initial value greater than the max of the pixel type is specified, then the initial value is set to the highest value allowed by the pixel type.

For the variant that takes an array of [addbandarg](#) (Variant 1), a specific `addbandarg`'s index value is relative to the raster at the time when the band described by that `addbandarg` is being added to the raster. See the Multiple New Bands example below.

For the variant that takes an array of rasters (Variant 5), if `torast` is NULL then the `fromband` band of each raster in the array is accumulated into a new raster.

For the variants that take `outdbfile` (Variants 6 and 7), the value must include the full path to the raster file. The file must also be accessible to the postgres server process.

Enhanced: 2.1.0 support for `addbandarg` added.

Enhanced: 2.1.0 support for new out-db bands added.

Examples: Single New Band

```
-- Add another band of type 8 bit unsigned integer with pixels initialized to 200
UPDATE dummy_rast
  SET rast = ST_AddBand(rast,'8BUI'::text,200)
WHERE rid = 1;
```

```
-- Create an empty raster 100x100 units, with upper left  right at 0, add 2 bands (band 1 ←
  is 0/1 boolean bit switch, band2 allows values 0-15)
-- uses addbandargs
INSERT INTO dummy_rast(rid,rast)
VALUES(10, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(100, 100, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
  ARRAY[
    ROW(1, '1BB'::text, 0, NULL),
    ROW(2, '4BUI'::text, 0, NULL)
  ]::addbandarg[]
)
);
```

```
-- output meta data of raster bands to verify all is right --
SELECT  (bmd).*
FROM (SELECT ST_BandMetaData(rast,generate_series(1,2)) As bmd
  FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid = 10) AS foo;
--result --
pixeltype | nodatavalue | isoutdb | path
-----+-----+-----+-----
1BB       |             | f       | 
4BUI      |             | f       | 
```

```
-- output meta data of raster -
SELECT  (rmd).width, (rmd).height, (rmd).numbands
FROM (SELECT ST_MetaData(rast) As rmd
  FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid = 10) AS foo;
-- result --
upperleftx | upperlefty | width | height | scalex | scaley | skewx | skewy | srid | ←
numbands
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 1 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ←
2
```

Examples: Multiple New Bands

```
SELECT
  *
FROM ST_BandMetadata(
  ST_AddBand(
    ST_MakeEmptyRaster(10, 10, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
    ARRAY[
      ROW(NULL, '8BUI', 255, 0),
      ROW(NULL, '16BUI', 1, 2),
      ROW(2, '32BUI', 100, 12),
      ROW(2, '32BF', 3.14, -1)
    ]::addbandarg[]
  ),
  ARRAY[]::integer[]
);
```

bandnum	pixeltype	nodatavalue	isoutdb	path
1	8BUI	0	f	
2	32BF	-1	f	
3	32BUI	12	f	
4	16BUI	2	f	

```
-- Aggregate the 1st band of a table of like rasters into a single raster
-- with as many bands as there are test_types and as many rows (new rasters) as there are ←
mice
-- NOTE: The ORDER BY test_type is only supported in PostgreSQL 9.0+
-- for 8.4 and below it usually works to order your data in a subselect (but not guaranteed ←
)
-- The resulting raster will have a band for each test_type alphabetical by test_type
-- For mouse lovers: No mice were harmed in this exercise
SELECT
    mouse,
    ST_AddBand(NULL, array_agg(rast ORDER BY test_type), 1) As rast
FROM mice_studies
GROUP BY mouse;
```

Examples: New Out-db band

```
SELECT
    *
FROM ST_BandMetadata(
    ST_AddBand(
        ST_MakeEmptyRaster(10, 10, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
        ARRAY[
            ROW(NULL, '8BUI', 255, 0),
            ROW(NULL, '16BUI', 1, 2),
            ROW(2, '32BUI', 100, 12),
            ROW(2, '32BF', 3.14, -1)
        ]::addbandarg[]
    ),
    ARRAY[]::integer[]
);
```

bandnum	pixeltype	nodatavalue	isoutdb	path
1	8BUI	0	f	
2	32BF	-1	f	
3	32BUI	12	f	
4	16BUI	2	f	

Si veda anche

[ST_BandMetaData](#), [ST_BandPixelType](#), [ST_MakeEmptyRaster](#), [ST_MetaData](#), [ST_NumBands](#), [ST_Reclass](#)

12.3.2 ST_AsRaster

ST_AsRaster — Converts a PostGIS geometry to a PostGIS raster.

Synopsis

```

raster ST_AsRaster(geometry geom, raster ref, text pixeltype, double precision value=1, double precision nodataval=0, boolean touched=false);
raster ST_AsRaster(geometry geom, raster ref, text[] pixeltype=ARRAY['8BUI'], double precision[] value=ARRAY[1], double precision[] nodataval=ARRAY[0], boolean touched=false);
raster ST_AsRaster(geometry geom, double precision scalex, double precision scaley, double precision gridx, double precision gridy, text pixeltype, double precision value=1, double precision nodataval=0, double precision skewx=0, double precision skewy=0, boolean touched=false);
raster ST_AsRaster(geometry geom, double precision scalex, double precision scaley, double precision gridx=NULL, double precision gridy=NULL, text[] pixeltype=ARRAY['8BUI'], double precision[] value=ARRAY[1], double precision[] nodataval=ARRAY[0], double precision skewx=0, double precision skewy=0, boolean touched=false);
raster ST_AsRaster(geometry geom, double precision scalex, double precision scaley, text pixeltype, double precision value=1, double precision nodataval=0, double precision upperleftx=NULL, double precision upperlefty=NULL, double precision skewx=0, double precision skewy=0, boolean touched=false);
raster ST_AsRaster(geometry geom, double precision scalex, double precision scaley, text[] pixeltype, double precision[] value=ARRAY[1], double precision[] nodataval=ARRAY[0], double precision upperleftx=NULL, double precision upperlefty=NULL, double precision skewx=0, double precision skewy=0, boolean touched=false);
raster ST_AsRaster(geometry geom, integer width, integer height, double precision gridx, double precision gridy, text pixeltype, double precision value=1, double precision nodataval=0, double precision skewx=0, double precision skewy=0, boolean touched=false);
raster ST_AsRaster(geometry geom, integer width, integer height, double precision gridx=NULL, double precision gridy=NULL, text[] pixeltype=ARRAY['8BUI'], double precision[] value=ARRAY[1], double precision[] nodataval=ARRAY[0], double precision skewx=0, double precision skewy=0, boolean touched=false);
raster ST_AsRaster(geometry geom, integer width, integer height, text pixeltype, double precision value=1, double precision nodataval=0, double precision upperleftx=NULL, double precision upperlefty=NULL, double precision skewx=0, double precision skewy=0, boolean touched=false);
raster ST_AsRaster(geometry geom, integer width, integer height, text[] pixeltype, double precision[] value=ARRAY[1], double precision[] nodataval=ARRAY[0], double precision upperleftx=NULL, double precision upperlefty=NULL, double precision skewx=0, double precision skewy=0, boolean touched=false);

```

Descrizione

Converts a PostGIS geometry to a PostGIS raster. The many variants offers three groups of possibilities for setting the alignment and pixelsize of the resulting raster.

The first group, composed of the two first variants, produce a raster having the same alignment (*scalex*, *scaley*, *gridx* and *gridy*), pixel type and nodata value as the provided reference raster. You generally pass this reference raster by joining the table containing the geometry with the table containing the reference raster.

The second group, composed of four variants, let you set the dimensions of the raster by providing the parameters of a pixel size (*scalex* & *scaley* and *skewx* & *skewy*). The width & height of the resulting raster will be adjusted to fit the extent of the geometry. In most cases, you must cast integer *scalex* & *scaley* arguments to double precision so that PostgreSQL choose the right variant.

The third group, composed of four variants, let you fix the dimensions of the raster by providing the dimensions of the raster (*width* & *height*). The parameters of the pixel size (*scalex* & *scaley* and *skewx* & *skewy*) of the resulting raster will be adjusted to fit the extent of the geometry.

The two first variants of each of those two last groups let you specify the alignment with an arbitrary corner of the alignment grid (*gridx* & *gridy*) and the two last variants takes the upper left corner (*upperleftx* & *upperlefty*).

Each group of variant allows producing a one band raster or a multiple bands raster. To produce a multiple bands raster, you must provide an array of pixel types (*pixeltype*[]), an array of initial values (*value*) and an array of nodata values (*nodataval*). If not provided *pixeltype* defaults to 8BUI, values to 1 and *nodataval* to 0.

The output raster will be in the same spatial reference as the source geometry. The only exception is for variants with a reference raster. In this case the resulting raster will get the same SRID as the reference raster.

The optional `touched` parameter defaults to false and maps to the GDAL `ALL_TOUCHED` rasterization option, which determines if pixels touched by lines or polygons will be burned. Not just those on the line render path, or whose center point is within the polygon.

This is particularly useful for rendering jpegs and pngs of geometries directly from the database when using in combination with [ST_AsPNG](#) and other [ST_AsGDALRaster](#) family of functions.

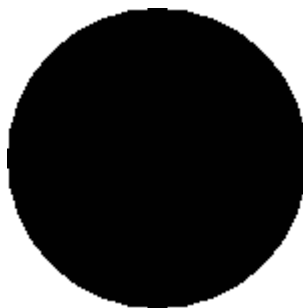
Availability: 2.0.0 - requires GDAL >= 1.6.0.



Note

Not yet capable of rendering complex geometry types such as curves, TINS, and PolyhedralSurfaces, but should be able too once GDAL can.

Examples: Output geometries as PNG files



black circle

```
-- this will output a black circle taking up 150 x 150 pixels --
SELECT ST_AsPNG(ST_AsRaster(ST_Buffer(ST_Point(1,5),10),150, 150));
```



example from buffer rendered with just PostGIS

```
-- the bands map to RGB bands - the value (118,154,118) - teal --
SELECT ST_AsPNG(
  ST_AsRaster(
    ST_Buffer(
      ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(50 50,150 150,150 50)'), 10,'join=bevel'),
      200,200,ARRAY['8BUI', '8BUI', '8BUI'], ARRAY[118,154,118], ARRAY[0,0,0]));
```

Si veda anche

[ST_BandPixelType](#), [ST_Buffer](#), [ST_GDALDrivers](#), [ST_AsGDALRaster](#), [ST_AsPNG](#), [ST_AsJPEG](#), [ST_SRID](#)

12.3.3 ST_Band

ST_Band — Returns one or more bands of an existing raster as a new raster. Useful for building new rasters from existing rasters.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_Band(raster rast, integer[] nbands = ARRAY[1]);
raster ST_Band(raster rast, integer nband);
raster ST_Band(raster rast, text nbands, character delimiter=,);
```

Descrizione

Returns one or more bands of an existing raster as a new raster. Useful for building new rasters from existing rasters or export of only selected bands of a raster or rearranging the order of bands in a raster. If no band is specified or any of specified bands does not exist in the raster, then all bands are returned. Used as a helper function in various functions such as for deleting a band.



Warning

For the `nbands` as text variant of function, the default delimiter is `,` which means you can ask for `'1,2,3'` and if you wanted to use a different delimiter you would do `ST_Band(rast, '1@2@3', '@')`. For asking for multiple bands, we strongly suggest you use the array form of this function e.g. `ST_Band(rast, '{1,2,3}'::int[])`; since the `text` list of bands form may be removed in future versions of PostGIS.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

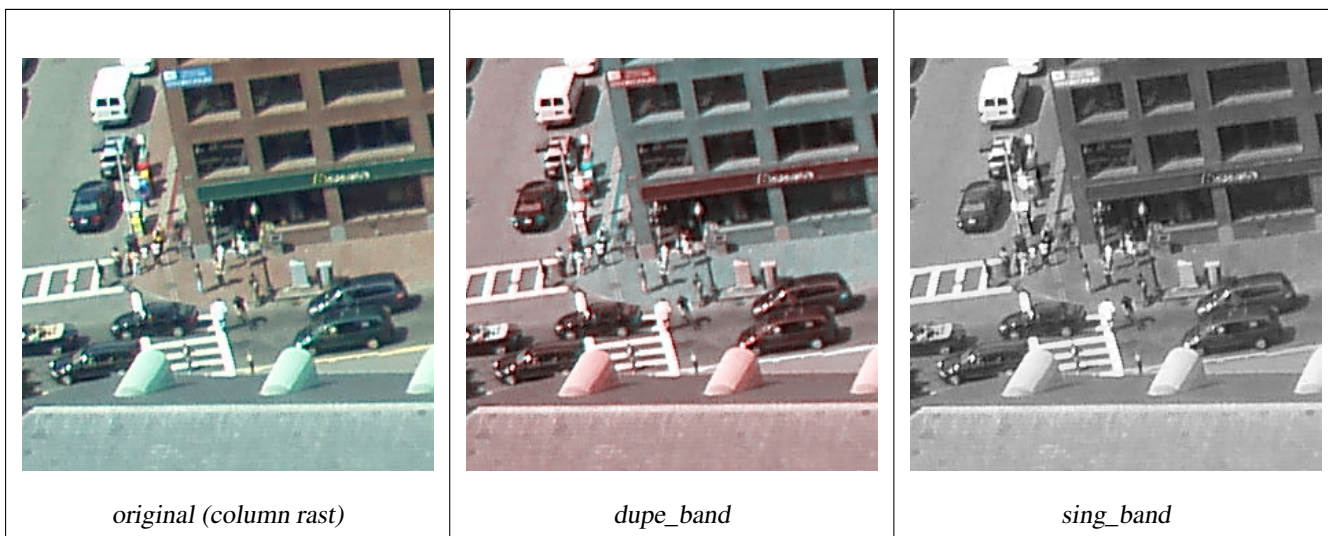
```
-- Make 2 new rasters: 1 containing band 1 of dummy, second containing band 2 of dummy and
-- then reclassified as a 2BUI
SELECT ST_NumBands(rast1) As numb1, ST_BandPixelType(rast1) As pix1,
       ST_NumBands(rast2) As numb2, ST_BandPixelType(rast2) As pix2
FROM (
  SELECT ST_Band(rast) As rast1, ST_Reclass(ST_Band(rast,3), '100-200':1, [200-254:2', '2
  BUI') As rast2
  FROM dummy_rast
  WHERE rid = 2) As foo;
```

```
numb1 | pix1 | numb2 | pix2
-----+-----+-----+-----
      1 | 8BUI |      1 | 2BUI
```

```
-- Return bands 2 and 3. Using array cast syntax
SELECT ST_NumBands(ST_Band(rast, '{2,3}'::int[])) As num_bands
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2;
```

```
num_bands
-----
2
```

```
-- Return bands 2 and 3. Use array to define bands
SELECT ST_NumBands(ST_Band(rast, ARRAY[2,3])) As num_bands
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid=2;
```



```
--Make a new raster with 2nd band of original and 1st band repeated twice,
and another with just the third band
SELECT rast, ST_Band(rast, ARRAY[2,1,1]) As dupe_band,
       ST_Band(rast, 3) As sing_band
FROM samples.than_chunked
WHERE rid=35;
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AddBand](#), [ST_NumBands](#), [ST_Reclass](#), [Chapter 12](#)

12.3.4 ST_MakeEmptyRaster

ST_MakeEmptyRaster — Cover georeferenced area with a grid of empty raster tiles.

Synopsis

raster **ST_Rescale**(raster rast, double precision scalexy, text algorithm=NearestNeighbour, double precision maxerr=0.125);
 raster **ST_Rescale**(raster rast, double precision scalex, double precision scaley, text algorithm=NearestNeighbour, double precision maxerr=0.125);

Descrizione

Create a set of raster tiles with **ST_MakeEmptyRaster**. Grid dimension is width & height. Tile dimension is tilewidth & tileheight. The covered georeferenced area is from upper left corner (upperleftx, upperlefty) to lower right corner (upperleftx + width * scalex, upperlefty + height * scaley).



Note

Note that scaley is generally negative for rasters and scalex is generally positive. So lower right corner will have a lower y value and higher x value than the upper left corner.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Examples Basic

Create 16 tiles in a 4x4 grid to cover the WGS84 area from upper left corner (22, 77) to lower right corner (55, 33).

```
SELECT (ST_MetaData(tile)).* FROM ST_MakeEmptyCoverage(1, 1, 4, 4, 22, 33, (55 - 22)/(4)::float, (33 - 77)/(4)::float, 0., 0., 4326) tile;
```

upperleftx	upperlefty	width	height	scalex	scaley	skewx	skewy	srid	numbands
22	33	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
30.25	33	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
38.5	33	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
46.75	33	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
22	22	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
30.25	22	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
38.5	22	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
46.75	22	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
22	11	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
30.25	11	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
38.5	11	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
46.75	11	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
22	0	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
30.25	0	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
38.5	0	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0
46.75	0	1	1	8.25	-11	0	0	4326	0

Si veda anche

[ST_MakeEmptyRaster](#)

12.3.5 ST_MakeEmptyRaster

ST_MakeEmptyRaster — Returns an empty raster (having no bands) of given dimensions (width & height), upperleft X and Y, pixel size and rotation (scalex, scaley, skewx & skewy) and reference system (srid). If a raster is passed in, returns a new raster with the same size, alignment and SRID. If srid is left out, the spatial ref is set to unknown (0).

Synopsis

raster **ST_MakeEmptyRaster**(raster rast);
raster **ST_MakeEmptyRaster**(integer width, integer height, float8 upperleftx, float8 upperlefty, float8 scalex, float8 scaley, float8 skewx, float8 skewy, integer srid=unknown);
raster **ST_MakeEmptyRaster**(integer width, integer height, float8 upperleftx, float8 upperlefty, float8 pixelsize);

Descrizione

Returns an empty raster (having no band) of given dimensions (width & height) and georeferenced in spatial (or world) coordinates with upper left X (upperleftx), upper left Y (upperlefty), pixel size and rotation (scalex, scaley, skewx & skewy) and reference system (srid).

The last version use a single parameter to specify the pixel size (pixelsize). scalex is set to this argument and scaley is set to the negative value of this argument. skewx and skewy are set to 0.

If an existing raster is passed in, it returns a new raster with the same meta data settings (without the bands).

If no srid is specified it defaults to 0. After you create an empty raster you probably want to add bands to it and maybe edit it. Refer to [ST_AddBand](#) to define bands and [ST_SetValue](#) to set initial pixel values.

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, (foo.md).*
FROM (SELECT rid, ST_MetaData(rast) As md
FROM dummy_rast) As foo;
```

rid	upperleftx	upperlefty	width	height	scalex	scaley	skewx	skewy	srid	
numbands										
1	0.5	0.5	10	20	2	3			0	↵
2	3427927.75	5793244	5	5	0.05	-0.05			0	↵

Si veda anche

[ST_AddBand](#), [ST_MetaData](#), [ST_ScaleX](#), [ST_ScaleY](#), [ST_SetValue](#), [ST_SkewX](#), [ST_SkewY](#)

12.3.6 ST_Tile

ST_Tile — Returns a set of rasters resulting from the split of the input raster based upon the desired dimensions of the output rasters.

Synopsis

```
setof raster ST_Tile(raster rast, int[] nband, integer width, integer height, boolean padwithnodata=FALSE, double precision nodataval=NULL);
setof raster ST_Tile(raster rast, integer nband, integer width, integer height, boolean padwithnodata=FALSE, double precision nodataval=NULL);
setof raster ST_Tile(raster rast, integer width, integer height, boolean padwithnodata=FALSE, double precision nodataval=NULL);
```

Descrizione

Returns a set of rasters resulting from the split of the input raster based upon the desired dimensions of the output rasters.

If padwithnodata = FALSE, edge tiles on the right and bottom sides of the raster may have different dimensions than the rest of the tiles. If padwithnodata = TRUE, all tiles will have the same dimensions with the possibility that edge tiles being padded with NODATA values. If raster band(s) do not have NODATA value(s) specified, one can be specified by setting nodataval.

**Note**

If a specified band of the input raster is out-of-db, the corresponding band in the output rasters will also be out-of-db.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
WITH foo AS (
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 1, 0), 2, '8BUI', 10, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 3, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 2, 0), 2, '8BUI', 20, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 6, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 3, 0), 2, '8BUI', 30, 0) AS rast UNION ALL

  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, -3, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 4, 0), 2, '8BUI', 40, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 3, -3, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 5, 0), 2, '8BUI', 50, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 6, -3, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 6, 0), 2, '8BUI', 60, 0) AS rast UNION ALL

  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, -6, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 7, 0), 2, '8BUI', 70, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 3, -6, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 8, 0), 2, '8BUI', 80, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 6, -6, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 9, 0), 2, '8BUI', 90, 0) AS rast
), bar AS (
  SELECT ST_Union(rast) AS rast FROM foo
), baz AS (
  SELECT ST_Tile(rast, 3, 3, TRUE) AS rast FROM bar
)
SELECT
  ST_DumpValues(rast)
FROM baz;
```

st_dumpvalues

```
-----
(1,"{{1,1,1},{1,1,1},{1,1,1}}")
(2,"{{10,10,10},{10,10,10},{10,10,10}}")
(1,"{{2,2,2},{2,2,2},{2,2,2}}")
(2,"{{20,20,20},{20,20,20},{20,20,20}}")
(1,"{{3,3,3},{3,3,3},{3,3,3}}")
(2,"{{30,30,30},{30,30,30},{30,30,30}}")
(1,"{{4,4,4},{4,4,4},{4,4,4}}")
(2,"{{40,40,40},{40,40,40},{40,40,40}}")
(1,"{{5,5,5},{5,5,5},{5,5,5}}")
(2,"{{50,50,50},{50,50,50},{50,50,50}}")
(1,"{{6,6,6},{6,6,6},{6,6,6}}")
(2,"{{60,60,60},{60,60,60},{60,60,60}}")
(1,"{{7,7,7},{7,7,7},{7,7,7}}")
(2,"{{70,70,70},{70,70,70},{70,70,70}}")
(1,"{{8,8,8},{8,8,8},{8,8,8}}")
(2,"{{80,80,80},{80,80,80},{80,80,80}}")
(1,"{{9,9,9},{9,9,9},{9,9,9}}")
(2,"{{90,90,90},{90,90,90},{90,90,90}}")
(18 rows)
```

```

WITH foo AS (
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 1, 0), 2, '8BUI', 10, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 3, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 2, 0), 2, '8BUI', 20, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 6, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 3, 0), 2, '8BUI', 30, 0) AS rast UNION ALL

  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, -3, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 4, 0), 2, '8BUI', 40, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 3, -3, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 5, 0), 2, '8BUI', 50, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 6, -3, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 6, 0), 2, '8BUI', 60, 0) AS rast UNION ALL

  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, -6, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 7, 0), 2, '8BUI', 70, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 3, -6, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 8, 0), 2, '8BUI', 80, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 6, -6, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', 9, 0), 2, '8BUI', 90, 0) AS rast
), bar AS (
  SELECT ST_Union(rast) AS rast FROM foo
), baz AS (
  SELECT ST_Tile(rast, 3, 3, 2) AS rast FROM bar
)
SELECT
  ST_DumpValues(rast)
FROM baz;

      st_dumpvalues
-----
(1,"{{10,10,10},{10,10,10},{10,10,10}}")
(1,"{{20,20,20},{20,20,20},{20,20,20}}")
(1,"{{30,30,30},{30,30,30},{30,30,30}}")
(1,"{{40,40,40},{40,40,40},{40,40,40}}")
(1,"{{50,50,50},{50,50,50},{50,50,50}}")
(1,"{{60,60,60},{60,60,60},{60,60,60}}")
(1,"{{70,70,70},{70,70,70},{70,70,70}}")
(1,"{{80,80,80},{80,80,80},{80,80,80}}")
(1,"{{90,90,90},{90,90,90},{90,90,90}}")
(9 rows)

```

Si veda anche

[ST_Union](#), [ST_Retile](#)

12.3.7 ST_Retile

ST_Retile — Return a set of configured tiles from an arbitrarily tiled raster coverage.

Synopsis

SETOF raster **ST_Retile**(regclass tab, name col, geometry ext, float8 sfx, float8 sfy, int tw, int th, text algo='NearestNeighbor');

Descrizione

Return a set of tiles having the specified scale (*sfx*, *sfy*) and max size (*tw*, *th*) and covering the specified extent (*ext*) with data coming from the specified raster coverage (*tab*, *col*).

Algorithm options are: 'NearestNeighbor', 'Bilinear', 'Cubic', 'CubicSpline', and 'Lanczos'. Refer to: [GDAL Warp resampling methods](#) for more details.

Availability: 2.2.0

Si veda anche

[ST_CreateOverview](#)

12.3.8 ST_FromGDALRaster

ST_FromGDALRaster — Returns a raster from a supported GDAL raster file.

Synopsis

raster **ST_FromGDALRaster**(bytea gdaldata, integer srid=NULL);

Descrizione

Returns a raster from a supported GDAL raster file. *gdaldata* is of type *bytea* and should be the contents of the GDAL raster file.

If *srid* is NULL, the function will try to automatically assign the SRID from the GDAL raster. If *srid* is provided, the value provided will override any automatically assigned SRID.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
WITH foo AS (
    SELECT ST_AsPNG(ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 0, 0.1, ←
        -0.1, 0, 0, 4326), 1, '8BUI', 1, 0), 2, '8BUI', 2, 0), 3, '8BUI', 3, 0)) AS png
),
bar AS (
    SELECT 1 AS rid, ST_FromGDALRaster(png) AS rast FROM foo
    UNION ALL
    SELECT 2 AS rid, ST_FromGDALRaster(png, 3310) AS rast FROM foo
)
SELECT
    rid,
    ST_Metadata(rast) AS metadata,
    ST_SummaryStats(rast, 1) AS stats1,
    ST_SummaryStats(rast, 2) AS stats2,
    ST_SummaryStats(rast, 3) AS stats3
FROM bar
ORDER BY rid;
```

rid	metadata	stats1	stats2	stats3
1	(0,0,2,2,1,-1,0,0,0,3)	(4,4,1,0,1,1)	(4,8,2,0,2,2)	(4,12,3,0,3,3)
2	(0,0,2,2,1,-1,0,0,3310,3)	(4,4,1,0,1,1)	(4,8,2,0,2,2)	(4,12,3,0,3,3)

(2 rows)

Si veda anche

[ST_AsGDALRaster](#)

12.4 Raster Accessors

12.4.1 ST_GeoReference

ST_GeoReference — Returns the georeference meta data in GDAL or ESRI format as commonly seen in a world file. Default is GDAL.

Synopsis

text **ST_GeoReference**(raster rast, text format=GDAL);

Descrizione

Returns the georeference meta data including carriage return in GDAL or ESRI format as commonly seen in a [world file](#). Default is GDAL if no type specified. type is string 'GDAL' or 'ESRI'.

Difference between format representations is as follows:

GDAL:

```
scalex
skewy
skewx
scaley
upperleftx
upperlefty
```

ESRI:

```
scalex
skewy
skewx
scaley
upperleftx + scalex*0.5
upperlefty + scaley*0.5
```

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_GeoReference(rast, 'ESRI') As esri_ref, ST_GeoReference(rast, 'GDAL') As gdal_ref
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=1;
```

esri_ref		gdal_ref
-----+-----		
2.0000000000		2.0000000000
0.0000000000	:	0.0000000000
0.0000000000	:	0.0000000000
3.0000000000	:	3.0000000000
1.5000000000	:	0.5000000000
2.0000000000	:	0.5000000000

Si veda anche

[ST_SetGeoReference](#), [ST_ScaleX](#), [ST_ScaleY](#)

12.4.2 ST_Height

ST_Height — Returns the height of the raster in pixels.

Synopsis

integer **ST_Height**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns the height of the raster.

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_Height(rast) As rastheight
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	rastheight
1	20
2	5

Si veda anche

[ST_Width](#)

12.4.3 ST_IsEmpty

ST_IsEmpty — Returns true if the raster is empty (width = 0 and height = 0). Otherwise, returns false.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_IsEmpty**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns true if the raster is empty (width = 0 and height = 0). Otherwise, returns false.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_IsEmpty(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(100, 100, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0))
st_isempty |
-----+
f          |

SELECT ST_IsEmpty(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0))
st_isempty |
-----+
t          |
```

Si veda anche

[ST_HasNoBand](#)

12.4.4 ST_MemSize

ST_MemSize — Returns the amount of space (in bytes) the raster takes.

Synopsis

integer **ST_MemSize**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns the amount of space (in bytes) the raster takes.

This is a nice compliment to PostgreSQL built in functions `pg_column_size`, `pg_size_pretty`, `pg_relation_size`, `pg_total_relation_size`.



Note

`pg_relation_size` which gives the byte size of a table may return byte size lower than `ST_MemSize`. This is because `pg_relation_size` does not add toasted table contribution and large geometries are stored in TOAST tables. `pg_column_size` might return lower because it returns the compressed size. `pg_total_relation_size` - includes, the table, the toasted tables, and the indexes.

Availability: 2.2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_MemSize(ST_AsRaster(ST_Buffer(ST_Point(1,5),10,1000),150, 150, '8BUI')) As ↵
      rast_mem;

      rast_mem
      -----
      22568
```

Si veda anche

12.4.5 ST_MetaData

ST_MetaData — Returns basic meta data about a raster object such as pixel size, rotation (skew), upper, lower left, etc.

Synopsis

record **ST_MetaData**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns basic meta data about a raster object such as pixel size, rotation (skew), upper, lower left, etc. Columns returned: upperleftx | upperlefty | width | height | scalex | scaley | skewx | skewy | srid | numbands

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, (foo.md).*
FROM (SELECT rid, ST_MetaData(rast) As md
FROM dummy_rast) As foo;
```

rid	upperleftx	upperlefty	width	height	scalex	scaley	skewx	skewy	srid	↔
numbands										
1	0.5	0.5	10	20	2	3			0	↔
2	3427927.75	5793244	5	5	0.05	-0.05			0	↔
	0	0	3							

Si veda anche

[ST_BandMetaData](#), [ST_NumBands](#)

12.4.6 ST_NumBands

ST_NumBands — Returns the number of bands in the raster object.

Synopsis

integer **ST_NumBands**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns the number of bands in the raster object.

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_NumBands(rast) As numbands
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	numbands
1	0
2	3

Si veda anche

[ST_Value](#)

12.4.7 ST_PixelHeight

ST_PixelHeight — Returns the pixel height in geometric units of the spatial reference system.

Synopsis

```
double precision ST_PixelHeight(raster rast);
```

Descrizione

Returns the height of a pixel in geometric units of the spatial reference system. In the common case where there is no skew, the pixel height is just the scale ratio between geometric coordinates and raster pixels.

Refer to [ST_PixelWidth](#) for a diagrammatic visualization of the relationship.

Examples: Rasters with no skew

```
SELECT ST_Height(rast) As rastheight, ST_PixelHeight(rast) As pixheight,
       ST_ScaleX(rast) As scalex, ST_ScaleY(rast) As scaley, ST_SkewX(rast) As skewx,
       ST_SkewY(rast) As skewy
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rastheight	pixheight	scalex	scaley	skewx	skewy
20	3	2	3	0	0
5	0.05	0.05	-0.05	0	0

Examples: Rasters with skew different than 0

```
SELECT ST_Height(rast) As rastheight, ST_PixelHeight(rast) As pixheight,
       ST_ScaleX(rast) As scalex, ST_ScaleY(rast) As scaley, ST_SkewX(rast) As skewx,
       ST_SkewY(rast) As skewy
FROM (SELECT ST_SetSKew(rast,0.5,0.5) As rast
      FROM dummy_rast) As skewed;
```

rastheight	pixheight	scalex	scaley	skewx	skewy
20	3.04138126514911	2	3	0.5	0.5
5	0.502493781056044	0.05	-0.05	0.5	0.5

Si veda anche

[ST_PixelWidth](#), [ST_ScaleX](#), [ST_ScaleY](#), [ST_SkewX](#), [ST_SkewY](#)

12.4.8 ST_PixelWidth

ST_PixelWidth — Returns the pixel width in geometric units of the spatial reference system.

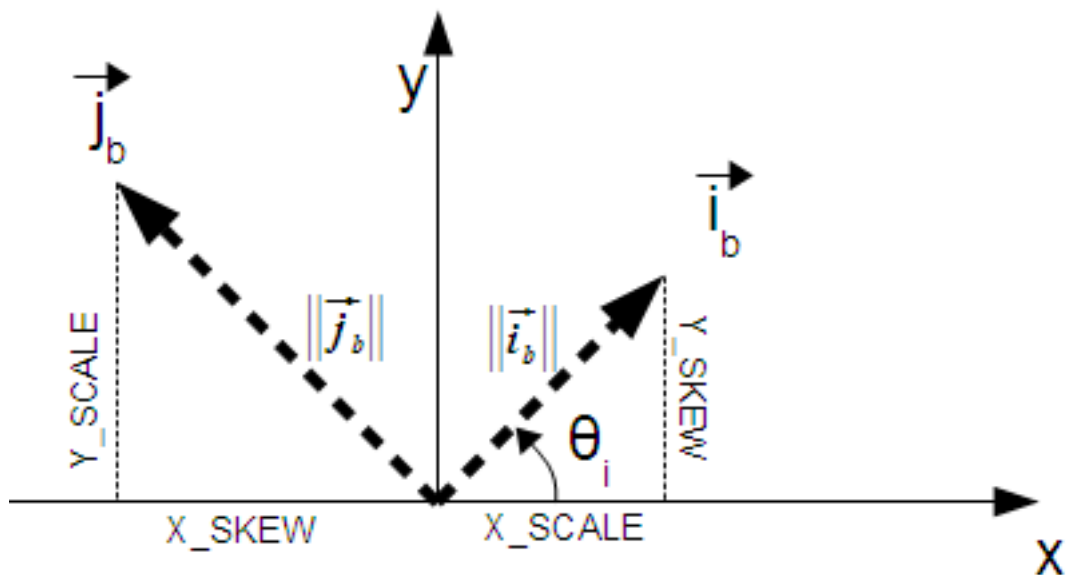
Synopsis

double precision **ST_PixelWidth**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns the width of a pixel in geometric units of the spatial reference system. In the common case where there is no skew, the pixel width is just the scale ratio between geometric coordinates and raster pixels.

The following diagram demonstrates the relationship:



Pixel Width: Pixel size in the i direction
Pixel Height: Pixel size in the j direction

Examples: Rasters with no skew

```
SELECT ST_Width(rast) As rastwidth, ST_PixelWidth(rast) As pixwidth,
       ST_ScaleX(rast) As scalex, ST_ScaleY(rast) As scaley, ST_SkewX(rast) As skewx,
       ST_SkewY(rast) As skewy
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rastwidth	pixwidth	scalex	scaley	skewx	skewy
10	2	2	3	0	0
5	0.05	0.05	-0.05	0	0

Examples: Rasters with skew different than 0

```
SELECT ST_Width(rast) As rastwidth, ST_PixelWidth(rast) As pixwidth,
       ST_ScaleX(rast) As scalex, ST_ScaleY(rast) As scaley, ST_SkewX(rast) As skewx,
       ST_SkewY(rast) As skewy
FROM (SELECT ST_SetSkew(rast,0.5,0.5) As rast
      FROM dummy_rast) As skewed;
```

rastwidth	pixwidth	scalex	scaley	skewx	skewy
10	2.06155281280883	2	3	0.5	0.5
5	0.502493781056044	0.05	-0.05	0.5	0.5

Si veda anche

[ST_PixelHeight](#), [ST_ScaleX](#), [ST_ScaleY](#), [ST_SkewX](#), [ST_SkewY](#)

12.4.9 ST_ScaleX

ST_ScaleX — Returns the X component of the pixel width in units of coordinate reference system.

Synopsis

float8 **ST_ScaleX**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns the X component of the pixel width in units of coordinate reference system. Refer to [World File](#) for more details.
Changed: 2.0.0. In WKTRaster versions this was called ST_PixelSizeX.

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_ScaleX(rast) As rastpixwidth
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	rastpixwidth
1	2
2	0.05

Si veda anche

[ST_Width](#)

12.4.10 ST_ScaleY

ST_ScaleY — Returns the Y component of the pixel height in units of coordinate reference system.

Synopsis

float8 **ST_ScaleY**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns the Y component of the pixel height in units of coordinate reference system. May be negative. Refer to [World File](#) for more details.

Changed: 2.0.0. In WKTRaster versions this was called ST_PixelSizeY.

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_ScaleY(rast) As rastpixheight
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	rastpixheight
1	3
2	-0.05

Si veda anche

[ST_Height](#)

12.4.11 ST_RasterToWorldCoord

ST_RasterToWorldCoord — Returns the raster’s upper left corner as geometric X and Y (longitude and latitude) given a column and row. Column and row starts at 1.

Synopsis

record **ST_RasterToWorldCoord**(raster rast, integer xcolumn, integer yrow);

Descrizione

Returns the upper left corner as geometric X and Y (longitude and latitude) given a column and row. Returned X and Y are in geometric units of the georeferenced raster. Numbering of column and row starts at 1 but if either parameter is passed a zero, a negative number or a number greater than the respective dimension of the raster, it will return coordinates outside of the raster assuming the raster’s grid is applicable outside the raster’s bounds.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
-- non-skewed raster
SELECT
    rid,
    (ST_RasterToWorldCoord(rast,1, 1)).*,
    (ST_RasterToWorldCoord(rast,2, 2)).*
FROM dummy_rast
```

rid	longitude	latitude	longitude	latitude
1	0.5	0.5	2.5	3.5
2	3427927.75	5793244	3427927.8	5793243.95

```
SELECT rid, (foo.md).*
FROM (SELECT rid, ST_BandMetaData(rast,1) As md
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2) As foo;
```

rid	pixeltype	nodatavalue	isoutdb	path
2	8BUI		0	f

Si veda anche

[ST_RasterToWorldCoordX](#), [ST_RasterToWorldCoordY](#), [ST_SetSkew](#)

12.4.12 ST_RasterToWorldCoordX

ST_RasterToWorldCoordX — Returns the geometric X coordinate upper left of a raster, column and row. Numbering of columns and rows starts at 1.

Synopsis

```
float8 ST_RasterToWorldCoordX(raster rast, integer xcolumn);
float8 ST_RasterToWorldCoordX(raster rast, integer xcolumn, integer yrow);
```

Descrizione

Returns the upper left X coordinate of a raster column row in geometric units of the georeferenced raster. Numbering of columns and rows starts at 1 but if you pass in a negative number or number higher than number of columns in raster, it will give you coordinates outside of the raster file to left or right with the assumption that the skew and pixel sizes are same as selected raster.



Note

For non-skewed rasters, providing the X column is sufficient. For skewed rasters, the georeferenced coordinate is a function of the `ST_ScaleX` and `ST_SkewX` and row and column. An error will be raised if you give just the X column for a skewed raster.

Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, this was called `ST_Raster2WorldCoordX`

Esempi

```
-- non-skewed raster providing column is sufficient
SELECT rid, ST_RasterToWorldCoordX(rast,1) As x1coord,
       ST_RasterToWorldCoordX(rast,2) As x2coord,
       ST_ScaleX(rast) As pixelx
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	x1coord	x2coord	pixelx
1	0.5	2.5	2
2	3427927.75	3427927.8	0.05

```
-- for fun lets skew it
SELECT rid, ST_RasterToWorldCoordX(rast, 1, 1) As xlcoord,
       ST_RasterToWorldCoordX(rast, 2, 3) As x2coord,
       ST_ScaleX(rast) As pixelx
FROM (SELECT rid, ST_SetSkew(rast, 100.5, 0) As rast FROM dummy_rast) As foo;
```

rid	xlcoord	x2coord	pixelx
1	0.5	203.5	2
2	3427927.75	3428128.8	0.05

Si veda anche

[ST_ScaleX](#), [ST_RasterToWorldCoordY](#), [ST_SetSkew](#), [ST_SkewX](#)

12.4.13 ST_RasterToWorldCoordY

ST_RasterToWorldCoordY — Returns the geometric Y coordinate upper left corner of a raster, column and row. Numbering of columns and rows starts at 1.

Synopsis

```
float8 ST_RasterToWorldCoordY(raster rast, integer yrow);
float8 ST_RasterToWorldCoordY(raster rast, integer xcolumn, integer yrow);
```

Descrizione

Returns the upper left Y coordinate of a raster column row in geometric units of the georeferenced raster. Numbering of columns and rows starts at 1 but if you pass in a negative number or number higher than number of columns/rows in raster, it will give you coordinates outside of the raster file to left or right with the assumption that the skew and pixel sizes are same as selected raster tile.



Note

For non-skewed rasters, providing the Y column is sufficient. For skewed rasters, the georeferenced coordinate is a function of the `ST_ScaleY` and `ST_SkewY` and row and column. An error will be raised if you give just the Y row for a skewed raster.

Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, this was called `ST_Raster2WorldCoordY`

Esempi

```
-- non-skewed raster providing row is sufficient
SELECT rid, ST_RasterToWorldCoordY(rast,1) As ylcoord,
       ST_RasterToWorldCoordY(rast,3) As y2coord,
       ST_ScaleY(rast) As pixely
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	ylcoord	y2coord	pixely
1	0.5	6.5	3
2	5793244	5793243.9	-0.05

```
-- for fun lets skew it
SELECT rid, ST_RasterToWorldCoordY(rast,1,1) As ylcoord,
       ST_RasterToWorldCoordY(rast,2,3) As y2coord,
       ST_ScaleY(rast) As pixely
FROM (SELECT rid, ST_SetSkew(rast,0,100.5) As rast FROM dummy_rast) As foo;
```

rid	ylcoord	y2coord	pixely
1	0.5	107	3
2	5793244	5793344.4	-0.05

Si veda anche

[ST_ScaleY](#), [ST_RasterToWorldCoordX](#), [ST_SetSkew](#), [ST_SkewY](#)

12.4.14 ST_Rotation

ST_Rotation — Returns the rotation of the raster in radian.

Synopsis

```
float8 ST_Rotation(raster rast);
```

Descrizione

Returns the uniform rotation of the raster in radian. If a raster does not have uniform rotation, NaN is returned. Refer to [World File](#) for more details.

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_Rotation(ST_SetScale(ST_SetSkew(rast, sqrt(2)), sqrt(2))) as rot FROM ↵
dummy_rast;
```

rid	rot
1	0.785398163397448
2	0.785398163397448

Si veda anche

[ST_SetRotation](#), [ST_SetScale](#), [ST_SetSkew](#)

12.4.15 ST_SkewX

ST_SkewX — Returns the georeference X skew (or rotation parameter).

Synopsis

```
float8 ST_SkewX(raster rast);
```

Descrizione

Returns the georeference X skew (or rotation parameter). Refer to [World File](#) for more details.

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_SkewX(rast) As skewx, ST_SkewY(rast) As skewy,
       ST_GeoReference(rast) as georef
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	skewx	skewy	georef
1	0	0	2.0000000000 : 0.0000000000 : 0.0000000000 : 3.0000000000 : 0.5000000000 : 0.5000000000 :
2	0	0	0.0500000000 : 0.0000000000 : 0.0000000000 : -0.0500000000 : 3427927.7500000000 : 5793244.0000000000

Si veda anche

[ST_GeoReference](#), [ST_SkewY](#), [ST_SetSkew](#)

12.4.16 ST_SkewY

ST_SkewY — Returns the georeference Y skew (or rotation parameter).

Synopsis

```
float8 ST_SkewY(raster rast);
```

Descrizione

Returns the georeference Y skew (or rotation parameter). Refer to [World File](#) for more details.

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_SkewX(rast) As skewx, ST_SkewY(rast) As skewy,
       ST_GeoReference(rast) as georef
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	skewx	skewy	georef
1	0	0	2.0000000000 : 0.0000000000 : 0.0000000000 : 3.0000000000

```
                : 0.5000000000
                : 0.5000000000
                :
2 |          0 |    0 | 0.0500000000
                : 0.0000000000
                : 0.0000000000
                : -0.0500000000
                : 3427927.7500000000
                : 5793244.0000000000
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GeoReference](#), [ST_SkewX](#), [ST_SetSkew](#)

12.4.17 ST_SRID

ST_SRID — Returns the spatial reference identifier of the raster as defined in spatial_ref_sys table.

Synopsis

integer **ST_SRID**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns the spatial reference identifier of the raster object as defined in the spatial_ref_sys table.



Note
From PostGIS 2.0+ the srid of a non-georeferenced raster/geometry is 0 instead of the prior -1.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_SRID(rast) As srid
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=1;

srid
-----
0
```

Si veda anche

Section [4.5](#), [ST_SRID](#)

12.4.18 ST_Summary

ST_Summary — Returns a text summary of the contents of the raster.

Synopsis

text **ST_Summary**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns a text summary of the contents of the raster.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_Summary(
  ST_AddBand(
    ST_AddBand(
      ST_AddBand(
        ST_MakeEmptyRaster(10, 10, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0)
        , 1, '8BUI', 1, 0
      )
      , 2, '32BF', 0, -9999
    )
    , 3, '16BSI', 0, NULL
  )
);

          st_summary
-----
Raster of 10x10 pixels has 3 bands and extent of BOX(0 -10,10 0)+
band 1 of pixtype 8BUI is in-db with NODATA value of 0      +
band 2 of pixtype 32BF is in-db with NODATA value of -9999  +
band 3 of pixtype 16BSI is in-db with no NODATA value
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MetaData](#), [ST_BandMetaData](#), [ST_Summary](#) [ST_Extent](#)

12.4.19 ST_UpperLeftX

ST_UpperLeftX — Returns the upper left X coordinate of raster in projected spatial ref.

Synopsis

float8 **ST_UpperLeftX**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns the upper left X coordinate of raster in projected spatial ref.

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_UpperLeftX(rast) As ulx
FROM dummy_rast;

rid |      ulx
-----+-----
  1 |      0.5
  2 | 3427927.75
```

Si veda anche

[ST_UpperLeftY](#), [ST_GeoReference](#), [Box3D](#)

12.4.20 ST_UpperLeftY

ST_UpperLeftY — Returns the upper left Y coordinate of raster in projected spatial ref.

Synopsis

```
float8 ST_UpperLeftY(raster rast);
```

Descrizione

Returns the upper left Y coordinate of raster in projected spatial ref.

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_UpperLeftY(rast) As uly
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	uly
1	0.5
2	5793244

Si veda anche

[ST_UpperLeftX](#), [ST_GeoReference](#), [Box3D](#)

12.4.21 ST_Width

ST_Width — Returns the width of the raster in pixels.

Synopsis

```
integer ST_Width(raster rast);
```

Descrizione

Returns the width of the raster in pixels.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_Width(rast) As rastwidth
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=1;
```

rastwidth
10

Si veda anche

[ST_Height](#)

12.4.22 ST_WorldToRasterCoord

ST_WorldToRasterCoord — Returns the upper left corner as column and row given geometric X and Y (longitude and latitude) or a point geometry expressed in the spatial reference coordinate system of the raster.

Synopsis

record **ST_WorldToRasterCoord**(raster rast, geometry pt);
record **ST_WorldToRasterCoord**(raster rast, double precision longitude, double precision latitude);

Descrizione

Returns the upper left corner as column and row given geometric X and Y (longitude and latitude) or a point geometry. This function works regardless of whether or not the geometric X and Y or point geometry is outside the extent of the raster. Geometric X and Y must be expressed in the spatial reference coordinate system of the raster.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
SELECT
    rid,
    (ST_WorldToRasterCoord(rast, 3427927.8, 20.5)).*,
    (ST_WorldToRasterCoord(rast, ST_GeomFromText('POINT(3427927.8 20.5)', ST_SRID(rast)))).*
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	columnx	rowy	columnx	rowy
1	1713964	7	1713964	7
2	2	115864471	2	115864471

Si veda anche

[ST_WorldToRasterCoordX](#), [ST_WorldToRasterCoordY](#), [ST_RasterToWorldCoordX](#), [ST_RasterToWorldCoordY](#), [ST_SRID](#)

12.4.23 ST_WorldToRasterCoordX

ST_WorldToRasterCoordX — Returns the column in the raster of the point geometry (pt) or a X and Y world coordinate (xw, yw) represented in world spatial reference system of raster.

Synopsis

integer **ST_WorldToRasterCoordX**(raster rast, geometry pt);
integer **ST_WorldToRasterCoordX**(raster rast, double precision xw);
integer **ST_WorldToRasterCoordX**(raster rast, double precision xw, double precision yw);

Descrizione

Returns the column in the raster of the point geometry (pt) or a X and Y world coordinate (xw, yw). A point, or (both xw and yw world coordinates are required if a raster is skewed). If a raster is not skewed then xw is sufficient. World coordinates are in the spatial reference coordinate system of the raster.

Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, this was called ST_World2RasterCoordX

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_WorldToRasterCoordX(rast,3427927.8) As xcoord,
        ST_WorldToRasterCoordX(rast,3427927.8,20.5) As xcoord_xwyw,
        ST_WorldToRasterCoordX(rast,ST_GeomFromText('POINT(3427927.8 20.5)',ST_SRID(rast))) ←
        As ptxcoord
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	xcoord	xcoord_xwyw	ptxcoord
1	1713964	1713964	1713964
2	1	1	1

Si veda anche

[ST_RasterToWorldCoordX](#), [ST_RasterToWorldCoordY](#), [ST_SRID](#)

12.4.24 ST_WorldToRasterCoordY

ST_WorldToRasterCoordY — Returns the row in the raster of the point geometry (pt) or a X and Y world coordinate (xw, yw) represented in world spatial reference system of raster.

Synopsis

```
integer ST_WorldToRasterCoordY(raster rast, geometry pt);
integer ST_WorldToRasterCoordY(raster rast, double precision xw);
integer ST_WorldToRasterCoordY(raster rast, double precision xw, double precision yw);
```

Descrizione

Returns the row in the raster of the point geometry (pt) or a X and Y world coordinate (xw, yw). A point, or (both xw and yw world coordinates are required if a raster is skewed). If a raster is not skewed then xw is sufficient. World coordinates are in the spatial reference coordinate system of the raster.

Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, this was called ST_World2RasterCoordY

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_WorldToRasterCoordY(rast,20.5) As ycoord,
        ST_WorldToRasterCoordY(rast,3427927.8,20.5) As ycoord_xwyw,
        ST_WorldToRasterCoordY(rast,ST_GeomFromText('POINT(3427927.8 20.5)',ST_SRID(rast))) ←
        As ptycoord
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	ycoord	ycoord_xwyw	ptycoord
1	7	7	7
2	115864471	115864471	115864471

Si veda anche

[ST_RasterToWorldCoordX](#), [ST_RasterToWorldCoordY](#), [ST_SRID](#)

12.5 Raster Band Accessors

12.5.1 ST_BandMetaData

`ST_BandMetaData` — Returns basic meta data for a specific raster band. band num 1 is assumed if none-specified.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_SetScale(raster rast, float8 xy);
raster ST_SetScale(raster rast, float8 x, float8 y);
```

Descrizione

Returns basic meta data about a raster band. Columns returned: pixeltype, nodatavalue, isoutdb, path, outdbbandnum, filesize, filetimestamp.



Note
If raster contains no bands then an error is thrown.



Note
If band has no NODATA value, nodatavalue are NULL.



Note
If isoutdb is False, path, outdbbandnum, filesize and filetimestamp are NULL. If outdb access is disabled, filesize and filetimestamp will also be NULL.

Enhanced: 2.5.0 to include *outdbbandnum*, *filesize* and *filetimestamp* for outdb rasters.

Examples: Variant 1

```
SELECT rid, (foo.md).*
FROM (SELECT rid, ST_BandMetaData(rast,1) As md
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2) As foo;
```

rid	pixeltype	nodatavalue	isoutdb	path
2	8BUI	0	f	

Examples: Variant 2

```
WITH foo AS (
  SELECT
    ST_AddBand(NULL::raster, '/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/raster/test/regress/ ↵
      loader/Projected.tif', NULL::int[]) AS rast
)
SELECT
  *
FROM ST_BandMetadata(
  (SELECT rast FROM foo),
  ARRAY[1,3,2]::int[]
);
```

bandnum	pixeltype	nodatavalue	isoutdb	path	outdbbandnum	filesize	filetimestamp
1	8BUI		t	/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/raster/test ↵	1	12345	1521807257
3	8BUI		t	/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/raster/test ↵	3	12345	1521807257
2	8BUI		t	/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/raster/test ↵	2	12345	1521807257

Si veda anche

[ST_MetaData](#), [ST_BandPixelType](#)

12.5.2 ST_BandNoDataValue

ST_BandNoDataValue — Returns the value in a given band that represents no data. If no band num 1 is assumed.

Synopsis

double precision **ST_BandNoDataValue**(raster rast, integer bandnum=1);

Descrizione

Returns the value that represents no data for the band

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_BandNoDataValue(rast,1) As bnval1,
  ST_BandNoDataValue(rast,2) As bnval2, ST_BandNoDataValue(rast,3) As bnval3
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
```

bnval1	bnval2	bnval3
0	0	0

Si veda anche

[ST_NumBands](#)

12.5.3 ST_BandIsNoData

ST_BandIsNoData — Returns true if the band is filled with only nodata values.

Synopsis

```
boolean ST_BandIsNoData(raster rast, integer band, boolean forceChecking=true);
boolean ST_BandIsNoData(raster rast, boolean forceChecking=true);
```

Descrizione

Returns true if the band is filled with only nodata values. Band 1 is assumed if not specified. If the last argument is TRUE, the entire band is checked pixel by pixel. Otherwise, the function simply returns the value of the isnodata flag for the band. The default value for this parameter is FALSE, if not specified.

Disponibilità: 2.0



Note

If the flag is dirty (this is, the result is different using TRUE as last parameter and not using it) you should update the raster to set this flag to true, by using `ST_SetBandIsNodata()`, or `ST_SetBandNodataValue()` with TRUE as last argument. See [ST_SetBandIsNoData](#).

Esempi

```
-- Create dummy table with one raster column
create table dummy_rast (rid integer, rast raster);

-- Add raster with two bands, one pixel/band. In the first band, nodatavalue = pixel value ←
  = 3.
-- In the second band, nodatavalue = 13, pixel value = 4
insert into dummy_rast values(1,
(
'01' -- little endian (uint8 ndr)
||
'0000' -- version (uint16 0)
||
'0200' -- nBands (uint16 0)
||
'17263529ED684A3F' -- scaleX (float64 0.000805965234044584)
||
'F9253529ED684ABF' -- scaleY (float64 -0.00080596523404458)
||
'1C9F33CE69E352C0' -- ipX (float64 -75.5533328537098)
||
'718F0E9A27A44840' -- ipY (float64 49.2824585505576)
||
'ED50EB853EC32B3F' -- skewX (float64 0.000211812383858707)
||
'7550EB853EC32B3F' -- skewY (float64 0.000211812383858704)
||
'E6100000' -- SRID (int32 4326)
||
'0100' -- width (uint16 1)
||
'0100' -- height (uint16 1)
||
)
```

```
'6' -- hasnodatavalue and isnodata value set to true.
||
'2' -- first band type (4BUI)
||
'03' -- novalue==3
||
'03' -- pixel(0,0)==3 (same that nodata)
||
'0' -- hasnodatavalue set to false
||
'5' -- second band type (16BSI)
||
'0D00' -- novalue==13
||
'0400' -- pixel(0,0)==4
)::raster
);

select st_bandisnodata(rast, 1) from dummy_rast where rid = 1; -- Expected true
select st_bandisnodata(rast, 2) from dummy_rast where rid = 1; -- Expected false
```

Si veda anche

[ST_BandNoDataValue](#), [ST_NumBands](#), [ST_SetBandNoDataValue](#), [ST_SetBandIsNoData](#)

12.5.4 ST_BandPath

ST_BandPath — Returns system file path to a band stored in file system. If no bandnum specified, 1 is assumed.

Synopsis

text **ST_BandPath**(raster rast, integer bandnum=1);

Descrizione

Returns system file path to a band. Throws an error if called with an in db band.

Esempi

Si veda anche

12.5.5 ST_BandPixelType

ST_BandPixelType — Returns the file size of a band stored in file system. If no bandnum specified, 1 is assumed.

Synopsis

text **ST_BandPixelType**(raster rast, integer bandnum=1);

Descrizione

Returns the file size of a band stored in file system. Throws an error if called with an in db band, or if outdb access is not enabled.

This function is typically used in conjunction with `ST_BandPath()` and `ST_BandFileTimestamp()` so a client can determine if the filename of a outdb raster as seen by it is the same as the one seen by the server.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_PixelAsPoint(rast, 1, 1)) FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid = 1;
```

```
st_astext
-----
POINT(0.5 0.5)
```

12.5.6 ST_BandPixelType

`ST_BandPixelType` — Returns the file timestamp of a band stored in file system. If no bandnum specified, 1 is assumed.

Synopsis

text `ST_BandPixelType`(raster rast, integer bandnum=1);

Descrizione

Returns the file timestamp (number of seconds since Jan 1st 1970 00:00:00 UTC) of a band stored in file system. Throws an error if called with an in db band, or if outdb access is not enabled.

This function is typically used in conjunction with `ST_BandPath()` and `ST_BandFileSize()` so a client can determine if the filename of a outdb raster as seen by it is the same as the one seen by the server.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_PixelAsPoint(rast, 1, 1)) FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid = 1;
```

```
st_astext
-----
POINT(0.5 0.5)
```

12.5.7 ST_BandPixelType

`ST_BandPixelType` — Returns the type of pixel for given band. If no bandnum specified, 1 is assumed.

Synopsis

text `ST_BandPixelType`(raster rast, integer bandnum=1);

Descrizione

Returns name describing data type and size of values stored in each cell of given band.

There are 11 pixel types. Pixel Types supported are as follows:

- 1BB - 1-bit boolean
- 2BUI - 2-bit unsigned integer
- 4BUI - 4-bit unsigned integer
- 8BSI - 8-bit signed integer
- 8BUI - 8-bit unsigned integer
- 16BSI - 16-bit signed integer
- 16BUI - 16-bit unsigned integer
- 32BSI - 32-bit signed integer
- 32BUI - 32-bit unsigned integer
- 32BF - 32-bit float
- 64BF - 64-bit float

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_BandPixelType(rast,1) As btype1,
       ST_BandPixelType(rast,2) As btype2, ST_BandPixelType(rast,3) As btype3
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
```

btype1	btype2	btype3
8BUI	8BUI	8BUI

Si veda anche

[ST_NumBands](#)

12.5.8 ST_PixelOfValue

ST_PixelOfValue — Returns the minimum value this pixeltype can store.

Synopsis

integer **ST_Height**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns the minimum value this pixeltype can store.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_MinPossibleValue('16BSI');

 st_minpossiblevalue
-----
                -32768

SELECT ST_MinPossibleValue('8BUI');

 st_minpossiblevalue
-----
                   0
```

Si veda anche

[ST_BandPixelType](#)

12.5.9 ST_HasNoBand

ST_HasNoBand — Returns true if there is no band with given band number. If no band number is specified, then band number 1 is assumed.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_HasNoBand**(raster rast, integer bandnum=1);

Descrizione

Returns true if there is no band with given band number. If no band number is specified, then band number 1 is assumed.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_HasNoBand(rast) As hb1, ST_HasNoBand(rast,2) as hb2,
ST_HasNoBand(rast,4) as hb4, ST_NumBands(rast) As numbands
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	hb1	hb2	hb4	numbands
1	t	t	t	0
2	f	f	t	3

Si veda anche

[ST_NumBands](#)

12.6 Raster Pixel Accessors and Setters

12.6.1 ST_PixelAsPolygon

ST_PixelAsPolygon — Returns the polygon geometry that bounds the pixel for a particular row and column.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_PixelAsPolygon**(raster rast, integer columnx, integer rowy);

Descrizione

Returns the polygon geometry that bounds the pixel for a particular row and column.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
-- get raster pixel polygon
SELECT i,j, ST_AsText(ST_PixelAsPolygon(foo.rast, i,j)) As blpgeom
FROM dummy_rast As foo
      CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,2) As i
      CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,1) As j
WHERE rid=2;
```

i	j	blpgeom
1	1	POLYGON((3427927.75 5793244,3427927.8 5793244,3427927.8 5793243.95,...
2	1	POLYGON((3427927.8 5793244,3427927.85 5793244,3427927.85 5793243.95, ..

Si veda anche

[ST_DumpAsPolygons](#), [ST_PixelAsPolygons](#), [ST_PixelAsPoint](#), [ST_PixelAsPoints](#), [ST_PixelAsCentroid](#), [ST_PixelAsCentroids](#), [ST_Intersection](#), [ST_AsText](#)

12.6.2 ST_PixelAsPolygons

ST_PixelAsPolygons — Returns the polygon geometry that bounds every pixel of a raster band along with the value, the X and the Y raster coordinates of each pixel.

Synopsis

setof record **ST_PixelAsPolygons**(raster rast, integer band=1, boolean exclude_nodata_value=TRUE);

Descrizione

Returns the polygon geometry that bounds every pixel of a raster band along with the value (double precision), the X and the Y raster coordinates (integers) of each pixel.

Return record format: *geom* **geometry**, *val* double precision, *x* integer, *y* integers.

**Note**

When *exclude_nodata_value* = TRUE, only those pixels whose values are not NODATA are returned as points.

**Note**

ST_PixelAsPolygons returns one polygon geometry for every pixel. This is different than ST_DumpAsPolygons where each geometry represents one or more pixels with the same pixel value.

Disponibilità: 2.0
Enhanced: 2.1.0 `exclude_nodata_value` optional argument was added.
Changed: 2.1.1 Changed behavior of `exclude_nodata_value`.

Esempi

```
-- get raster pixel polygon
SELECT (gv).x, (gv).y, (gv).val, ST_AsText((gv).geom) geom
FROM (SELECT ST_PixelAsPolygons(
          ST_SetValue(ST_SetValue(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 0, 0.001, ←
          -0.001, 0.001, 0.001, 4269),
          '8BUI'::text, 1, 0),
          2, 2, 10),
          1, 1, NULL)
) gv
) foo;
```

x	y	val	geom
1	1		POLYGON((0 0,0.001 0.001,0.002 0,0.001 -0.001,0 0))
1	2	1	POLYGON((0.001 -0.001,0.002 0,0.003 -0.001,0.002 -0.002,0.001 -0.001))
2	1	1	POLYGON((0.001 0.001,0.002 0.002,0.003 0.001,0.002 0,0.001 0.001))
2	2	10	POLYGON((0.002 0,0.003 0.001,0.004 0,0.003 -0.001,0.002 0))

Si veda anche

[ST_DumpAsPolygons](#), [ST_PixelAsPolygon](#), [ST_PixelAsPoint](#), [ST_PixelAsPoints](#), [ST_PixelAsCentroid](#), [ST_PixelAsCentroids](#), [ST_AsText](#)

12.6.3 ST_PixelAsPoint

`ST_PixelAsPoint` — Returns a point geometry of the pixel’s upper-left corner.

Synopsis

geometry `ST_PixelAsPoint`(raster rast, integer columnx, integer rowy);

Descrizione

Returns a point geometry of the pixel’s upper-left corner.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_PixelAsPoint(rast, 1, 1)) FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid = 1;
```

st_astext
POINT(0.5 0.5)

Si veda anche

[ST_DumpAsPolygons](#), [ST_PixelAsPolygon](#), [ST_PixelAsPolygons](#), [ST_PixelAsPoints](#), [ST_PixelAsCentroid](#), [ST_PixelAsCentroids](#)

12.6.4 ST_PixelAsPoints

ST_PixelAsPoints — Returns a point geometry for each pixel of a raster band along with the value, the X and the Y raster coordinates of each pixel. The coordinates of the point geometry are of the pixel’s upper-left corner.

Synopsis

setof record **ST_PixelAsPolygons**(raster rast, integer band=1, boolean exclude_nodata_value=TRUE);

Descrizione

Returns a point geometry for each pixel of a raster band along with the value, the X and the Y raster coordinates of each pixel. The coordinates of the point geometry are of the pixel’s upper-left corner.

Return record format: *geom* **geometry**, *val* double precision, *x* integer, *y* integers.



Note

When *exclude_nodata_value* = TRUE, only those pixels whose values are not NODATA are returned as points.

Availability: 2.1.0

Changed: 2.1.1 Changed behavior of *exclude_nodata_value*.

Esempi

```
SELECT x, y, val, ST_AsText(geom) FROM (SELECT (ST_PixelAsPoints(rast, 1)).* FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid = 2) foo;
```

x	y	val	st_astext
1	1	253	POINT(3427927.75 5793244)
2	1	254	POINT(3427927.8 5793244)
3	1	253	POINT(3427927.85 5793244)
4	1	254	POINT(3427927.9 5793244)
5	1	254	POINT(3427927.95 5793244)
1	2	253	POINT(3427927.75 5793243.95)
2	2	254	POINT(3427927.8 5793243.95)
3	2	254	POINT(3427927.85 5793243.95)
4	2	253	POINT(3427927.9 5793243.95)
5	2	249	POINT(3427927.95 5793243.95)
1	3	250	POINT(3427927.75 5793243.9)
2	3	254	POINT(3427927.8 5793243.9)
3	3	254	POINT(3427927.85 5793243.9)
4	3	252	POINT(3427927.9 5793243.9)
5	3	249	POINT(3427927.95 5793243.9)
1	4	251	POINT(3427927.75 5793243.85)
2	4	253	POINT(3427927.8 5793243.85)
3	4	254	POINT(3427927.85 5793243.85)
4	4	254	POINT(3427927.9 5793243.85)
5	4	253	POINT(3427927.95 5793243.85)

```

1 | 5 | 252 | POINT(3427927.75 5793243.8)
2 | 5 | 250 | POINT(3427927.8 5793243.8)
3 | 5 | 254 | POINT(3427927.85 5793243.8)
4 | 5 | 254 | POINT(3427927.9 5793243.8)
5 | 5 | 254 | POINT(3427927.95 5793243.8)

```

Si veda anche

[ST_DumpAsPolygons](#), [ST_PixelAsPolygon](#), [ST_PixelAsPolygons](#), [ST_PixelAsPoint](#), [ST_PixelAsCentroid](#), [ST_PixelAsCentroids](#)

12.6.5 ST_PixelAsCentroid

ST_PixelAsCentroid — Returns the centroid (point geometry) of the area represented by a pixel.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_PixelAsCentroid**(raster rast, integer columnx, integer rowy);

Descrizione

Returns the centroid (point geometry) of the area represented by a pixel.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_PixelAsCentroid(rast, 1, 1)) FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid = 1;

 st_astext
-----
POINT(1.5 2)

```

Si veda anche

[ST_DumpAsPolygons](#), [ST_PixelAsPolygon](#), [ST_PixelAsPolygons](#), [ST_PixelAsPoint](#), [ST_PixelAsPoints](#), [ST_PixelAsCentroids](#)

12.6.6 ST_PixelAsCentroids

ST_PixelAsCentroids — Returns the centroid (point geometry) for each pixel of a raster band along with the value, the X and the Y raster coordinates of each pixel. The point geometry is the centroid of the area represented by a pixel.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_PixelAsCentroids**(raster rast, integer band=1, boolean exclude_nodata_value=TRUE);

Descrizione

Returns the centroid (point geometry) for each pixel of a raster band along with the value, the X and the Y raster coordinates of each pixel. The point geometry is the centroid of the area represented by a pixel.

Return record format: *geom* **geometry**, *val* double precision, *x* integer, *y* integers.



Note

When `exclude_nodata_value = TRUE`, only those pixels whose values are not NODATA are returned as points.

Availability: 2.1.0

Changed: 2.1.1 Changed behavior of `exclude_nodata_value`.

Esempi

```
SELECT x, y, val, ST_AsText(geom) FROM (SELECT (ST_PixelAsCentroids(rast, 1)).* FROM ↵
dummy_rast WHERE rid = 2) foo;
```

x	y	val	st_astext
1	1	253	POINT(3427927.775 5793243.975)
2	1	254	POINT(3427927.825 5793243.975)
3	1	253	POINT(3427927.875 5793243.975)
4	1	254	POINT(3427927.925 5793243.975)
5	1	254	POINT(3427927.975 5793243.975)
1	2	253	POINT(3427927.775 5793243.925)
2	2	254	POINT(3427927.825 5793243.925)
3	2	254	POINT(3427927.875 5793243.925)
4	2	253	POINT(3427927.925 5793243.925)
5	2	249	POINT(3427927.975 5793243.925)
1	3	250	POINT(3427927.775 5793243.875)
2	3	254	POINT(3427927.825 5793243.875)
3	3	254	POINT(3427927.875 5793243.875)
4	3	252	POINT(3427927.925 5793243.875)
5	3	249	POINT(3427927.975 5793243.875)
1	4	251	POINT(3427927.775 5793243.825)
2	4	253	POINT(3427927.825 5793243.825)
3	4	254	POINT(3427927.875 5793243.825)
4	4	254	POINT(3427927.925 5793243.825)
5	4	253	POINT(3427927.975 5793243.825)
1	5	252	POINT(3427927.775 5793243.775)
2	5	250	POINT(3427927.825 5793243.775)
3	5	254	POINT(3427927.875 5793243.775)
4	5	254	POINT(3427927.925 5793243.775)
5	5	254	POINT(3427927.975 5793243.775)

Si veda anche

[ST_DumpAsPolygons](#), [ST_PixelAsPolygon](#), [ST_PixelAsPolygons](#), [ST_PixelAsPoint](#), [ST_PixelAsPoints](#), [ST_PixelAsCentroid](#)

12.6.7 ST_Value

ST_Value — Returns the value of a given band in a given columnx, rowy pixel or at a particular geometric point. Band numbers start at 1 and assumed to be 1 if not specified. If `exclude_nodata_value` is set to false, then all pixels include nodata pixels are considered to intersect and return value. If `exclude_nodata_value` is not passed in then reads it from metadata of raster.

Synopsis

double precision **ST_Value**(raster rast, geometry pt, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);
 double precision **ST_Value**(raster rast, integer bandnum, geometry pt, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);
 double precision **ST_Value**(raster rast, integer columnx, integer rowy, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);
 double precision **ST_Value**(raster rast, integer bandnum, integer columnx, integer rowy, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);

Descrizione

Returns the value of a given band in a given columnx, rowy pixel or at a given geometry point. Band numbers start at 1 and band is assumed to be 1 if not specified.

If `exclude_nodata_value` is set to true, then only non nodata pixels are considered. If `exclude_nodata_value` is set to false, then all pixels are considered.

The allowed values of the `resample` parameter are "nearest" which performs the default nearest-neighbor resampling, and "bilinear" which performs a **bilinear interpolation** to estimate the value between pixel centers.

Enhanced: 3.2.0 `resample` optional argument was added.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 `exclude_nodata_value` optional argument was added.

Esempi

```
-- get raster values at particular postgis geometry points
-- the srid of your geometry should be same as for your raster
SELECT rid, ST_Value(rast, foo.pt_geom) As b1pval, ST_Value(rast, 2, foo.pt_geom) As b2pval
FROM dummy_rast CROSS JOIN (SELECT ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(3427927.77, 5793243.76), 0) As
    pt_geom) As foo
WHERE rid=2;
```

rid	b1pval	b2pval
2	252	79

```
-- general fictitious example using a real table
SELECT rid, ST_Value(rast, 3, sometable.geom) As b3pval
FROM sometable
WHERE ST_Intersects(rast, sometable.geom);
```

```
SELECT rid, ST_Value(rast, 1, 1, 1) As b1pval,
    ST_Value(rast, 2, 1, 1) As b2pval, ST_Value(rast, 3, 1, 1) As b3pval
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid=2;
```

rid	b1pval	b2pval	b3pval
2	253	78	70

```
--- Get all values in bands 1,2,3 of each pixel ---
SELECT x, y, ST_Value(rast, 1, x, y) As b1val,
    ST_Value(rast, 2, x, y) As b2val, ST_Value(rast, 3, x, y) As b3val
FROM dummy_rast CROSS JOIN
generate_series(1, 1000) As x CROSS JOIN generate_series(1, 1000) As y
WHERE rid = 2 AND x <= ST_Width(rast) AND y <= ST_Height(rast);
```

x	y	b1val	b2val	b3val
1	1	253	78	70

```

1 | 2 | 253 | 96 | 80
1 | 3 | 250 | 99 | 90
1 | 4 | 251 | 89 | 77
1 | 5 | 252 | 79 | 62
2 | 1 | 254 | 98 | 86
2 | 2 | 254 | 118 | 108
:
:

```

```
--- Get all values in bands 1,2,3 of each pixel --
```

```

SELECT x, y, ST_Value(rast, 1, x, y) As b1val,
       ST_Value(rast, 2, x, y) As b2val, ST_Value(rast, 3, x, y) As b3val
FROM dummy_rast CROSS JOIN
generate_series(1, 1000) As x CROSS JOIN generate_series(1, 1000) As y
WHERE rid = 2 AND x <= ST_Width(rast) AND y <= ST_Height(rast);

```

```

x | y | b1val | b2val | b3val
---+---+-----+-----+-----
1 | 1 | 253 | 78 | 70
1 | 2 | 253 | 96 | 80
1 | 3 | 250 | 99 | 90
1 | 4 | 251 | 89 | 77
1 | 5 | 252 | 79 | 62
2 | 1 | 254 | 98 | 86
2 | 2 | 254 | 118 | 108
:
:

```

```
--- Get a polygon formed by union of all pixels
```

```
that fall in a particular value range and intersect particular polygon --
```

```

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Union(pixpolyg)) As shadow
FROM (SELECT ST_Translate(ST_MakeEnvelope(
       ST_UpperLeftX(rast), ST_UpperLeftY(rast),
       ST_UpperLeftX(rast) + ST_ScaleX(rast),
       ST_UpperLeftY(rast) + ST_ScaleY(rast), 0
       ), ST_ScaleX(rast)*x, ST_ScaleY(rast)*y
       ) As pixpolyg, ST_Value(rast, 2, x, y) As b2val
FROM dummy_rast CROSS JOIN
generate_series(1,1000) As x CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,1000) As y
WHERE rid = 2
      AND x <= ST_Width(rast) AND y <= ST_Height(rast)) As foo
WHERE
  ST_Intersects(
    pixpolyg,
    ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((3427928 5793244,3427927.75 5793243.75,3427928 ↵
      5793243.75,3427928 5793244))',0)
  ) AND b2val != 254;

```

```
shadow
```

```

-----
MULTIPOLYGON(((3427928 5793243.9,3427928 5793243.85,3427927.95 5793243.85,3427927.95 ↵
  5793243.9,
  3427927.95 5793243.95,3427928 5793243.95,3427928.05 5793243.95,3427928.05 ↵
  5793243.9,3427928 5793243.9)),((3427927.95 5793243.9,3427927.95 579324
  3.85,3427927.9 5793243.85,3427927.85 5793243.85,3427927.85 5793243.9,3427927.9 ↵
  5793243.9,3427927.9 5793243.95,
  3427927.95 5793243.95,3427927.95 5793243.9)),((3427927.85 5793243.75,3427927.85 ↵
  5793243.7,3427927.8 5793243.7,3427927.8 5793243.75
  ,3427927.8 5793243.8,3427927.8 5793243.85,3427927.85 5793243.85,3427927.85 ↵
  5793243.8,3427927.85 5793243.75))),

```



```

((3427928.05 5793243.75,3427928.05 5793243.7,3427928 5793243.7,3427927.95  ←
 5793243.7,3427927.95 5793243.75,3427927.95 5793243.8,3427
927.95 5793243.85,3427928 5793243.85,3427928 5793243.8,3427928.05 5793243.8,
3427928.05 5793243.75)),((3427927.95 5793243.75,3427927.95 5793243.7,3427927.9  ←
 5793243.7,3427927.85 5793243.7,
3427927.85 5793243.75,3427927.85 5793243.8,3427927.85 5793243.85,3427927.9 5793243.85,
3427927.95 5793243.85,3427927.95 5793243.8,3427927.95 5793243.75)))

--- Checking all the pixels of a large raster tile can take a long time.
--- You can dramatically improve speed at some lose of precision by orders of magnitude
-- by sampling pixels using the step optional parameter of generate_series.
-- This next example does the same as previous but by checking 1 for every 4 (2x2) pixels  ←
-- and putting in the last checked
-- putting in the checked pixel as the value for subsequent 4

SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Union(pixpolyg)) As shadow
FROM (SELECT ST_Translate(ST_MakeEnvelope(
    ST_UpperLeftX(rast), ST_UpperLeftY(rast),
    ST_UpperLeftX(rast) + ST_ScaleX(rast)*2,
    ST_UpperLeftY(rast) + ST_ScaleY(rast)*2, 0
    ), ST_ScaleX(rast)*x, ST_ScaleY(rast)*y
    ) As pixpolyg, ST_Value(rast, 2, x, y) As b2val
FROM dummy_rast CROSS JOIN
generate_series(1,1000,2) As x CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,1000,2) As y
WHERE rid = 2
    AND x <= ST_Width(rast)  AND y <= ST_Height(rast)  ) As foo
WHERE
    ST_Intersects(
        pixpolyg,
        ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((3427928 5793244,3427927.75 5793243.75,3427928  ←
        5793243.75,3427928 5793244))',0)
    ) AND b2val != 254;

    shadow
-----
MULTIPOLYGON(((3427927.9 5793243.85,3427927.8 5793243.85,3427927.8 5793243.95,
3427927.9 5793243.95,3427928 5793243.95,3427928.1 5793243.95,3427928.1 5793243.85,3427928  ←
 5793243.85,3427927.9 5793243.85)),
((3427927.9 5793243.65,3427927.8 5793243.65,3427927.8 5793243.75,3427927.8  ←
 5793243.85,3427927.9 5793243.85,
3427928 5793243.85,3427928 5793243.75,3427928.1 5793243.75,3427928.1 5793243.65,3427928  ←
 5793243.65,3427927.9 5793243.65)))

```

Si veda anche

[ST_SetValue](#), [ST_DumpAsPolygons](#), [ST_NumBands](#), [ST_PixelAsPolygon](#), [ST_ScaleX](#), [ST_ScaleY](#), [ST_UpperLeftX](#), [ST_UpperLeftY](#), [ST_SRID](#), [ST_AsText](#), [ST_Point](#), [ST_MakeEnvelope](#), [ST_Intersects](#), [ST_Intersection](#)

12.6.8 ST_NearestValue

ST_NearestValue — Returns the nearest non-NODATA value of a given band's pixel specified by a columnx and rowy or a geometric point expressed in the same spatial reference coordinate system as the raster.

Synopsis

double precision **ST_NearestValue**(raster rast, integer bandnum, geometry pt, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);
double precision **ST_NearestValue**(raster rast, geometry pt, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);

double precision **ST_NearestValue**(raster rast, integer bandnum, integer columnx, integer rowy, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);
 double precision **ST_NearestValue**(raster rast, integer columnx, integer rowy, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);

Descrizione

Returns the nearest non-NODATA value of a given band in a given columnx, rowy pixel or at a specific geometric point. If the columnx, rowy pixel or the pixel at the specified geometric point is NODATA, the function will find the nearest pixel to the columnx, rowy pixel or geometric point whose value is not NODATA.

Band numbers start at 1 and bandnum is assumed to be 1 if not specified. If exclude_nodata_value is set to false, then all pixels include nodata pixels are considered to intersect and return value. If exclude_nodata_value is not passed in then reads it from metadata of raster.

Availability: 2.1.0



Note

ST_NearestValue is a drop-in replacement for ST_Value.

Esempi

```
-- un pixel 2x2 ha valore
SELECT
    ST_Neighborhood(rast, 2, 2, 1, 1)
FROM (
    SELECT
        ST_SetValues(
            ST_AddBand(
                ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, -2, 2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
                '8BUI'::text, 1, 0
            ),
            1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
                [0, 1, 1, 1, 1],
                [1, 1, 1, 0, 1],
                [1, 0, 1, 1, 1],
                [1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
                [1, 1, 0, 1, 1]
            ]::double precision[],
            1
        ) AS rast
    ) AS foo

    st_neighborhood
-----
{{NULL,1,1},{1,1,NULL},{1,1,1}}
```

```
-- un pixel 2x2 ha valore
SELECT
    ST_Neighborhood(rast, 2, 2, 1, 1)
FROM (
    SELECT
        ST_SetValues(
            ST_AddBand(
                ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, -2, 2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
                '8BUI'::text, 1, 0
            ),
            1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
```

```

                                [0, 1, 1, 1, 1],
                                [1, 1, 1, 0, 1],
                                [1, 0, 1, 1, 1],
                                [1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
                                [1, 1, 0, 1, 1]
                                ]::double precision[],
                                1
                                ) AS rast
) AS foo

                                st_neighborhood
-----
{{NULL,1,1},{1,1,NULL},{1,1,1}}
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Neighborhood](#), [ST_Value](#)

12.6.9 ST_SetSkew

ST_SetSkew — Returns a geometry with the same X/Y coordinates as the input geometry, and values from the raster copied into the Z dimension using the requested resample algorithm.

Synopsis

bytea **ST_AsGDALRaster**(raster rast, text format, text[] options=NULL, integer srid=sameassource);

Descrizione

Returns a geometry with the same X/Y coordinates as the input geometry, and values from the raster copied into the Z dimensions using the requested resample algorithm.

The `resample` parameter can be set to "nearest" to copy the values from the cell each vertex falls within, or "bilinear" to use [bilinear interpolation](#) to calculate a value that takes neighboring cells into account also.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```

--
-- 2x2 test raster with values
--
-- 10 50
-- 40 20
--
WITH test_raster AS (
SELECT
ST_SetValues(
  ST_AddBand(
    ST_MakeEmptyRaster(width => 2, height => 2,
      upperleftx => 0, upperlefty => 2,
      scalex => 1.0, scaley => -1.0,
      skewx => 0, skewy => 0, srid => 4326),
    index => 1, pixeltype => '16BSI',
    initialvalue => 0,
    nodataval => -999),
```

```

1,1,1,
newvalueset =>ARRAY[ARRAY[10.0::float8, 50.0::float8], ARRAY[40.0::float8, 20.0::float8 ←
    ]]) AS rast
)
SELECT
ST_AsText(
    ST_SetZ(
        rast,
        band => 1,
        geom => 'SRID=4326;LINESTRING(1.0 1.9, 1.0 0.2)::geometry,
        resample => 'bilinear'
    )
)
FROM test_raster

          st_astext
-----
LINESTRING Z (1 1.9 38,1 0.2 27)

```

Si veda anche

[ST_Value](#), [ST_SetSRID](#)

12.6.10 ST_SetSkew

ST_SetSkew — Returns a geometry with the same X/Y coordinates as the input geometry, and values from the raster copied into the Z dimension using the requested resample algorithm.

Synopsis

bytea **ST_AsGDALRaster**(raster rast, text format, text[] options=NULL, integer srid=sameassource);

Descrizione

Returns a geometry with the same X/Y coordinates as the input geometry, and values from the raster copied into the Z dimensions using the requested resample algorithm.

The `resample` parameter can be set to "nearest" to copy the values from the cell each vertex falls within, or "bilinear" to use [bilinear interpolation](#) to calculate a value that takes neighboring cells into account also.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```

--
-- 2x2 test raster with values
--
-- 10 50
-- 40 20
--
WITH test_raster AS (
SELECT
ST_SetValues(
    ST_AddBand(
        ST_MakeEmptyRaster(width => 2, height => 2,
            upperleftx => 0, upperlefty => 2,
            scalex => 1.0, scaley => -1.0,

```

```

        skewx => 0, skewy => 0, srid => 4326),
        index => 1, pixeltype => '16BSI',
        initialvalue => 0,
        nodataval => -999),
        1,1,1,
        newvalueset => ARRAY[ARRAY[10.0::float8, 50.0::float8], ARRAY[40.0::float8, 20.0::float8 ←
        []]) AS rast
    )
SELECT
ST_AsText (
    ST_SetM(
        rast,
        band => 1,
        geom => 'SRID=4326;LINESTRING(1.0 1.9, 1.0 0.2)::geometry',
        resample => 'bilinear'
    ))
FROM test_raster

          st_astext
-----
LINESTRING M (1 1.9 38,1 0.2 27)

```

Si veda anche

[ST_Value](#), [ST_SetSRID](#)

12.6.11 ST_Neighborhood

ST_Neighborhood — Returns a 2-D double precision array of the non-NODATA values around a given band's pixel specified by either a columnX and rowY or a geometric point expressed in the same spatial reference coordinate system as the raster.

Synopsis

```

double precision[][] ST_Neighborhood(raster rast, integer bandnum, integer columnX, integer rowY, integer distanceX, integer
distanceY, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);
double precision[][] ST_Neighborhood(raster rast, integer columnX, integer rowY, integer distanceX, integer distanceY, boolean
exclude_nodata_value=true);
double precision[][] ST_Neighborhood(raster rast, integer bandnum, geometry pt, integer distanceX, integer distanceY, boolean
exclude_nodata_value=true);
double precision[][] ST_Neighborhood(raster rast, geometry pt, integer distanceX, integer distanceY, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);

```

Descrizione

Returns a 2-D double precision array of the non-NODATA values around a given band's pixel specified by either a columnX and rowY or a geometric point expressed in the same spatial reference coordinate system as the raster. The *distanceX* and *distanceY* parameters define the number of pixels around the specified pixel in the X and Y axes, e.g. I want all values within 3 pixel distance along the X axis and 2 pixel distance along the Y axis around my pixel of interest. The center value of the 2-D array will be the value at the pixel specified by the columnX and rowY or the geometric point.

Band numbers start at 1 and *bandnum* is assumed to be 1 if not specified. If *exclude_nodata_value* is set to false, then all pixels include nodata pixels are considered to intersect and return value. If *exclude_nodata_value* is not passed in then reads it from metadata of raster.



Note

The number of elements along each axis of the returning 2-D array is $2 * (\text{distanceX}|\text{distanceY}) + 1$. So for a *distanceX* and *distanceY* of 1, the returning array will be 3x3.

**Note**

The 2-D array output can be passed to any of the raster processing builtin functions, e.g. ST_Min4ma, ST_Sum4ma, ST_Mean4ma.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
-- un pixel 2x2 ha valore
SELECT
  ST_Neighborhood(rast, 2, 2, 1, 1)
FROM (
  SELECT
    ST_SetValues(
      ST_AddBand(
        ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, -2, 2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
        '8BUI'::text, 1, 0
      ),
      1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
        [0, 1, 1, 1, 1],
        [1, 1, 1, 0, 1],
        [1, 0, 1, 1, 1],
        [1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
        [1, 1, 0, 1, 1]
      ]::double precision[],
      1
    ) AS rast
  ) AS foo

      st_neighborhood
-----
{{NULL,1,1},{1,1,NULL},{1,1,1}}
```

```
-- un pixel 2x2 ha valore
SELECT
  ST_Neighborhood(rast, 2, 2, 1, 1)
FROM (
  SELECT
    ST_SetValues(
      ST_AddBand(
        ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, -2, 2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
        '8BUI'::text, 1, 0
      ),
      1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
        [0, 1, 1, 1, 1],
        [1, 1, 1, 0, 1],
        [1, 0, 1, 1, 1],
        [1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
        [1, 1, 0, 1, 1]
      ]::double precision[],
      1
    ) AS rast
  ) AS foo

      st_neighborhood
-----
{{NULL,1,1},{1,1,NULL},{1,1,1}}
```

```
-- un pixel 2x2 ha valore
SELECT
    ST_Neighborhood(rast, 2, 2, 1, 1)
FROM (
    SELECT
        ST_SetValues(
            ST_AddBand(
                ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, -2, 2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
                '8BUI'::text, 1, 0
            ),
            1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
                [0, 1, 1, 1, 1],
                [1, 1, 1, 0, 1],
                [1, 0, 1, 1, 1],
                [1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
                [1, 1, 0, 1, 1]
            ]::double precision[],
            1
        ) AS rast
    ) AS foo

    st_neighborhood
-----
{{NULL,1,1},{1,1,NULL},{1,1,1}}
```

Si veda anche

[ST_NearestValue](#), [ST_Min4ma](#), [ST_Max4ma](#), [ST_Sum4ma](#), [ST_Mean4ma](#), [ST_Range4ma](#), [ST_Distinct4ma](#), [ST_StdDev4ma](#)

12.6.12 ST_SetValue

ST_SetValue — Returns modified raster resulting from setting the value of a given band in a given columnx, rowy pixel or the pixels that intersect a particular geometry. Band numbers start at 1 and assumed to be 1 if not specified.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_SetValue(raster rast, integer bandnum, geometry geom, double precision newvalue);
raster ST_SetValue(raster rast, geometry geom, double precision newvalue);
raster ST_SetValue(raster rast, integer bandnum, integer columnx, integer rowy, double precision newvalue);
raster ST_SetValue(raster rast, integer columnx, integer rowy, double precision newvalue);
```

Descrizione

Returns modified raster resulting from setting the specified pixels' values to new value for the designated band given the raster's row and column or a geometry. If no band is specified, then band 1 is assumed.

Enhanced: 2.1.0 Geometry variant of `ST_SetValue()` now supports any geometry type, not just point. The geometry variant is a wrapper around the `geomval[]` variant of `ST_SetValues()`

Esempi

```
-- get raster pixel polygon
SELECT i,j, ST_AsText(ST_PixelAsPolygon(foo.rast, i,j)) As blpgeom
FROM dummy_rast As foo
    CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,2) As i
```

```

        CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,1) As j
WHERE rid=2;

 i | j |
-----+-----
 1 | 1 | POLYGON((3427927.75 5793244,3427927.8 5793244,3427927.8 5793243.95,...
 2 | 1 | POLYGON((3427927.8 5793244,3427927.85 5793244,3427927.85 5793243.95, ..

-- Store the changed raster --
UPDATE dummy_rast SET rast = ST_SetValue(rast,1, ST_Point(3427927.75, 5793243.95),100)
WHERE rid = 2 ;

```

Si veda anche

[ST_Value](#), [ST_DumpAsPolygons](#)

12.6.13 ST_SetValues

ST_SetValues — Returns modified raster resulting from setting the values of a given band.

Synopsis

```

raster ST_SetValues(raster rast, integer nband, integer columnx, integer rowy, double precision[][] newvalueset, boolean[][]
noset=NULL, boolean keepnodata=FALSE);
raster ST_SetValues(raster rast, integer nband, integer columnx, integer rowy, double precision[][] newvalueset, double precision
nosetvalue, boolean keepnodata=FALSE);
raster ST_SetValues(raster rast, integer nband, integer columnx, integer rowy, integer width, integer height, double precision
newvalue, boolean keepnodata=FALSE);
raster ST_SetValues(raster rast, integer columnx, integer rowy, integer width, integer height, double precision newvalue, boolean
keepnodata=FALSE);
raster ST_SetValues(raster rast, integer nband, geomval[] geomvalset, boolean keepnodata=FALSE);

```

Descrizione

Returns modified raster resulting from setting specified pixels to new value(s) for the designated band. `columnx` and `rowy` are 1-indexed.

If `keepnodata` is TRUE, those pixels whose values are NODATA will not be set with the corresponding value in `newvalueset`.

For Variant 1, the specific pixels to be set are determined by the `columnx`, `rowy` pixel coordinates and the dimensions of the `newvalueset` array. `noset` can be used to prevent pixels with values present in `newvalueset` from being set (due to PostgreSQL not permitting ragged/jagged arrays). See example Variant 1.

Variant 2 is like Variant 1 but with a simple double precision `nosetvalue` instead of a boolean `noset` array. Elements in `newvalueset` with the `nosetvalue` value will be skipped. See example Variant 2.

For Variant 3, the specific pixels to be set are determined by the `columnx`, `rowy` pixel coordinates, `width` and `height`. See example Variant 3.

Variant 4 is the same as Variant 3 with the exception that it assumes that the first band's pixels of `rast` will be set.

For Variant 5, an array of [geomval](#) is used to determine the specific pixels to be set. If all the geometries in the array are of type POINT or MULTIPOINT, the function uses a shortcut where the longitude and latitude of each point is used to set a pixel directly. Otherwise, the geometries are converted to rasters and then iterated through in one pass. See example Variant 5.

Availability: 2.1.0

Examples: Variant 1

```

/*
The ST_SetValues() does the following...

+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      | 1 | 1 | 1 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      => | 1 | 9 | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      | 1 | 9 | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +

*/
SELECT
    (poly).x,
    (poly).y,
    (poly).val
FROM (
    SELECT
        ST_PixelAsPolygons(
            ST_SetValues(
                ST_AddBand(
                    ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
                    1, '8BUI', 1, 0
                ),
                1, 2, 2, ARRAY[[9, 9], [9, 9]]::double precision[][]
            )
        ) AS poly
    ) foo
ORDER BY 1, 2;

 x | y | val
---+---+---
 1 | 1 |   1
 1 | 2 |   1
 1 | 3 |   1
 2 | 1 |   1
 2 | 2 |   9
 2 | 3 |   9
 3 | 1 |   1
 3 | 2 |   9
 3 | 3 |   9

```

```

/*
The ST_SetValues() does the following...

+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      | 9 | 9 | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      => | 9 |   | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      | 9 | 9 | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +

*/
SELECT
    (poly).x,
    (poly).y,
    (poly).val
FROM (
    SELECT
        ST_PixelAsPolygons(

```

```

        ST_SetValues(
            ST_AddBand(
                ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
                1, '8BUI', 1, 0
            ),
            1, 1, 1, ARRAY[[9, 9, 9], [9, NULL, 9], [9, 9, 9]]::double precision[][])
    ) AS poly
) foo
ORDER BY 1, 2;

```

x	y	val
1	1	9
1	2	9
1	3	9
2	1	9
2	2	
2	3	9
3	1	9
3	2	9
3	3	9

```

/*
The ST_SetValues() does the following...

```

<pre> + - + - + - + 1 1 1 + - + - + - + 1 1 1 + - + - + - + 1 1 1 + - + - + - + </pre>	=>	<pre> + - + - + - + 9 9 9 + - + - + - + 1 9 + - + - + - + 9 9 9 + - + - + - + </pre>

```

*/
SELECT
    (poly).x,
    (poly).y,
    (poly).val
FROM (
    SELECT
        ST_PixelAsPolygons(
            ST_SetValues(
                ST_AddBand(
                    ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
                    1, '8BUI', 1, 0
                ),
                1, 1, 1,
                ARRAY[[9, 9, 9], [9, NULL, 9], [9, 9, 9]]::double precision[],
                ARRAY[[false], [true]]::boolean[][])
        ) AS poly
    ) AS foo
ORDER BY 1, 2;

```

x	y	val
1	1	9
1	2	1
1	3	9
2	1	9
2	2	
2	3	9

```

3 | 1 | 9
3 | 2 | 9
3 | 3 | 9

```

```

/*
The ST_SetValues() does the following...

+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
|   | 1 | 1 |      |   | 9 | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      => | 1 |   | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      | 9 | 9 | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
*/
SELECT
    (poly).x,
    (poly).y,
    (poly).val
FROM (
    SELECT
        ST_PixelAsPolygons(
            ST_SetValues(
                ST_SetValue(
                    ST_AddBand(
                        ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
                        1, '8BUI', 1, 0
                    ),
                    1, 1, 1, NULL
                ),
                1, 1, 1,
                ARRAY[[9, 9, 9], [9, NULL, 9], [9, 9, 9]]::double precision[],
                ARRAY[[false], [true]]::boolean[],
                TRUE
            )
        ) AS poly
    ) foo
ORDER BY 1, 2;

x | y | val
---+---+-----
1 | 1 |
1 | 2 | 1
1 | 3 | 9
2 | 1 | 9
2 | 2 |
2 | 3 | 9
3 | 1 | 9
3 | 2 | 9
3 | 3 | 9

```

Examples: Variant 2

```

/*
The ST_SetValues() does the following...

+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      | 1 | 1 | 1 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      => | 1 | 9 | 9 |

```

```

+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      | 1 | 9 | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
*/
SELECT
    (poly).x,
    (poly).y,
    (poly).val
FROM (
SELECT
    ST_PixelAsPolygons(
        ST_SetValues(
            ST_AddBand(
                ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
                1, '8BUI', 1, 0
            ),
            1, 1, 1, ARRAY[[-1, -1, -1], [-1, 9, 9], [-1, 9, 9]]::double precision[[]], -1
        ) AS poly
    ) foo
ORDER BY 1, 2;

```

x	y	val
1	1	1
1	2	1
1	3	1
2	1	1
2	2	9
2	3	9
3	1	1
3	2	9
3	3	9

```

/*
This example is like the previous one. Instead of nosetvalue = -1, nosetvalue = NULL

```

The ST_SetValues() does the following...

```

+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      | 1 | 1 | 1 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      => | 1 | 9 | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      | 1 | 9 | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
*/
SELECT
    (poly).x,
    (poly).y,
    (poly).val
FROM (
SELECT
    ST_PixelAsPolygons(
        ST_SetValues(
            ST_AddBand(
                ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
                1, '8BUI', 1, 0
            ),
            1, 1, 1, ARRAY[[NULL, NULL, NULL], [NULL, 9, 9], [NULL, 9, 9]]::double ←
                precision[[]], NULL::double precision
        )
    )

```

```

    ) AS poly
) foo
ORDER BY 1, 2;

```

x	y	val
1	1	1
1	2	1
1	3	1
2	1	1
2	2	9
2	3	9
3	1	1
3	2	9
3	3	9

Examples: Variant 3

```

/*
The ST_SetValues() does the following...

+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |    | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |    => | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |    | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +

*/
SELECT
    (poly).x,
    (poly).y,
    (poly).val
FROM (
    SELECT
        ST_PixelAsPolygons(
            ST_SetValues(
                ST_AddBand(
                    ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
                    1, '8BUI', 1, 0
                ),
                1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 9
            )
        ) AS poly
) foo
ORDER BY 1, 2;

```

x	y	val
1	1	1
1	2	1
1	3	1
2	1	1
2	2	9
2	3	9
3	1	1
3	2	9
3	3	9

```

/*

```

The `ST_SetValues()` does the following...

```
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      | 1 | 1 | 1 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 |   | 1 |      => | 1 |   | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
| 1 | 1 | 1 |      | 1 | 9 | 9 |
+ - + - + - +      + - + - + - +
*/
SELECT
    (poly).x,
    (poly).y,
    (poly).val
FROM (
    SELECT
        ST_PixelAsPolygons(
            ST_SetValues(
                ST_SetValue(
                    ST_AddBand(
                        ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
                        1, '8BUI', 1, 0
                    ),
                    1, 2, 2, NULL
                ),
                1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 9, TRUE
            )
        ) AS poly
    ) foo
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

x	y	val
1	1	1
1	2	1
1	3	1
2	1	1
2	2	1
2	3	9
3	1	1
3	2	9
3	3	9

Examples: Variant 5

```
WITH foo AS (
    SELECT 1 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', ←
        0, 0) AS rast
), bar AS (
    SELECT 1 AS gid, 'SRID=0;POINT(2.5 -2.5)::geometry geom UNION ALL
    SELECT 2 AS gid, 'SRID=0;POLYGON((1 -1, 4 -1, 4 -4, 1 -4, 1 -1))::geometry geom UNION ←
        ALL
    SELECT 3 AS gid, 'SRID=0;POLYGON((0 0, 5 0, 5 -1, 1 -1, 1 -4, 0 -4, 0 0))::geometry ←
        geom UNION ALL
    SELECT 4 AS gid, 'SRID=0;MULTIPOINT(0 0, 4 4, 4 -4)::geometry
)
SELECT
    rid, gid, ST_DumpValues(ST_SetValue(rast, 1, geom, gid))
FROM foo t1
CROSS JOIN bar t2
```

```
ORDER BY rid, gid;
```

rid	gid	st_dumpvalues
1	1	(1, "{NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL},{NULL,NULL,1,NULL, ← NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL}}")
1	2	(1, "{NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL},{NULL,2,2,2,NULL},{NULL,2,2,2,NULL},{NULL ← ,2,2,2,NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL}}")
1	3	(1, "{3,3,3,3,3},{3,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL},{3,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL},{3,NULL,NULL, ← NULL,NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL}}")
1	4	(1, "{4,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL, ← NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,4}}")

(4 rows)

The following shows that geomvals later in the array can overwrite prior geomvals

```
WITH foo AS (
  SELECT 1 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', ←
    0, 0) AS rast
), bar AS (
  SELECT 1 AS gid, 'SRID=0;POINT(2.5 -2.5)::geometry geom UNION ALL
  SELECT 2 AS gid, 'SRID=0;POLYGON((1 -1, 4 -1, 4 -4, 1 -4, 1 -1))::geometry geom UNION ←
    ALL
  SELECT 3 AS gid, 'SRID=0;POLYGON((0 0, 5 0, 5 -1, 1 -1, 1 -4, 0 -4, 0 0))::geometry ←
    geom UNION ALL
  SELECT 4 AS gid, 'SRID=0;MULTIPOINT(0 0, 4 4, 4 -4)::geometry
)
SELECT
  t1.rid, t2.gid, t3.gid, ST_DumpValues(ST_SetValues(rast, 1, ARRAY[ROW(t2.geom, t2.gid), ←
    ROW(t3.geom, t3.gid)]::geomval[]))
FROM foo t1
CROSS JOIN bar t2
CROSS JOIN bar t3
WHERE t2.gid = 1
  AND t3.gid = 2
ORDER BY t1.rid, t2.gid, t3.gid;
```

rid	gid	gid	st_dumpvalues
1	1	2	(1, "{NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL},{NULL,2,2,2,NULL},{NULL,2,2,2,NULL},{ ← NULL,2,2,2,NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL}}")

(1 row)

This example is the opposite of the prior example

```
WITH foo AS (
  SELECT 1 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI', ←
    0, 0) AS rast
), bar AS (
  SELECT 1 AS gid, 'SRID=0;POINT(2.5 -2.5)::geometry geom UNION ALL
  SELECT 2 AS gid, 'SRID=0;POLYGON((1 -1, 4 -1, 4 -4, 1 -4, 1 -1))::geometry geom UNION ←
    ALL
  SELECT 3 AS gid, 'SRID=0;POLYGON((0 0, 5 0, 5 -1, 1 -1, 1 -4, 0 -4, 0 0))::geometry ←
    geom UNION ALL
  SELECT 4 AS gid, 'SRID=0;MULTIPOINT(0 0, 4 4, 4 -4)::geometry
)
SELECT
  t1.rid, t2.gid, t3.gid, ST_DumpValues(ST_SetValues(rast, 1, ARRAY[ROW(t2.geom, t2.gid), ←
    ROW(t3.geom, t3.gid)]::geomval[]))
FROM foo t1
```

```
CROSS JOIN bar t2
CROSS JOIN bar t3
WHERE t2.gid = 2
      AND t3.gid = 1
ORDER BY t1.rid, t2.gid, t3.gid;
```

rid	gid	gid	st_dumpvalues
1	2	1	{1, "{ {NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL}, {NULL, 2, 2, 2, NULL}, {NULL, 2, 1, 2, NULL}, {NULL, 2, 2, 2, NULL}, {NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL} }" }

(1 row)

Si veda anche

[ST_Value](#), [ST_SetValue](#), [ST_PixelAsPolygons](#)

12.6.14 ST_DumpValues

ST_DumpValues — Get the values of the specified band as a 2-dimension array.

Synopsis

setof record **ST_DumpValues**(raster rast , integer[] nband=NULL , boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);
double precision[][] **ST_DumpValues**(raster rast , integer nband , boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);

Descrizione

Get the values of the specified band as a 2-dimension array (first index is row, second is column). If nband is NULL or not provided, all raster bands are processed.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
WITH foo AS (
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), ←
    1, '8BUI'::text, 1, 0), 2, '32BF'::text, 3, -9999), 3, '16BSI', 0, 0) AS rast
)
SELECT
  (ST_DumpValues(rast)).*
FROM foo;
```

nband	valarray
1	{{1,1,1},{1,1,1},{1,1,1}}
2	{{3,3,3},{3,3,3},{3,3,3}}
3	{{NULL,NULL,NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL}}

(3 rows)

```
WITH foo AS (
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), ←
    1, '8BUI'::text, 1, 0), 2, '32BF'::text, 3, -9999), 3, '16BSI', 0, 0) AS rast
)
SELECT
```



```
(ST_DumpValues(rast, ARRAY[3, 1])).*
FROM foo;

 nband | valarray
-----+-----
      3 | {{NULL,NULL,NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL},{NULL,NULL,NULL}}
      1 | {{1,1,1},{1,1,1},{1,1,1}}
(2 rows)

WITH foo AS (
  SELECT ST_SetValue(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(3, 3, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8BUI ←
    ', 1, 0), 1, 2, 5) AS rast
)
SELECT
  (ST_DumpValues(rast, 1))[2][1]
FROM foo;

 st_dumpvalues
-----
              5
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Value](#), [ST_SetValue](#), [ST_SetValues](#)

12.6.15 ST_PixelOfValue

ST_PixelOfValue — Get the columnx, rowy coordinates of the pixel whose value equals the search value.

Synopsis

setof record **ST_PixelOfValue**(raster rast , integer nband , double precision[] search , boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);
setof record **ST_PixelOfValue**(raster rast , double precision[] search , boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);
setof record **ST_PixelOfValue**(raster rast , integer nband , double precision search , boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);
setof record **ST_PixelOfValue**(raster rast , double precision search , boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);

Descrizione

Get the columnx, rowy coordinates of the pixel whose value equals the search value. If no band is specified, then band 1 is assumed.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
-- un pixel 2x2 ha valore
SELECT
  ST_Neighborhood(rast, 2, 2, 1, 1)
FROM (
  SELECT
    ST_SetValues(
      ST_AddBand(
        ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, -2, 2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
        '8BUI'::text, 1, 0
```

```

),
1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
    [0, 1, 1, 1, 1],
    [1, 1, 1, 0, 1],
    [1, 0, 1, 1, 1],
    [1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
    [1, 1, 0, 1, 1]
]::double precision[],
1
) AS rast
) AS foo

-----
st_neighborhood
-----
{{NULL,1,1},{1,1,NULL},{1,1,1}}

```

12.7 Raster Editors

12.7.1 ST_SetGeoReference

ST_SetGeoReference — Set Georeference 6 georeference parameters in a single call. Numbers should be separated by white space. Accepts inputs in GDAL or ESRI format. Default is GDAL.

Synopsis

raster **ST_SetGeoReference**(raster rast, text georefcoords, text format=GDAL);
 raster **ST_SetGeoReference**(raster rast, double precision upperleftx, double precision upperlefty, double precision scalex, double precision scaley, double precision skewx, double precision skewy);

Descrizione

Set Georeference 6 georeference parameters in a single call. Accepts inputs in 'GDAL' or 'ESRI' format. Default is GDAL. If 6 coordinates are not provided will return null.

Difference between format representations is as follows:

GDAL:

```
scalex skewy skewx scaley upperleftx upperlefty
```

ESRI:

```
scalex skewy skewx scaley upperleftx + scalex*0.5 upperlefty + scaley*0.5
```



Note

If the raster has out-db bands, changing the georeference may result in incorrect access of the band's externally stored data.

Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of **ST_SetGeoReference**(raster, double precision, ...) variant

Esempi

```
WITH foo AS (  
    SELECT ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0) AS rast  
)  
SELECT  
    0 AS rid, (ST_Metadatas(rast)).*  
FROM foo  
UNION ALL  
SELECT  
    1, (ST_Metadatas(ST_SetGeoReference(rast, '10 0 0 -10 0.1 0.1', 'GDAL'))).*  
FROM foo  
UNION ALL  
SELECT  
    2, (ST_Metadatas(ST_SetGeoReference(rast, '10 0 0 -10 5.1 -4.9', 'ESRI'))).*  
FROM foo  
UNION ALL  
SELECT  
    3, (ST_Metadatas(ST_SetGeoReference(rast, 1, 1, 10, -10, 0.001, 0.001))).*  
FROM foo
```

rid	upperleftx	upperlefty	width	height	scalex	scaley	skewx	
	skewy	srid	numbands					
0		0	0	5	5	1	-1	0
1	0.1	0.1	5	5	10	-10	0	
2	0.09999999999999996	0.09999999999999996	5	5	10	-10	0	
3	1	1	5	5	10	-10	0.001	

Si veda anche

[ST_GeoReference](#), [ST_ScaleX](#), [ST_ScaleY](#), [ST_UpperLeftX](#), [ST_UpperLeftY](#)

12.7.2 ST_SetRotation

ST_SetRotation — Set the rotation of the raster in radian.

Synopsis

float8 **ST_SetRotation**(raster rast, float8 rotation);

Descrizione

Uniformly rotate the raster. Rotation is in radian. Refer to [World File](#) for more details.

Esempi

```
SELECT  
    ST_ScaleX(rast1), ST_ScaleY(rast1), ST_SkewX(rast1), ST_SkewY(rast1),  
    ST_ScaleX(rast2), ST_ScaleY(rast2), ST_SkewX(rast2), ST_SkewY(rast2)
```

```
FROM (
  SELECT ST_SetRotation(rast, 15) AS rast1, rast as rast2 FROM dummy_rast
) AS foo;
```

st_scalex	st_scaley	st_skewx	st_skewy	
st_scalex	st_scaley	st_skewx	st_skewy	
-1.51937582571764	-2.27906373857646	1.95086352047135	1.30057568031423	↔
2	3	0	0	
-0.0379843956429411	-0.0379843956429411	0.0325143920078558	0.0325143920078558	↔
0.05	-0.05	0	0	

Si veda anche

[ST_Rotation](#), [ST_ScaleX](#), [ST_ScaleY](#), [ST_SkewX](#), [ST_SkewY](#)

12.7.3 ST_SetScale

ST_SetScale — Sets the X and Y size of pixels in units of coordinate reference system. Number units/pixel width/height.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_SetScale(raster rast, float8 xy);
raster ST_SetScale(raster rast, float8 x, float8 y);
```

Descrizione

Sets the X and Y size of pixels in units of coordinate reference system. Number units/pixel width/height. If only one unit passed in, assumed X and Y are the same number.



Note ST_SetScale is different from [ST_Rescale](#) in that ST_SetScale do not resample the raster to match the raster extent. It only changes the metadata (or georeference) of the raster to correct an originally mis-specified scaling. ST_Rescale results in a raster having different width and height computed to fit the geographic extent of the input raster. ST_SetScale do not modify the width, nor the height of the raster.

Changed: 2.0.0 In WKTRaster versions this was called ST_SetPixelSize. This was changed in 2.0.0.

Esempi

```
UPDATE dummy_rast
  SET rast = ST_SetScale(rast, 1.5)
WHERE rid = 2;
```

```
SELECT ST_ScaleX(rast) As pixx, ST_ScaleY(rast) As pixy, Box3D(rast) As newbox
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
```

pixx	pixy	newbox
1.5	1.5	BOX(3427927.75 5793244 0, 3427935.25 5793251.5 0)

```
UPDATE dummy_rast
    SET rast = ST_SetScale(rast, 1.5, 0.55)
WHERE rid = 2;

SELECT ST_ScaleX(rast) As pixx, ST_ScaleY(rast) As pixy, Box3D(rast) As newbox
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
```

pixx	pixy	newbox
1.5	0.55	BOX(3427927.75 5793244 0,3427935.25 5793247 0)

Si veda anche

[ST_ScaleX](#), [ST_ScaleY](#), [Box3D](#)

12.7.4 ST_SetSkew

ST_SetSkew — Sets the georeference X and Y skew (or rotation parameter). If only one is passed in, sets X and Y to the same value.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_SetSkew(raster rast, float8 skewxy);
raster ST_SetSkew(raster rast, float8 skewx, float8 skewy);
```

Descrizione

Sets the georeference X and Y skew (or rotation parameter). If only one is passed in, sets X and Y to the same value. Refer to [World File](#) for more details.

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_SkewX(rast) As skewx, ST_SkewY(rast) As skewy,
    ST_GeoReference(rast) as georef
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	skewx	skewy	georef
1	0	0	2.0000000000 : 0.0000000000 : 0.0000000000 : 3.0000000000 : 0.5000000000 : 0.5000000000 :
2	0	0	0.0500000000 : 0.0000000000 : 0.0000000000 : -0.0500000000 : 3427927.7500000000 : 5793244.0000000000

```
SELECT rid, ST_SkewX(rast) As skewx, ST_SkewY(rast) As skewy,  
       ST_GeoReference(rast) as georef  
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	skewx	skewy	georef
1	0	0	2.0000000000
			: 0.0000000000
			: 0.0000000000
			: 3.0000000000
			: 0.5000000000
			: 0.5000000000
2	0	0	: 0.0500000000
			: 0.0000000000
			: 0.0000000000
			: -0.0500000000
			: 3427927.7500000000
			: 5793244.0000000000

Si veda anche

[ST_GeoReference](#), [ST_SetGeoReference](#), [ST_SkewX](#), [ST_SkewY](#)

12.7.5 ST_SetSRID

ST_SetSRID — Sets the SRID of a raster to a particular integer srid defined in the spatial_ref_sys table.

Synopsis

raster **ST_SetSRID**(raster rast, integer srid);

Descrizione

Sets the SRID on a raster to a particular integer value.



Note
This function does not transform the raster in any way - it simply sets meta data defining the spatial ref of the coordinate reference system that it's currently in. Useful for transformations later.

Si veda anche

Section [4.5](#), [ST_SRID](#)

12.7.6 ST_SetUpperLeft

ST_SetUpperLeft — Sets the value of the upper left corner of the pixel of the raster to projected X and Y coordinates.

Synopsis

raster **ST_SetUpperLeft**(raster rast, double precision x, double precision y);

Descrizione

Set the value of the upper left corner of raster to the projected X and Y coordinates

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_SetUpperLeft(rast,-71.01,42.37)
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
```

Si veda anche

[ST_UpperLeftX](#), [ST_UpperLeftY](#)

12.7.7 ST_Resample

ST_Resample — Resample a raster using a specified resampling algorithm, new dimensions, an arbitrary grid corner and a set of raster georeferencing attributes defined or borrowed from another raster.

Synopsis

```
setof geomval ST_Intersection(geometry geom, raster rast, integer band_num=1);
setof geomval ST_Intersection(raster rast, geometry geom);
setof geomval ST_Intersection(raster rast, integer band_num, geometry geom);
raster ST_Intersection(raster rast1, raster rast2, double precision[] nodataval);
raster ST_Intersection(raster rast1, raster rast2, text returnband='BOTH', double precision[] nodataval=NULL);
raster ST_Intersection(raster rast1, integer band_num1, raster rast2, integer band_num2, double precision[] nodataval);
raster ST_Intersection(raster rast1, integer band_num1, raster rast2, integer band_num2, text returnband='BOTH', double precision[] nodataval=NULL);
```

Descrizione

Resample a raster using a specified resampling algorithm, new dimensions (width & height), a grid corner (gridx & gridy) and a set of raster georeferencing attributes (scalex, scaley, skewx & skewy) defined or borrowed from another raster. If using a reference raster, the two rasters must have the same SRID.

New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (English or American spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. Default is NearestNeighbor which is the fastest but produce the worst interpolation.

A maxerror percent of 0.125 is used if no `maxerr` is specified.



Note

Refer to: [GDAL Warp resampling methods](#) for more details.

Availability: 2.0.0 Requires GDAL 1.6.1+

Changed: 2.1.0 Parameter `srld` removed. Variants with a reference raster no longer applies the reference raster's SRID. Use `ST_Transform()` to reproject raster. Works on rasters with no SRID.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_Width(mass_stm) As w_before, ST_Width(wgs_84) As w_after,
       ST_Height(mass_stm) As h_before, ST_Height(wgs_84) As h_after
FROM
  ( SELECT rast As mass_stm, ST_Transform(rast,4326) As wgs_84
    , ST_Transform(rast,4326, 'Bilinear') AS wgs_84_bilin
    FROM aerials.o_2_boston
      WHERE ST_Intersects(rast,
                          ST_Transform(ST_MakeEnvelope(-71.128, 42.2392,-71.1277, 42.2397, 4326),26986) )
    LIMIT 1) As foo;
```

w_before	w_after	h_before	h_after
200	228	200	170

Si veda anche

[ST_Rescale](#), [ST_Resize](#), [ST_Transform](#)

12.7.8 ST_Rescale

ST_Rescale — Resample a raster by adjusting only its scale (or pixel size). New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (english or american spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. Default is NearestNeighbor.

Synopsis

raster **ST_Rescale**(raster rast, double precision scalexy, text algorithm=NearestNeighbour, double precision maxerr=0.125);
 raster **ST_Rescale**(raster rast, double precision scalex, double precision scaley, text algorithm=NearestNeighbour, double precision maxerr=0.125);

Descrizione

Resample a raster by adjusting only its scale (or pixel size). New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (english or american spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. The default is NearestNeighbor which is the fastest but results in the worst interpolation.

`scalex` and `scaley` define the new pixel size. `scaley` must often be negative to get well oriented raster.

When the new `scalex` or `scaley` is not a divisor of the raster width or height, the extent of the resulting raster is expanded to encompass the extent of the provided raster. If you want to be sure to retain exact input extent see [ST_Resize](#)

`maxerr` is the threshold for transformation approximation by the resampling algorithm (in pixel units). A default of 0.125 is used if no `maxerr` is specified, which is the same value used in GDAL `gdalwarp` utility. If set to zero, no approximation takes place.



Note

Refer to: [GDAL Warp resampling methods](#) for more details.

**Note**

ST_Rescale is different from **ST_SetScale** in that ST_SetScale do not resample the raster to match the raster extent. ST_SetScale only changes the metadata (or georeference) of the raster to correct an originally mis-specified scaling. ST_Rescale results in a raster having different width and height computed to fit the geographic extent of the input raster. ST_SetScale do not modify the width, nor the height of the raster.

Availability: 2.0.0 Requires GDAL 1.6.1+

Changed: 2.1.0 Works on rasters with no SRID

Esempi

A simple example rescaling a raster from a pixel size of 0.001 degree to a pixel size of 0.0015 degree.

```
-- the original raster pixel size
SELECT ST_PixelWidth(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(100, 100, 0, 0, 0.001, -0.001, 0, 0, ↵
    4269), '8BUI'::text, 1, 0)) width

width
-----
0.001

-- the rescaled raster raster pixel size
SELECT ST_PixelWidth(ST_Rescale(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(100, 100, 0, 0, 0.001, ↵
    -0.001, 0, 0, 4269), '8BUI'::text, 1, 0), 0.0015)) width

width
-----
0.0015
```

Si veda anche

ST_Resize, **ST_Resample**, **ST_SetScale**, **ST_ScaleX**, **ST_ScaleY**, **ST_Transform**

12.7.9 ST_Reskew

ST_Reskew — Resample a raster by adjusting only its skew (or rotation parameters). New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (english or american spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. Default is NearestNeighbor.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_Reskew(raster rast, double precision skewxy, text algorithm=NearestNeighbour, double precision maxerr=0.125);
raster ST_Reskew(raster rast, double precision skewx, double precision skewy, text algorithm=NearestNeighbour, double precision maxerr=0.125);
```

Descrizione

Resample a raster by adjusting only its skew (or rotation parameters). New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (english or american spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. The default is NearestNeighbor which is the fastest but results in the worst interpolation.

skewx and *skewy* define the new skew.

The extent of the new raster will encompass the extent of the provided raster.

A maxerror percent of 0.125 if no *maxerr* is specified.

**Note**

Refer to: [GDAL Warp resampling methods](#) for more details.

**Note**

ST_Reskew is different from [ST_SetSkew](#) in that ST_SetSkew do not resample the raster to match the raster extent. ST_SetSkew only changes the metadata (or georeference) of the raster to correct an originally mis-specified skew. ST_Reskew results in a raster having different width and height computed to fit the geographic extent of the input raster. ST_SetSkew do not modify the width, nor the height of the raster.

Availability: 2.0.0 Requires GDAL 1.6.1+

Changed: 2.1.0 Works on rasters with no SRID

Esempi

A simple example reskewing a raster from a skew of 0.0 to a skew of 0.0015.

```
-- the original raster non-rotated
SELECT ST_Rotation(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(100, 100, 0, 0, 0.001, -0.001, 0, 0, 4269) ←
, '8BUI'::text, 1, 0));

-- result
0

-- the reskewed raster raster rotation
SELECT ST_Rotation(ST_Reskew(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(100, 100, 0, 0, 0.001, -0.001, ←
0, 0, 4269), '8BUI'::text, 1, 0), 0.0015));

-- result
-0.982793723247329
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Resample](#), [ST_Rescale](#), [ST_SetSkew](#), [ST_SetRotation](#), [ST_SkewX](#), [ST_SkewY](#), [ST_Transform](#)

12.7.10 ST_SnapToGrid

ST_SnapToGrid — Resample a raster by snapping it to a grid. New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (english or american spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. Default is NearestNeighbor.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_MapAlgebraExpr(raster rast1, raster rast2, text expression, text pixeltype=same_as_rast1_band, text extenttype=INTERSECTION,
text nodata1expr=NULL, text nodata2expr=NULL, double precision nodatanodataval=NULL);
raster ST_MapAlgebraExpr(raster rast1, integer band1, raster rast2, integer band2, text expression, text pixeltype=same_as_rast1_band,
text extenttype=INTERSECTION, text nodata1expr=NULL, text nodata2expr=NULL, double precision nodatanodataval=NULL);
```

Descrizione

Resample a raster by snapping it to a grid defined by an arbitrary pixel corner (`gridx` & `gridy`) and optionally a pixel size (`scalex` & `scaley`). New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (english or american spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. The default is NearestNeighbor which is the fastest but results in the worst interpolation.

`gridx` and `gridy` define any arbitrary pixel corner of the new grid. This is not necessarily the upper left corner of the new raster and it does not have to be inside or on the edge of the new raster extent.

You can optionally define the pixel size of the new grid with `scalex` and `scaley`.

The extent of the new raster will encompass the extent of the provided raster.

A `maxerror` percent of 0.125 if no `maxerr` is specified.



Note

Refer to: [GDAL Warp resampling methods](#) for more details.



Note

Use [ST_Resample](#) if you need more control over the grid parameters.

Availability: 2.0.0 Requires GDAL 1.6.1+

Changed: 2.1.0 Works on rasters with no SRID

Esempi

A simple example snapping a raster to a slightly different grid.

```
-- the original raster upper left X
SELECT ST_UpperLeftX(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(10, 10, 0, 0, 0.001, -0.001, 0, 0, 4269) ←
, '8BUI'::text, 1, 0));
-- result
0

-- the upper left of raster after snapping
SELECT ST_UpperLeftX(ST_SnapToGrid(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(10, 10, 0, 0, 0.001, ←
-0.001, 0, 0, 4269), '8BUI'::text, 1, 0), 0.0002, 0.0002));

--result
-0.0008
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Resample](#), [ST_Rescale](#), [ST_UpperLeftX](#), [ST_UpperLeftY](#)

12.7.11 ST_Resize

`ST_Resize` — Resize a raster to a new width/height

Synopsis

raster **ST_Resize**(raster rast, integer width, integer height, text algorithm=NearestNeighbor, double precision maxerr=0.125);
 raster **ST_Resize**(raster rast, double precision percentwidth, double precision percentheight, text algorithm=NearestNeighbor, double precision maxerr=0.125);
 raster **ST_Resize**(raster rast, text width, text height, text algorithm=NearestNeighbor, double precision maxerr=0.125);

Descrizione

Resize a raster to a new width/height. The new width/height can be specified in exact number of pixels or a percentage of the raster's width/height. The extent of the the new raster will be the same as the extent of the provided raster.

New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (english or american spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. The default is NearestNeighbor which is the fastest but results in the worst interpolation.

Variant 1 expects the actual width/height of the output raster.

Variant 2 expects decimal values between zero (0) and one (1) indicating the percentage of the input raster's width/height.

Variant 3 takes either the actual width/height of the output raster or a textual percentage ("20%") indicating the percentage of the input raster's width/height.

Availability: 2.1.0 Requires GDAL 1.6.1+

Esempi

```
WITH foo AS (
SELECT
  1 AS rid,
  ST_Resize(
    ST_AddBand(
      ST_MakeEmptyRaster(1000, 1000, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0)
      , 1, '8BUI', 255, 0
    )
    , '50%', '500') AS rast
UNION ALL
SELECT
  2 AS rid,
  ST_Resize(
    ST_AddBand(
      ST_MakeEmptyRaster(1000, 1000, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0)
      , 1, '8BUI', 255, 0
    )
    , 500, 100) AS rast
UNION ALL
SELECT
  3 AS rid,
  ST_Resize(
    ST_AddBand(
      ST_MakeEmptyRaster(1000, 1000, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0)
      , 1, '8BUI', 255, 0
    )
    , 0.25, 0.9) AS rast
), bar AS (
  SELECT rid, ST_Metadata(rast) AS meta, rast FROM foo
)
SELECT rid, (meta).* FROM bar
```

rid	upperleftx	upperlefty	width	height	scalex	scaley	skewx	skewy	srid	← numbands

1	0	0	500	500	1	-1	0	0	0	↔
2	1	0	500	100	1	-1	0	0	0	↔
3	1	0	250	900	1	-1	0	0	0	↔
(3 rows)										

Si veda anche

[ST_Resample](#), [ST_Rescale](#), [ST_Reskew](#), [ST_SnapToGrid](#)

12.7.12 ST_Transform

ST_Transform — Reprojects a raster in a known spatial reference system to another known spatial reference system using specified resampling algorithm. Options are NearestNeighbor, Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline, Lanczos defaulting to NearestNeighbor.

Synopsis

raster **ST_Transform**(raster rast, integer srid, text algorithm=NearestNeighbor, double precision maxerr=0.125, double precision scalex, double precision scaley);
raster **ST_Transform**(raster rast, integer srid, double precision scalex, double precision scaley, text algorithm=NearestNeighbor, double precision maxerr=0.125);
raster **ST_Transform**(raster rast, raster alignto, text algorithm=NearestNeighbor, double precision maxerr=0.125);

Descrizione

Reprojects a raster in a known spatial reference system to another known spatial reference system using specified pixel warping algorithm. Uses 'NearestNeighbor' if no algorithm is specified and maxerror percent of 0.125 if no maxerr is specified.

Algorithm options are: 'NearestNeighbor', 'Bilinear', 'Cubic', 'CubicSpline', and 'Lanczos'. Refer to: [GDAL Warp resampling methods](#) for more details.

ST_Transform is often confused with ST_SetSRID(). ST_Transform actually changes the coordinates of a raster (and resamples the pixel values) from one spatial reference system to another, while ST_SetSRID() simply changes the SRID identifier of the raster.

Unlike the other variants, Variant 3 requires a reference raster as alignto. The transformed raster will be transformed to the spatial reference system (SRID) of the reference raster and be aligned (ST_SameAlignment = TRUE) to the reference raster.

**Note**

If you find your transformation support is not working right, you may need to set the environment variable PROJSO to the .so or .dll projection library your PostGIS is using. This just needs to have the name of the file. So for example on windows, you would in Control Panel -> System -> Environment Variables add a system variable called PROJSO and set it to libproj.dll (if you are using proj 4.6.1). You'll have to restart your PostgreSQL service/daemon after this change.

**Warning**

When transforming a coverage of tiles, you almost always want to use a reference raster to insure same alignment and no gaps in your tiles as demonstrated in example: Variant 3.

Availability: 2.0.0 Requires GDAL 1.6.1+
Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of ST_Transform(rast, alignto) variant

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_Width(mass_stm) As w_before, ST_Width(wgs_84) As w_after,
       ST_Height(mass_stm) As h_before, ST_Height(wgs_84) As h_after
FROM
  ( SELECT rast As mass_stm, ST_Transform(rast,4326) As wgs_84
    , ST_Transform(rast,4326, 'Bilinear') AS wgs_84_bilin
    FROM aerials.o_2_boston
    WHERE ST_Intersects(rast,
                        ST_Transform(ST_MakeEnvelope(-71.128, 42.2392,-71.1277, 42.2397, 4326),26986) )
    LIMIT 1) As foo;
```

w_before	w_after	h_before	h_after
200	228	200	170



Examples: Variant 3

The following shows the difference between using ST_Transform(raster, srid) and ST_Transform(raster, alignto)

```
WITH foo AS (
  SELECT 0 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, -500000, 600000, 100, -100, 0, 0, 2163), 1, '16BUI', 1, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT 1, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, -499800, 600000, 100, -100, 0, 0, 2163), 1, '16BUI', 2, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT 2, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, -499600, 600000, 100, -100, 0, 0, 2163), 1, '16BUI', 3, 0) AS rast UNION ALL

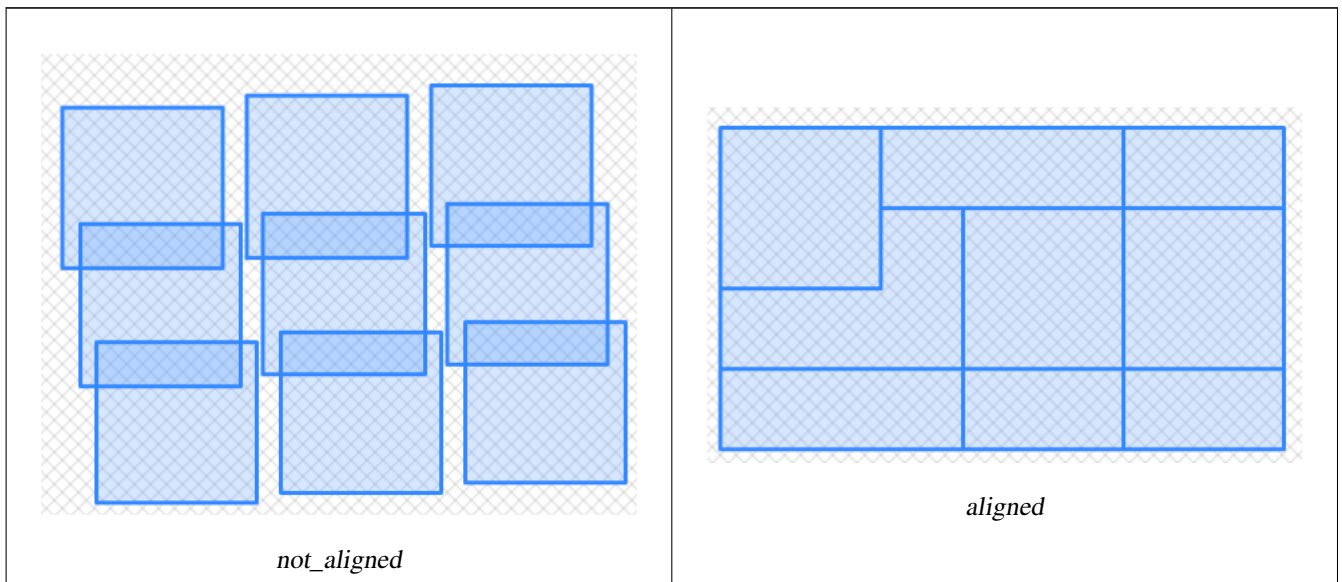
  SELECT 3, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, -500000, 599800, 100, -100, 0, 0, 2163), 1, '16BUI', 10, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT 4, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, -499800, 599800, 100, -100, 0, 0, 2163), 1, '16BUI', 20, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
  SELECT 5, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, -499600, 599800, 100, -100, 0, 0, 2163), 1, '16BUI', 30, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
```

```

SELECT 6, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, -500000, 599600, 100, -100, 0, 0, 2163), ←
  1, '16BUI', 100, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
SELECT 7, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, -499800, 599600, 100, -100, 0, 0, 2163), ←
  1, '16BUI', 200, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
SELECT 8, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, -499600, 599600, 100, -100, 0, 0, 2163), ←
  1, '16BUI', 300, 0) AS rast
), bar AS (
  SELECT
    ST_Transform(rast, 4269) AS alignto
  FROM foo
  LIMIT 1
), baz AS (
  SELECT
    rid,
    rast,
    ST_Transform(rast, 4269) AS not_aligned,
    ST_Transform(rast, alignto) AS aligned
  FROM foo
  CROSS JOIN bar
)
SELECT
  ST_SameAlignment(rast) AS rast,
  ST_SameAlignment(not_aligned) AS not_aligned,
  ST_SameAlignment(aligned) AS aligned
FROM baz

rast | not_aligned | aligned
-----+-----+-----
t    | f           | t

```



Si veda anche

[ST_Transform](#), [ST_SetSRID](#)

12.8 Raster Band Editors

12.8.1 ST_SetBandNoDataValue

ST_SetBandNoDataValue — Sets the value for the given band that represents no data. Band 1 is assumed if no band is specified. To mark a band as having no nodata value, set the nodata value = NULL.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_SetBandNoDataValue(raster rast, double precision nodatavalue);  
raster ST_SetBandNoDataValue(raster rast, integer band, double precision nodatavalue, boolean forcechecking=false);
```

Descrizione

Sets the value that represents no data for the band. Band 1 is assumed if not specified. This will affect results from **ST_Polygon**, **ST_DumpAsPolygons**, and the **ST_PixelAs...**() functions.

Esempi

```
-- change just first band no data value  
UPDATE dummy_rast  
    SET rast = ST_SetBandNoDataValue(rast,1, 254)  
WHERE rid = 2;  
  
-- change no data band value of bands 1,2,3  
UPDATE dummy_rast  
    SET rast =  
        ST_SetBandNoDataValue(  
            ST_SetBandNoDataValue(  
                ST_SetBandNoDataValue(  
                    rast,1, 254)  
                ,2,99),  
                3,108)  
        WHERE rid = 2;  
  
-- wipe out the nodata value this will ensure all pixels are considered for all processing ←  
    functions  
UPDATE dummy_rast  
    SET rast = ST_SetBandNoDataValue(rast,1, NULL)  
WHERE rid = 2;
```

Si veda anche

ST_BandNoDataValue, **ST_NumBands**

12.8.2 ST_SetBandIsNoData

ST_SetBandIsNoData — Sets the isnodata flag of the band to TRUE.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_SetBandIsNoData(raster rast, integer band=1);
```


Descrizione

Sets the isnodata flag for the band to true. Band 1 is assumed if not specified. This function should be called only when the flag is considered dirty. That is, when the result calling **ST_BandIsNoData** is different using TRUE as last argument and without using it

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
-- Create dummy table with one raster column
create table dummy_rast (rid integer, rast raster);

-- Add raster with two bands, one pixel/band. In the first band, nodatavalue = pixel value ←
  = 3.
-- In the second band, nodatavalue = 13, pixel value = 4
insert into dummy_rast values(1,
(
'01' -- little endian (uint8 ndr)
||
'0000' -- version (uint16 0)
||
'0200' -- nBands (uint16 0)
||
'17263529ED684A3F' -- scaleX (float64 0.000805965234044584)
||
'F9253529ED684ABF' -- scaleY (float64 -0.00080596523404458)
||
'1C9F33CE69E352C0' -- ipX (float64 -75.5533328537098)
||
'718F0E9A27A44840' -- ipY (float64 49.2824585505576)
||
'ED50EB853EC32B3F' -- skewX (float64 0.000211812383858707)
||
'7550EB853EC32B3F' -- skewY (float64 0.000211812383858704)
||
'E6100000' -- SRID (int32 4326)
||
'0100' -- width (uint16 1)
||
'0100' -- height (uint16 1)
||
'4' -- hasnodatavalue set to true, isnodata value set to false (when it should be true)
||
'2' -- first band type (4BUI)
||
'03' -- novalue==3
||
'03' -- pixel(0,0)==3 (same that nodata)
||
'0' -- hasnodatavalue set to false
||
'5' -- second band type (16BSI)
||
'0D00' -- novalue==13
||
'0400' -- pixel(0,0)==4
)::raster
);

select st_bandisnodata(rast, 1) from dummy_rast where rid = 1; -- Expected false
```

```
select st_bandisnodata(rast, 1, TRUE) from dummy_rast where rid = 1; -- Expected true

-- The isnodata flag is dirty. We are going to set it to true
update dummy_rast set rast = st_setbandisnodata(rast, 1) where rid = 1;

select st_bandisnodata(rast, 1) from dummy_rast where rid = 1; -- Expected true
```

Si veda anche

[ST_BandNoDataValue](#), [ST_NumBands](#), [ST_SetBandNoDataValue](#), [ST_BandIsNoData](#)

12.8.3 ST_BandPath

ST_BandPath — Update the external path and band number of an out-db band

Synopsis

bytea **ST_AsGDALRaster**(raster rast, text format, text[] options=NULL, integer srid=sameassource);

Descrizione

Updates an out-db band's external raster file path and external band number.



Note

If `force` is set to true, no tests are done to ensure compatibility (e.g. alignment, pixel support) between the external raster file and the PostGIS raster. This mode is intended for file system changes where the external raster resides.



Note

Internally, this method replaces the PostGIS raster's band at index `band` with a new band instead of updating the existing path information.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
WITH foo AS (
  SELECT
    ST_AddBand(NULL::raster, '/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/raster/test/regress/ ↵
      loader/Projected.tif', NULL::int[]) AS rast
)
SELECT
  1 AS query,
  *
FROM ST_BandMetadata(
  (SELECT rast FROM foo),
  ARRAY[1,3,2]::int[]
)
UNION ALL
```

```
SELECT
    2,
    *
FROM ST_BandMetadata (
    (
        SELECT
            ST_SetBandPath(
                rast,
                2,
                '/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/raster/test/regress/loader/Projected2.tif' ↵
                ',
                1
            ) AS rast
        FROM foo
    ),
    ARRAY[1,3,2]::int[]
)
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

query	bandnum	pixeltype	nodatavalue	isoutdb	↵	path	↵
	outdbbandnum						
1	1	8BUI		t		/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/ ↵	
		raster/test/regress/loader/Projected.tif			1		
1	2	8BUI		t		/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/ ↵	
		raster/test/regress/loader/Projected.tif			2		
1	3	8BUI		t		/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/ ↵	
		raster/test/regress/loader/Projected.tif			3		
2	1	8BUI		t		/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/ ↵	
		raster/test/regress/loader/Projected.tif			1		
2	2	8BUI		t		/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/ ↵	
		raster/test/regress/loader/Projected2.tif			1		
2	3	8BUI		t		/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/ ↵	
		raster/test/regress/loader/Projected.tif			3		

Si veda anche

[ST_BandMetaData](#), [ST_SetSRID](#)

12.8.4 ST_SetBandIsNoData

ST_SetBandIsNoData — Update the external band number of an out-db band

Synopsis

bytea **ST_AsGDALRaster**(raster rast, text format, text[] options=NULL, integer srid=sameassource);

Descrizione

Updates an out-db band’s external band number. This does not touch the external raster file associated with the out-db band



Note
If `force` is set to true, no tests are done to ensure compatibility (e.g. alignment, pixel support) between the external raster file and the PostGIS raster. This mode is intended for where bands are moved around in the external raster file.



Note
Internally, this method replaces the PostGIS raster's band at index `band` with a new band instead of updating the existing path information.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
WITH foo AS (
  SELECT
    ST_AddBand(NULL::raster, '/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/raster/test/regress/ ↵
      loader/Projected.tif', NULL::int[]) AS rast
)
SELECT
  1 AS query,
  *
FROM ST_BandMetadata(
  (SELECT rast FROM foo),
  ARRAY[1,3,2]::int[]
)
UNION ALL
SELECT
  2,
  *
FROM ST_BandMetadata(
  (
    SELECT
      ST_SetBandIndex(
        rast,
        2,
        1
      ) AS rast
    FROM foo
  ),
  ARRAY[1,3,2]::int[]
)
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

query	bandnum	pixeltype	nodatavalue	isoutdb	↵	path	↵
	outdbbandnum						
1	1	8BUI		t		/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/ ↵	
		raster/test/regress/loader/Projected.tif			1		
1	2	8BUI		t		/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/ ↵	
		raster/test/regress/loader/Projected.tif			2		
1	3	8BUI		t		/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/ ↵	
		raster/test/regress/loader/Projected.tif			3		
2	1	8BUI		t		/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/ ↵	
		raster/test/regress/loader/Projected.tif			1		
2	2	8BUI		t		/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/ ↵	
		raster/test/regress/loader/Projected.tif			1		
2	3	8BUI		t		/home/pele/devel/geo/postgis-git/ ↵	
		raster/test/regress/loader/Projected.tif			3		

Si veda anche

[ST_BandMetaData](#), [ST_SetBandNoDataValue](#)

12.9 Raster Band Statistics and Analytics

12.9.1 ST_Count

ST_Count — Returns the number of pixels in a given band of a raster or raster coverage. If no band is specified defaults to band 1. If `exclude_nodata_value` is set to true, will only count pixels that are not equal to the nodata value.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_BandIsNoData**(raster rast, integer band, boolean forceChecking=true);
boolean **ST_BandIsNoData**(raster rast, boolean forceChecking=true);

Descrizione

Returns the number of pixels in a given band of a raster or raster coverage. If no band is specified `nband` defaults to 1.



Note

If `exclude_nodata_value` is set to true, will only count pixels with value not equal to the `nodata` value of the raster. Set `exclude_nodata_value` to false to get count all pixels

Changed: 3.1.0 - The `ST_Count(rastertable, rastercolumn, ...)` variants removed. Use [ST_CountAgg](#) instead.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
--example will count all pixels not 249 and one will count all pixels. --
SELECT rid, ST_Count(ST_SetBandNoDataValue(rast,249)) As exclude_nodata,
       ST_Count(ST_SetBandNoDataValue(rast,249),false) As include_nodata
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2;
```

rid	exclude_nodata	include_nodata
2	23	25

Si veda anche

[ST_CountAgg](#), [ST_SummaryStats](#), [ST_SetBandNoDataValue](#)

12.9.2 ST_CountAgg

ST_CountAgg — Aggregate. Returns the number of pixels in a given band of a set of rasters. If no band is specified defaults to band 1. If `exclude_nodata_value` is set to true, will only count pixels that are not equal to the NODATA value.

Synopsis

```
bigint ST_CountAgg(raster rast, integer nband, boolean exclude_nodata_value, double precision sample_percent);
bigint ST_CountAgg(raster rast, integer nband, boolean exclude_nodata_value);
bigint ST_CountAgg(raster rast, boolean exclude_nodata_value);
```

Descrizione

Returns the number of pixels in a given band of a set of rasters. If no band is specified `nband` defaults to 1.

If `exclude_nodata_value` is set to true, will only count pixels with value not equal to the NODATA value of the raster. Set `exclude_nodata_value` to false to get count all pixels

By default will sample all pixels. To get faster response, set `sample_percent` to value between zero (0) and one (1)

Availability: 2.2.0

Esempi

```
-- un pixel 2x2 ha valore
SELECT
    ST_Neighborhood(rast, 2, 2, 1, 1)
FROM (
    SELECT
        ST_SetValues(
            ST_AddBand(
                ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, -2, 2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
                '8BUI'::text, 1, 0
            ),
            1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
                [0, 1, 1, 1, 1],
                [1, 1, 1, 0, 1],
                [1, 0, 1, 1, 1],
                [1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
                [1, 1, 0, 1, 1]
            ]::double precision[],
            1
        ) AS rast
    ) AS foo

    st_neighborhood
-----
{{NULL,1,1},{1,1,NULL},{1,1,1}}
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Count](#), [ST_SummaryStats](#), [ST_SetBandNoDataValue](#)

12.9.3 ST_Histogram

ST_Histogram — Returns a set of record summarizing a raster or raster coverage data distribution separate bin ranges. Number of bins are autocomputed if not specified.

Synopsis

```
double precision[][] ST_Neighborhood(raster rast, integer bandnum, integer columnX, integer rowY, integer distanceX, integer
distanceY, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);
double precision[][] ST_Neighborhood(raster rast, integer columnX, integer rowY, integer distanceX, integer distanceY, boolean
exclude_nodata_value=true);
double precision[][] ST_Neighborhood(raster rast, integer bandnum, geometry pt, integer distanceX, integer distanceY, boolean
exclude_nodata_value=true);
double precision[][] ST_Neighborhood(raster rast, geometry pt, integer distanceX, integer distanceY, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true);
```

Descrizione

Returns set of records consisting of min, max, count, percent for a given raster band for each bin. If no band is specified `nband` defaults to 1.



Note

By default only considers pixel values not equal to the `nodata` value . Set `exclude_nodata_value` to `false` to get count all pixels.

width **double precision[]** width: an array indicating the width of each category/bin. If the number of bins is greater than the number of widths, the widths are repeated.

Example: 9 bins, widths are [a, b, c] will have the output be [a, b, c, a, b, c, a, b, c]

bins **integer** Number of breakouts -- this is the number of records you'll get back from the function if specified. If not specified then the number of breakouts is autocomputed.

right **boolean** compute the histogram from the right rather than from the left (default). This changes the criteria for evaluating a value `x` from [a, b) to (a, b]

Changed: 3.1.0 Removed `ST_Histogram(table_name, column_name)` variant.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Example: Single raster tile - compute histograms for bands 1, 2, 3 and autocompute bins

```
SELECT band, (stats).*
FROM (SELECT rid, band, ST_Histogram(rast, band) As stats
      FROM dummy_rast CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,3) As band
      WHERE rid=2) As foo;
```

band	min	max	count	percent
1	249	250	2	0.08
1	250	251	2	0.08
1	251	252	1	0.04
1	252	253	2	0.08
1	253	254	18	0.72
2	78	113.2	11	0.44
2	113.2	148.4	4	0.16
2	148.4	183.6	4	0.16
2	183.6	218.8	1	0.04
2	218.8	254	5	0.2
3	62	100.4	11	0.44
3	100.4	138.8	5	0.2
3	138.8	177.2	4	0.16
3	177.2	215.6	1	0.04
3	215.6	254	4	0.16

Example: Just band 2 but for 6 bins

```
SELECT (stats).*
FROM (SELECT rid, ST_Histogram(rast, 2,6) As stats
      FROM dummy_rast
      WHERE rid=2) As foo;
```

min	max	count	percent
78	107.333333	9	0.36
107.333333	136.666667	6	0.24
136.666667	166	0	0
166	195.333333	4	0.16
195.333333	224.666667	1	0.04
224.666667	254	5	0.2

(6 rows)

```
-- Same as previous but we explicitly control the pixel value range of each bin.
SELECT (stats).*
FROM (SELECT rid, ST_Histogram(rast, 2,6,ARRAY[0.5,1,4,100,5]) As stats
      FROM dummy_rast
      WHERE rid=2) As foo;
```

min	max	count	percent
78	78.5	1	0.08
78.5	79.5	1	0.04
79.5	83.5	0	0
83.5	183.5	17	0.0068
183.5	188.5	0	0
188.5	254	6	0.003664

(6 rows)

Si veda anche

[ST_Count](#), [ST_SummaryStats](#), [ST_SummaryStatsAgg](#)

12.9.4 ST_Quantile

ST_Quantile — Compute quantiles for a raster or raster table coverage in the context of the sample or population. Thus, a value could be examined to be at the raster’s 25%, 50%, 75% percentile.

Synopsis

```
setof geomval ST_Intersection(geometry geom, raster rast, integer band_num=1);
setof geomval ST_Intersection(raster rast, geometry geom);
setof geomval ST_Intersection(raster rast, integer band_num, geometry geom);
raster ST_Intersection(raster rast1, raster rast2, double precision[] nodataval);
raster ST_Intersection(raster rast1, raster rast2, text returnband='BOTH', double precision[] nodataval=NULL);
raster ST_Intersection(raster rast1, integer band_num1, raster rast2, integer band_num2, double precision[] nodataval);
raster ST_Intersection(raster rast1, integer band_num1, raster rast2, integer band_num2, text returnband='BOTH', double precision[] nodataval=NULL);
```

Descrizione

Compute quantiles for a raster or raster table coverage in the context of the sample or population. Thus, a value could be examined to be at the raster’s 25%, 50%, 75% percentile.



Note
If `exclude_nodata_value` is set to `false`, will also count pixels with no data.

Changed: 3.1.0 Removed `ST_Quantile(table_name, column_name)` variant.
Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
UPDATE dummy_rast SET rast = ST_SetBandNoDataValue(rast,249) WHERE rid=2;
--Example will consider only pixels of band 1 that are not 249 and in named quantiles --

SELECT (pvq).*
FROM (SELECT ST_Quantile(rast, ARRAY[0.25,0.75]) As pvq
      FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2) As foo
      ORDER BY (pvq).quantile;
```

quantile	value
0.25	253
0.75	254

```
SELECT ST_Quantile(rast, 0.75) As value
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2;
```

value
254

```
--real live example.  Quantile of all pixels in band 2 intersecting a geometry
SELECT rid, (ST_Quantile(rast,2)).* As pvc
FROM o_4_boston
WHERE ST_Intersects(rast,
                    ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((224486 892151,224486 892200,224706 892200,224706 892151,224486 892151))',26986)
                    )
ORDER BY value, quantile,rid
;
```

rid	quantile	value
1	0	0
2	0	0
14	0	1
15	0	2
14	0.25	37
1	0.25	42
15	0.25	47
2	0.25	50
14	0.5	56
1	0.5	64
15	0.5	66
2	0.5	77
14	0.75	81
15	0.75	87
1	0.75	94
2	0.75	106

14		1		199
1		1		244
2		1		255
15		1		255

Si veda anche

[ST_Count](#), [ST_SummaryStats](#), [ST_SummaryStatsAgg](#), [ST_SetBandNoDataValue](#)

12.9.5 ST_SummaryStats

ST_SummaryStats — Returns summarystats consisting of count, sum, mean, stddev, min, max for a given raster band of a raster or raster coverage. Band 1 is assumed is no band is specified.

Synopsis

raster **ST_SetScale**(raster rast, float8 xy);
raster **ST_SetScale**(raster rast, float8 x, float8 y);

Descrizione

Returns **summarystats** consisting of count, sum, mean, stddev, min, max for a given raster band of a raster or raster coverage. If no band is specified nband defaults to 1.



Note
By default only considers pixel values not equal to the `nodata` value. Set `exclude_nodata_value` to `false` to get count of all pixels.



Note
By default will sample all pixels. To get faster response, set `sample_percent` to lower than 1

Changed: 3.1.0 `ST_SummaryStats(rastertable, rastercolumn, ...)` variants are removed. Use [ST_SummaryStatsAgg](#) instead.
Disponibilità: 2.0

Example: Single raster tile

```
SELECT rid, band, (stats).*
FROM (SELECT rid, band, ST_SummaryStats(rast, band) As stats
      FROM dummy_rast CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,3) As band
      WHERE rid=2) As foo;
```

rid		band		count		sum		mean		stddev		min		max
2		1		23		5821		253.086957		1.248061		250		254
2		2		25		3682		147.28		59.862188		78		254
2		3		25		3290		131.6		61.647384		62		254

Example: Summarize pixels that intersect buildings of interest

This example took 574ms on PostGIS windows 64-bit with all of Boston Buildings and aerial Tiles (tiles each 150x150 pixels ~ 134,000 tiles), ~102,000 building records

```
WITH
-- our features of interest
  feat AS (SELECT gid As building_id, geom_26986 As geom FROM buildings AS b
    WHERE gid IN(100, 103,150)
  ),
-- clip band 2 of raster tiles to boundaries of builds
-- then get stats for these clipped regions
  b_stats AS
    (SELECT building_id, (stats).*)
FROM (SELECT building_id, ST_SummaryStats(ST_Clip(rast,2,geom)) As stats
  FROM aerials.boston
    INNER JOIN feat
      ON ST_Intersects(feats.geom,rast)
) As foo
)
-- finally summarize stats
SELECT building_id, SUM(count) As num_pixels
  , MIN(min) As min_pval
  , MAX(max) As max_pval
  , SUM(mean*count)/SUM(count) As avg_pval
  FROM b_stats
WHERE count > 0
  GROUP BY building_id
  ORDER BY building_id;
```

building_id	num_pixels	min_pval	max_pval	avg_pval
100	1090	1	255	61.0697247706422
103	655	7	182	70.5038167938931
150	895	2	252	185.642458100559

Example: Raster coverage

```
-- stats for each band --
SELECT band, (stats).*
FROM (SELECT band, ST_SummaryStats('o_4_boston','rast', band) As stats
  FROM generate_series(1,3) As band) As foo;
```

band	count	sum	mean	stddev	min	max
1	8450000	725799	82.7064349112426	45.6800222638537	0	255
2	8450000	700487	81.4197705325444	44.2161184161765	0	255
3	8450000	575943	74.682739408284	44.2143885481407	0	255

```
-- For a table -- will get better speed if set sampling to less than 100%
-- Here we set to 25% and get a much faster answer
SELECT band, (stats).*
FROM (SELECT band, ST_SummaryStats('o_4_boston','rast', band,true,0.25) As stats
  FROM generate_series(1,3) As band) As foo;
```

band	count	sum	mean	stddev	min	max
1	2112500	180686	82.6890480473373	45.6961043857248	0	255
2	2112500	174571	81.448503668639	44.2252623171821	0	255
3	2112500	144364	74.6765884023669	44.2014869384578	0	255

Si veda anche

[summarystats](#), [ST_SummaryStatsAgg](#), [ST_Count](#), [ST_Clip](#)

12.9.6 ST_SummaryStatsAgg

ST_SummaryStatsAgg — Aggregate. Returns summarystats consisting of count, sum, mean, stddev, min, max for a given raster band of a set of raster. Band 1 is assumed is no band is specified.

Synopsis

```
summarystats ST_SummaryStatsAgg(raster rast, integer nband, boolean exclude_nodata_value, double precision sample_percent);
summarystats ST_SummaryStatsAgg(raster rast, boolean exclude_nodata_value, double precision sample_percent);
summarystats ST_SummaryStatsAgg(raster rast, integer nband, boolean exclude_nodata_value);
```

Descrizione

Returns [summarystats](#) consisting of count, sum, mean, stddev, min, max for a given raster band of a raster or raster coverage. If no band is specified `nband` defaults to 1.

**Note**

By default only considers pixel values not equal to the `NODATA` value. Set `exclude_nodata_value` to `False` to get count of all pixels.

**Note**

By default will sample all pixels. To get faster response, set `sample_percent` to value between 0 and 1

Availability: 2.2.0

Esempi

```
-- un pixel 2x2 ha valore
SELECT
    ST_Neighborhood(rast, 2, 2, 1, 1)
FROM (
    SELECT
        ST_SetValues(
            ST_AddBand(
                ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, -2, 2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
                '8BUI'::text, 1, 0
            ),
            1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
                [0, 1, 1, 1, 1],
                [1, 1, 1, 0, 1],
                [1, 0, 1, 1, 1],
                [1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
                [1, 1, 0, 1, 1]
            ]::double precision[],
            1
        ) AS rast
```

```
) AS foo

      st_neighborhood
-----
{{NULL,1,1},{1,1,NULL},{1,1,1}}
```

Si veda anche

[summarystats](#), [ST_SummaryStats](#), [ST_Count](#), [ST_Clip](#)

12.9.7 ST_ValueCount

ST_ValueCount — Returns a set of records containing a pixel band value and count of the number of pixels in a given band of a raster (or a raster coverage) that have a given set of values. If no band is specified defaults to band 1. By default nodata value pixels are not counted. and all other values in the pixel are output and pixel band values are rounded to the nearest integer.

Synopsis

SETOF record **ST_ValueCount**(raster rast, integer nband=1, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true, double precision[] searchvalues=NULL, double precision roundto=0, double precision OUT value, integer OUT count);
 SETOF record **ST_ValueCount**(raster rast, integer nband, double precision[] searchvalues, double precision roundto=0, double precision OUT value, integer OUT count);
 SETOF record **ST_ValueCount**(raster rast, double precision[] searchvalues, double precision roundto=0, double precision OUT value, integer OUT count);
 bigint **ST_ValueCount**(raster rast, double precision searchvalue, double precision roundto=0);
 bigint **ST_ValueCount**(raster rast, integer nband, boolean exclude_nodata_value, double precision searchvalue, double precision roundto=0);
 bigint **ST_ValueCount**(raster rast, integer nband, double precision searchvalue, double precision roundto=0);
 SETOF record **ST_ValueCount**(text rastertable, text rastercolumn, integer nband=1, boolean exclude_nodata_value=true, double precision[] searchvalues=NULL, double precision roundto=0, double precision OUT value, integer OUT count);
 SETOF record **ST_ValueCount**(text rastertable, text rastercolumn, double precision[] searchvalues, double precision roundto=0, double precision OUT value, integer OUT count);
 SETOF record **ST_ValueCount**(text rastertable, text rastercolumn, integer nband, double precision[] searchvalues, double precision roundto=0, double precision OUT value, integer OUT count);
 bigint **ST_ValueCount**(text rastertable, text rastercolumn, integer nband, boolean exclude_nodata_value, double precision searchvalue, double precision roundto=0);
 bigint **ST_ValueCount**(text rastertable, text rastercolumn, double precision searchvalue, double precision roundto=0);
 bigint **ST_ValueCount**(text rastertable, text rastercolumn, integer nband, double precision searchvalue, double precision roundto=0);

Descrizione

Returns a set of records with columns `value` `count` which contain the pixel band value and count of pixels in the raster tile or raster coverage of selected band.

If no band is specified `nband` defaults to 1. If no `searchvalues` are specified, will return all pixel values found in the raster or raster coverage. If one `searchvalue` is given, will return an integer instead of records denoting the count of pixels having that pixel band value



Note

If `exclude_nodata_value` is set to false, will also count pixels with no data.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
UPDATE dummy_rast SET rast = ST_SetBandNoDataValue(rast,249) WHERE rid=2;
--Example will count only pixels of band 1 that are not 249. --
```

```
SELECT (pvc).*
FROM (SELECT ST_ValueCount(rast) As pvc
      FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2) As foo
      ORDER BY (pvc).value;
```

value	count
250	2
251	1
252	2
253	6
254	12

```
-- Example will coount all pixels of band 1 including 249 --
```

```
SELECT (pvc).*
FROM (SELECT ST_ValueCount(rast,1,false) As pvc
      FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2) As foo
      ORDER BY (pvc).value;
```

value	count
249	2
250	2
251	1
252	2
253	6
254	12

```
-- Example will count only non-nodata value pixels of band 2
```

```
SELECT (pvc).*
FROM (SELECT ST_ValueCount(rast,2) As pvc
      FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2) As foo
      ORDER BY (pvc).value;
```

value	count
78	1
79	1
88	1
89	1
96	1
97	1
98	1
99	2
112	2

```
:
```

```
--real live example. Count all the pixels in an aerial raster tile band 2 intersecting a ←
geometry
-- and return only the pixel band values that have a count > 500
SELECT (pvc).value, SUM((pvc).count) As total
FROM (SELECT ST_ValueCount(rast,2) As pvc
      FROM o_4_boston
      WHERE ST_Intersects(rast,
        ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((224486 892151,224486 892200,224706 892200,224706 ←
        892151,224486 892151))',26986)
```

```

    )
    ) As foo
  GROUP BY (pvc).value
  HAVING SUM((pvc).count) > 500
  ORDER BY (pvc).value;

```

```

value | total
-----+-----
    51 |   502
    54 |   521

```

```

-- Just return count of pixels in each raster tile that have value of 100 of tiles that
-- intersect a specific geometry --
SELECT rid, ST_ValueCount(rast,2,100) As count
  FROM o_4_boston
  WHERE ST_Intersects(rast,
    ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON((224486 892151,224486 892200,224706 892200,224706
    892151,224486 892151))',26986)
  ) ;

```

```

rid | count
-----+-----
   1 |     56
   2 |     95
  14 |     37
  15 |     64

```

Si veda anche

[ST_Count](#), [ST_SetBandNoDataValue](#)

12.10 Raster Inputs

12.10.1 ST_AsRaster

ST_AsRaster — Return a raster value from a Well-Known Binary (WKB) raster.

Synopsis

raster **ST_Union**(setof raster rast);

Descrizione

Given a Well-Known Binary (WKB) raster, return a raster.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```

SELECT rid, (foo.md).*
  FROM (SELECT rid, ST_MetaData(rast) As md
  FROM dummy_rast) As foo;

```

rid	upperleftx	upperlefty	width	height	scalex	scaley	skewx	skewy	srid	↵
numbands										
1	0.5	0.5	10	20	2	3			0	↵
	0	0								
2	3427927.75	5793244	5	5	0.05	-0.05			0	↵
	0	0								

Si veda anche

[ST_MetaData](#), [ST_Value](#), [ST_Polygon](#), [ST_ValueCount](#)

12.10.2 ST_RastFromHexWKB

ST_RastFromHexWKB — Return a raster value from a Hex representation of Well-Known Binary (WKB) raster.

Synopsis

raster **ST_Union**(setof raster rast);

Descrizione

Given a Well-Known Binary (WKB) raster in Hex representation, return a raster.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, (foo.md).*
FROM (SELECT rid, ST_MetaData(rast) As md
FROM dummy_rast) As foo;
```

rid	upperleftx	upperlefty	width	height	scalex	scaley	skewx	skewy	srid	↵
numbands										
1	0.5	0.5	10	20	2	3			0	↵
	0	0								
2	3427927.75	5793244	5	5	0.05	-0.05			0	↵
	0	0								

Si veda anche

[ST_MetaData](#), [ST_Contains](#), [ST_DWithin](#), [ST_DFullyWithin](#)

12.11 Raster Outputs

12.11.1 ST_AsBinary

ST_AsBinary — Return the Well-Known Binary (WKB) representation of the raster.


```

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS tmp_out ;

CREATE TABLE tmp_out AS
SELECT lo_from_bytea(0,
    ST_AsGDALRaster(ST_Union(rast), 'JPEG', ARRAY['QUALITY=50']))
    ) AS loid
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rast && ST_MakeEnvelope(10, 10, 11, 11);

SELECT lo_export(loid, '/tmp/dummy.jpg')
FROM tmp_out;

SELECT lo_unlink(loid)
FROM tmp_out;

```

Esempio di uscita GTIFF

```

SELECT ST_AsGDALRaster(rast, 'GTiff') As rastjpg
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2;

-- Produtit GeoTiff con compressione JPEG e qualità 90%
SELECT ST_AsGDALRaster(rast, 'GTiff',
    ARRAY['COMPRESS=JPEG', 'JPEG_QUALITY=90'],
    4269) As rasttiff
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2;

```

Si veda anche

Section [11.3](#), [ST_GDALDrivers](#), [ST_SRID](#)

12.11.4 ST_AsJPEG

ST_AsJPEG — Return the raster tile selected bands as a single Joint Photographic Exports Group (JPEG) image (byte array). If no band is specified and 1 or more than 3 bands, then only the first band is used. If only 3 bands then all 3 bands are used and mapped to RGB.

Synopsis

```

bytea ST_AsJPEG(raster rast, text[] options=NULL);
bytea ST_AsJPEG(raster rast, integer nband, integer quality);
bytea ST_AsJPEG(raster rast, integer nband, text[] options=NULL);
bytea ST_AsJPEG(raster rast, integer[] nbands, text[] options=NULL);
bytea ST_AsJPEG(raster rast, integer[] nbands, integer quality);

```

Descrizione

Returns the selected bands of the raster as a single Joint Photographic Exports Group Image (JPEG). Use [ST_AsGDALRaster](#) if you need to export as less common raster types. If no band is specified and 1 or more than 3 bands, then only the first band is used. If 3 bands then all 3 bands are used. There are many variants of the function with many options. These are itemized below:

- `nband` is for single band exports.
- `nbands` is an array of bands to export (note that max is 3 for JPEG) and the order of the bands is RGB. e.g `ARRAY[3,2,1]` means map band 3 to Red, band 2 to green and band 1 to blue

- `quality` number from 0 to 100. The higher the number the crisper the image.
- `options` text Array of GDAL options as defined for JPEG (look at `create_options` for JPEG [ST_GDALDrivers](#)). For JPEG valid ones are `PROGRESSIVE ON` or `OFF` and `QUALITY` a range from 0 to 100 and default to 75. Refer to [GDAL Raster format options](#) for more details.

Availability: 2.0.0 - requires GDAL >= 1.6.0.

Examples: Output

```
-- output first 3 bands 75% quality
SELECT ST_AsJPEG(rast) As rastjpg
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2;

-- output only first band as 90% quality
SELECT ST_AsJPEG(rast,1,90) As rastjpg
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2;

-- output first 3 bands (but make band 2 Red, band 1 green, and band 3 blue, progressive ↵
and 90% quality
SELECT ST_AsJPEG(rast,ARRAY[2,1,3],ARRAY['QUALITY=90','PROGRESSIVE=ON']) As rastjpg
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2;
```

Si veda anche

Section [11.3](#), [ST_GDALDrivers](#), [ST_AsGDALRaster](#), [ST_AsPNG](#), [ST_AsTIFF](#)

12.11.5 ST_AsPNG

ST_AsPNG — Return the raster tile selected bands as a single portable network graphics (PNG) image (byte array). If 1, 3, or 4 bands in raster and no bands are specified, then all bands are used. If more 2 or more than 4 bands and no bands specified, then only band 1 is used. Bands are mapped to RGB or RGBA space.

Synopsis

```
bytea ST_AsPNG(raster rast, text[] options=NULL);
bytea ST_AsPNG(raster rast, integer nband, integer compression);
bytea ST_AsPNG(raster rast, integer nband, text[] options=NULL);
bytea ST_AsPNG(raster rast, integer[] nbands, integer compression);
bytea ST_AsPNG(raster rast, integer[] nbands, text[] options=NULL);
```

Descrizione

Returns the selected bands of the raster as a single Portable Network Graphics Image (PNG). Use [ST_AsGDALRaster](#) if you need to export as less common raster types. If no band is specified, then the first 3 bands are exported. There are many variants of the function with many options. If no `srid` is specified then the `srid` of the raster is used. These are itemized below:

- `nband` is for single band exports.
- `nbands` is an array of bands to export (note that max is 4 for PNG) and the order of the bands is RGBA. e.g `ARRAY[3,2,1]` means map band 3 to Red, band 2 to green and band 1 to blue
- `compression` number from 1 to 9. The higher the number the greater the compression.

- `options` text Array of GDAL options as defined for PNG (look at `create_options` for PNG of [ST_GDALDrivers](#)). For PNG valid one is only `ZLEVEL` (amount of time to spend on compression -- default 6) e.g. `ARRAY['ZLEVEL=9']`. `WORLDFILE` is not allowed since the function would have to output two outputs. Refer to [GDAL Raster format options](#) for more details.

Availability: 2.0.0 - requires GDAL >= 1.6.0.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_AsPNG(rast) As rastpng
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2;

-- esporta le prime tre bande e assegna la banda 3 al rosso, la banda 1 al verde e la banda ←
  2 al blu
SELECT ST_AsPNG(rast, ARRAY[3,1,2]) As rastpng
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2;
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AsGDALRaster](#), [ST_ColorMap](#), [ST_GDALDrivers](#), [Section 11.3](#)

12.11.6 ST_AsTIFF

ST_AsTIFF — Return the raster selected bands as a single TIFF image (byte array). If no band is specified or any of specified bands does not exist in the raster, then will try to use all bands.

Synopsis

```
bytea ST_AsTIFF(raster rast, text[] options='', integer srid=sameassource);
bytea ST_AsTIFF(raster rast, text compression='', integer srid=sameassource);
bytea ST_AsTIFF(raster rast, integer[] nbands, text compression='', integer srid=sameassource);
bytea ST_AsTIFF(raster rast, integer[] nbands, text[] options, integer srid=sameassource);
```

Descrizione

Returns the selected bands of the raster as a single Tagged Image File Format (TIFF). If no band is specified, will try to use all bands. This is a wrapper around [ST_AsGDALRaster](#). Use [ST_AsGDALRaster](#) if you need to export as less common raster types. There are many variants of the function with many options. If no spatial reference SRS text is present, the spatial reference of the raster is used. These are itemized below:

- `nbands` is an array of bands to export (note that max is 3 for PNG) and the order of the bands is RGB. e.g `ARRAY[3,2,1]` means map band 3 to Red, band 2 to green and band 1 to blue
- `compression` Compression expression -- JPEG90 (or some other percent), LZW, JPEG, DEFLATE9.
- `options` text Array of GDAL create options as defined for GTiff (look at `create_options` for GTiff of [ST_GDALDrivers](#)). or refer to [GDAL Raster format options](#) for more details.
- `srid` srid of spatial_ref_sys of the raster. This is used to populate the georeference information

Availability: 2.0.0 - requires GDAL >= 1.6.0.

Examples: Use jpeg compression 90%

```
SELECT ST_AsTIFF(rast, 'JPEG90') As rasttiff
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=2;
```

Si veda anche

[ST_GDALDrivers](#), [ST_AsGDALRaster](#), [ST_SRID](#)

12.12 Raster Processing: Map Algebra

12.12.1 ST_Clip

ST_Clip — Returns the raster clipped by the input geometry. If band number not is specified, all bands are processed. If `crop` is not specified or `TRUE`, the output raster is cropped.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_Clip(raster rast, integer[] nband, geometry geom, double precision[] nodataval=NULL, boolean crop=TRUE);
raster ST_Clip(raster rast, integer nband, geometry geom, double precision nodataval, boolean crop=TRUE);
raster ST_Clip(raster rast, integer nband, geometry geom, boolean crop);
raster ST_Clip(raster rast, geometry geom, double precision[] nodataval=NULL, boolean crop=TRUE);
raster ST_Clip(raster rast, geometry geom, double precision nodataval, boolean crop=TRUE);
raster ST_Clip(raster rast, geometry geom, boolean crop);
```

Descrizione

Returns a raster that is clipped by the input geometry `geom`. If band index is not specified, all bands are processed.

Rasters resulting from `ST_Clip` must have a nodata value assigned for areas clipped, one for each band. If none are provided and the input raster do not have a nodata value defined, nodata values of the resulting raster are set to `ST_MinPossibleValue(ST_BandPixelType(rast), band)`. When the number of nodata value in the array is smaller than the number of band, the last one in the array is used for the remaining bands. If the number of nodata value is greater than the number of band, the extra nodata values are ignored. All variants accepting an array of nodata values also accept a single value which will be assigned to each band.

If `crop` is not specified, true is assumed meaning the output raster is cropped to the intersection of the `geom` and `rast` extents. If `crop` is set to false, the new raster gets the same extent as `rast`.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 2.1.0 Rewritten in C

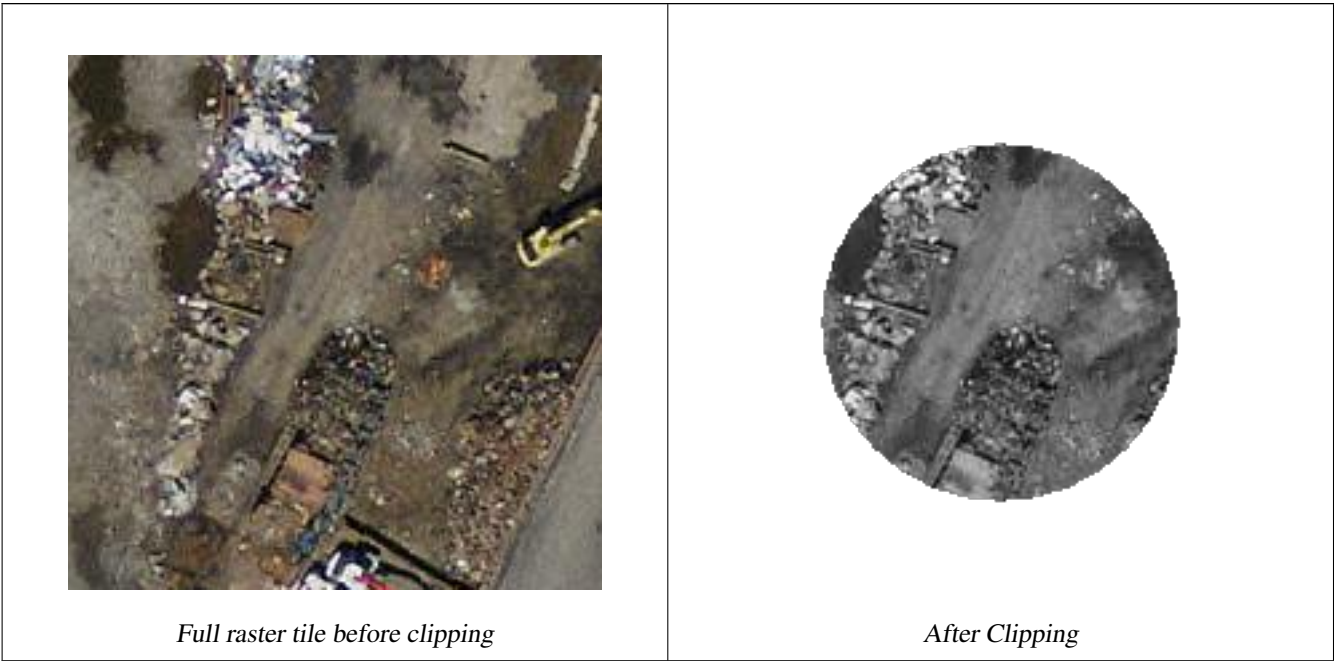
Examples here use Massachusetts aerial data available on MassGIS site [MassGIS Aerial Orthos](#). Coordinates are in Massachusetts State Plane Meters.

Examples: 1 band clipping

```
-- Clip the first band of an aerial tile by a 20 meter buffer.
SELECT ST_Clip(rast, 1,
              ST_Buffer(ST_Centroid(ST_Envelope(rast)), 20)
            ) from aerials.boston
WHERE rid = 4;
```

```
-- Demonstrate effect of crop on final dimensions of raster
-- Note how final extent is clipped to that of the geometry
-- if crop = true
SELECT ST_XMax(ST_Envelope(ST_Clip(rast, 1, clipper, true))) As xmax_w_trim,
       ST_XMax(clipper) As xmax_clipper,
       ST_XMax(ST_Envelope(ST_Clip(rast, 1, clipper, false))) As xmax_wo_trim,
       ST_XMax(ST_Envelope(rast)) As xmax_rast_orig
FROM (SELECT rast, ST_Buffer(ST_Centroid(ST_Envelope(rast)),6) As clipper
      FROM aerials.boston
      WHERE rid = 6) As foo;
```

xmax_w_trim	xmax_clipper	xmax_wo_trim	xmax_rast_orig
230657.436173996	230657.436173996	230666.436173996	230666.436173996



Examples: 1 band clipping with no crop and add back other bands unchanged

```
-- Same example as before, but we need to set crop to false to be able to use ST_AddBand
-- because ST_AddBand requires all bands be the same Width and height
SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_Clip(rast, 1,
                          ST_Buffer(ST_Centroid(ST_Envelope(rast)),20),false
                          ), ARRAY[ST_Band(rast,2),ST_Band(rast,3)] ) from aerials.boston
WHERE rid = 6;
```

*Full raster tile before clipping**After Clipping - surreal***Examples: Clip all bands**

```
-- Clip all bands of an aerial tile by a 20 meter buffer.  
-- Only difference is we don't specify a specific band to clip  
-- so all bands are clipped  
SELECT ST_Clip(rast,  
              ST_Buffer(ST_Centroid(ST_Envelope(rast)), 20),  
              false  
        ) from aerials.boston  
WHERE rid = 4;
```

*Full raster tile before clipping**After Clipping***Si veda anche**

[ST_AddBand](#), [ST_MapAlgebra](#) (callback function version), [ST_Intersection](#)

12.12.2 ST_ColorMap

ST_ColorMap — Creates a new raster of up to four 8BUI bands (grayscale, RGB, RGBA) from the source raster and a specified band. Band 1 is assumed if not specified.

Synopsis

raster **ST_ColorMap**(raster rast, integer nband=1, text colormap=grayscale, text method=INTERPOLATE);

raster **ST_ColorMap**(raster rast, text colormap, text method=INTERPOLATE);

Descrizione

Apply a `colormap` to the band at `nband` of `rast` resulting a new raster comprised of up to four 8BUI bands. The number of 8BUI bands in the new raster is determined by the number of color components defined in `colormap`.

If `nband` is not specified, then band 1 is assumed.

`colormap` can be a keyword of a pre-defined colormap or a set of lines defining the value and the color components.

Valid pre-defined `colormap` keyword:

- `grayscale` or `greyscale` for a one 8BUI band raster of shades of gray.
- `pseudocolor` for a four 8BUI (RGBA) band raster with colors going from blue to green to red.
- `fire` for a four 8BUI (RGBA) band raster with colors going from black to red to pale yellow.
- `bluered` for a four 8BUI (RGBA) band raster with colors going from blue to pale white to red.

Users can pass a set of entries (one per line) to `colormap` to specify custom colormaps. Each entry generally consists of five values: the pixel value and corresponding Red, Green, Blue, Alpha components (color components between 0 and 255). Percent values can be used instead of pixel values where 0% and 100% are the minimum and maximum values found in the raster band. Values can be separated with commas (','), tabs, colons (':') and/or spaces. The pixel value can be set to *nv*, *null* or *nodata* for the NODATA value. An example is provided below.

```
5 0 0 0 255
4 100:50 55 255
1 150,100 150 255
0% 255 255 255 255
nv 0 0 0 0
```

The syntax of `colormap` is similar to that of the color-relief mode of GDAL [gdaldem](#).

Valid keywords for `method`:

- `INTERPOLATE` to use linear interpolation to smoothly blend the colors between the given pixel values
- `EXACT` to strictly match only those pixels values found in the colormap. Pixels whose value does not match a colormap entry will be set to 0 0 0 0 (RGBA)
- `NEAREST` to use the colormap entry whose value is closest to the pixel value



Note

A great reference for colormaps is [ColorBrewer](#).



Warning

The resulting bands of new raster will have no NODATA value set. Use `ST_SetBandNoDataValue` to set a NODATA value if one is needed.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

This is a junk table to play with

```
-- setup test raster table --
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS funky_shapes;
CREATE TABLE funky_shapes(rast raster);

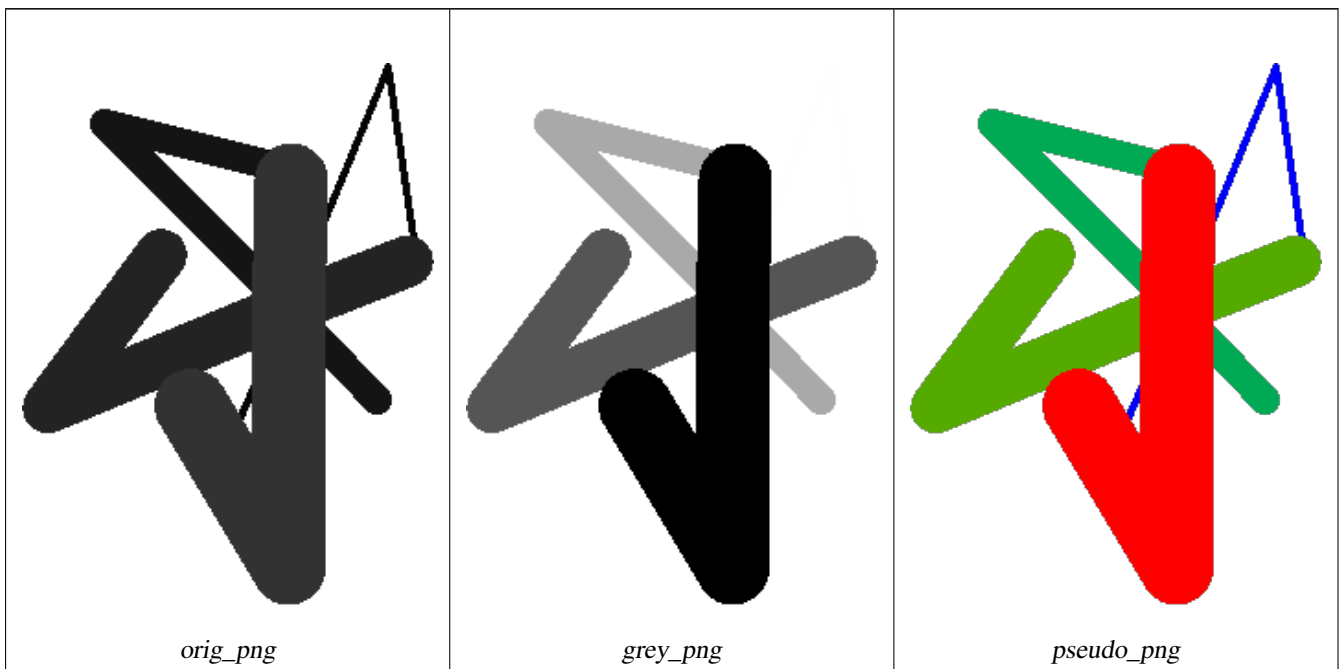
INSERT INTO funky_shapes(rast)
WITH ref AS (
    SELECT ST_MakeEmptyRaster( 200, 200, 0, 200, 1, -1, 0, 0) AS rast
)
SELECT
    ST_Union(rast)
FROM (
    SELECT
        ST_AsRaster(
            ST_Rotate(
                ST_Buffer(
                    ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 2,50 50,150 150,125 50)'),
                    i*2
                ),
                pi() * i * 0.125, ST_Point(50,50)
            ),
            ref.rast, '8BUI'::text, i * 5
        ) AS rast
    FROM ref
    CROSS JOIN generate_series(1, 10, 3) AS i
) AS shapes;
```

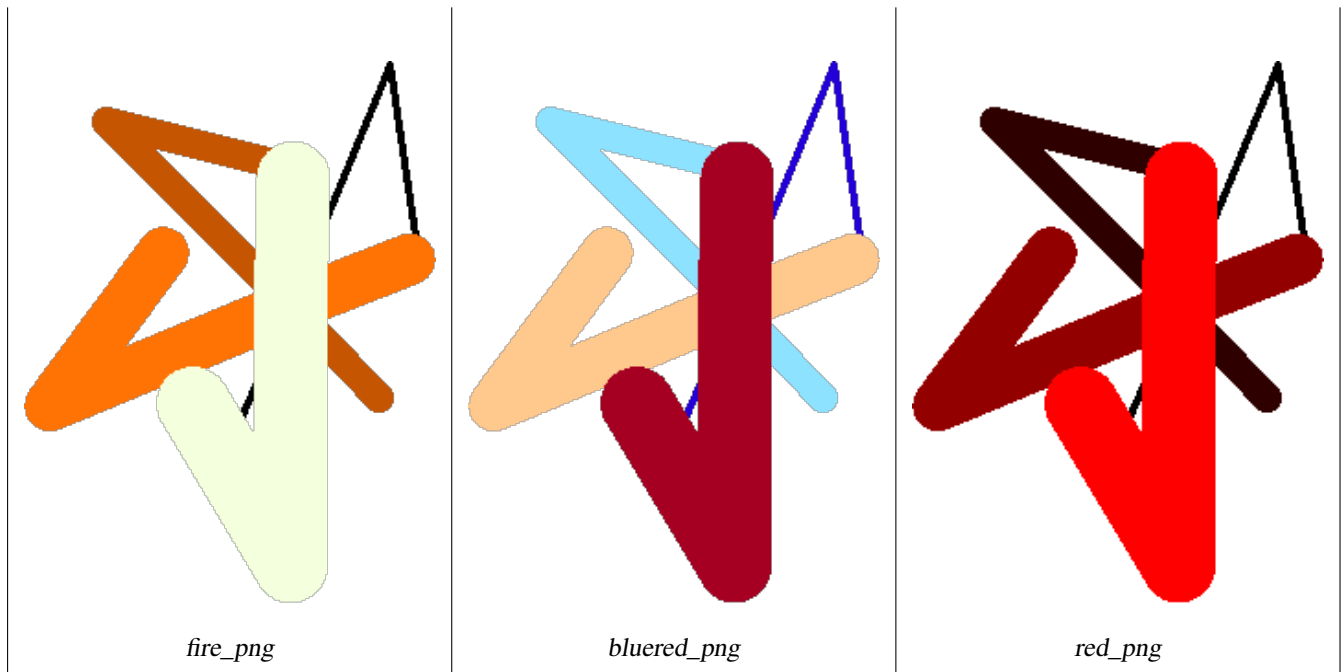
```
SELECT
    ST_NumBands(rast) As n_orig,
    ST_NumBands(ST_ColorMap(rast,1, 'greyscale')) As ngrey,
    ST_NumBands(ST_ColorMap(rast,1, 'pseudocolor')) As npseudo,
    ST_NumBands(ST_ColorMap(rast,1, 'fire')) As nfire,
    ST_NumBands(ST_ColorMap(rast,1, 'bluered')) As nbluered,
    ST_NumBands(ST_ColorMap(rast,1, '
100% 255  0  0
80% 160  0  0
50% 130  0  0
30%  30  0  0
20%  60  0  0
0%   0  0  0
nv 255 255 255
')) As nred
FROM funky_shapes;
```

n_orig	ngrey	npseudo	nfire	nbluered	nred
1	1	4	4	4	3

Examples: Compare different color map looks using ST_AsPNG

```
SELECT
  ST_AsPNG(rast) As orig_png,
  ST_AsPNG(ST_ColorMap(rast,1,'greyscale')) As grey_png,
  ST_AsPNG(ST_ColorMap(rast,1, 'pseudocolor')) As pseudo_png,
  ST_AsPNG(ST_ColorMap(rast,1, 'nfire')) As fire_png,
  ST_AsPNG(ST_ColorMap(rast,1, 'bluered')) As bluered_png,
  ST_AsPNG(ST_ColorMap(rast,1, '
100% 255  0  0
80%  160  0  0
50%  130  0  0
30%   30  0  0
20%   60  0  0
0%    0  0  0
nv 255 255 255
')) As red_png
FROM funky_shapes;
```





Si veda anche

[ST_AsPNG](#), [ST_Min4ma](#), [ST_Max4ma](#), [ST_Sum4ma](#), [ST_Mean4ma](#), [ST_Range4ma](#), [ST_Distinct4ma](#), [ST_StdDev4ma](#)

12.12.3 ST_Rescale

ST_Rescale — Creates a new one-8BUI band raster from the source raster and specified bands representing Red, Green and Blue

Synopsis

```
bytea ST_AsGDALRaster(raster rast, text format, text[] options=NULL, integer srid=sameassource);
```

```
text ST_GeoReference(raster rast, text format=GDAL);
```

Descrizione

Create a raster with one 8BUI band given three input bands (from one or more rasters). Any input band whose pixel type is not 8BUI will be reclassified using [ST_Reclass](#).



Note

This function is not like [ST_ColorMap](#) with the `grayscale` keyword as [ST_ColorMap](#) operates on only one band while this function expects three bands for RGB. This function applies the following equation for converting RGB to Grayscale: $0.2989 * RED + 0.5870 * GREEN + 0.1140 * BLUE$

Disponibilità: 2.0

Examples: Variant 1

```
SET postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers = 'ENABLE_ALL';
SET postgis.enable_outdb_rasters = True;

WITH apple AS (
  SELECT ST_AddBand(
    ST_MakeEmptyRaster(350, 246, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
    '/tmp/apple.png'::text,
    NULL::int[]
  ) AS rast
)
SELECT
  ST_AsPNG(rast) AS original_png,
  ST_AsPNG(ST_Grayscale(rast)) AS grayscale_png
FROM apple;
```

*original_png**grayscale_png*

Examples: Variant 2

```
SET postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers = 'ENABLE_ALL';
SET postgis.enable_outdb_rasters = True;

WITH apple AS (
  SELECT ST_AddBand(
    ST_MakeEmptyRaster(350, 246, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
    '/tmp/apple.png'::text,
    NULL::int[]
  ) AS rast
)
SELECT
  ST_AsPNG(rast) AS original_png,
  ST_AsPNG(ST_Grayscale(
    ARRAY[
      ROW(rast, 1)::rastbandarg, -- red
      ROW(rast, 2)::rastbandarg, -- green
      ROW(rast, 3)::rastbandarg, -- blue
    ]::rastbandarg[]
  )) AS grayscale_png
FROM apple;
```

Si veda anche[ST_AsPNG](#), [ST_ScaleX](#), [ST_ScaleY](#)**12.12.4 ST_Intersection**

ST_Intersection — Returns a raster or a set of geometry-pixelvalue pairs representing the shared portion of two rasters or the geometrical intersection of a vectorization of the raster and a geometry.

Synopsis

```
setof geomval ST_Intersection(geometry geom, raster rast, integer band_num=1);
setof geomval ST_Intersection(raster rast, geometry geom);
setof geomval ST_Intersection(raster rast, integer band_num, geometry geom);
raster ST_Intersection(raster rast1, raster rast2, double precision[] nodataval);
raster ST_Intersection(raster rast1, raster rast2, text returnband='BOTH', double precision[] nodataval=NULL);
raster ST_Intersection(raster rast1, integer band_num1, raster rast2, integer band_num2, double precision[] nodataval);
raster ST_Intersection(raster rast1, integer band_num1, raster rast2, integer band_num2, text returnband='BOTH', double precision[] nodataval=NULL);
```

Descrizione

Returns a raster or a set of geometry-pixelvalue pairs representing the shared portion of two rasters or the geometrical intersection of a vectorization of the raster and a geometry.

The first three variants, returning a setof geomval, works in vector space. The raster is first vectorized (using [ST_DumpAsPolygons](#)) into a set of geomval rows and those rows are then intersected with the geometry using the [ST_Intersection](#) (geometry, geometry) PostGIS function. Geometries intersecting only with a nodata value area of a raster returns an empty geometry. They are normally excluded from the results by the proper usage of [ST_Intersects](#) in the WHERE clause.

You can access the geometry and the value parts of the resulting set of geomval by surrounding them with parenthesis and adding '.geom' or '.val' at the end of the expression. e.g. (ST_Intersection(rast, geom)).geom

The other variants, returning a raster, works in raster space. They are using the two rasters version of ST_MapAlgebraExpr to perform the intersection.

The extent of the resulting raster corresponds to the geometrical intersection of the two raster extents. The resulting raster includes 'BAND1', 'BAND2' or 'BOTH' bands, following what is passed as the `returnband` parameter. Nodata value areas present in any band results in nodata value areas in every bands of the result. In other words, any pixel intersecting with a nodata value pixel becomes a nodata value pixel in the result.

Rasters resulting from ST_Intersection must have a nodata value assigned for areas not intersecting. You can define or replace the nodata value for any resulting band by providing a `nodataval[]` array of one or two nodata values depending if you request 'BAND1', 'BAND2' or 'BOTH' bands. The first value in the array replace the nodata value in the first band and the second value replace the nodata value in the second band. If one input band do not have a nodata value defined and none are provided as an array, one is chosen using the ST_MinPossibleValue function. All variant accepting an array of nodata value can also accept a single value which will be assigned to each requested band.

In all variants, if no band number is specified band 1 is assumed. If you need an intersection between a raster and geometry that returns a raster, refer to [ST_Clip](#).

**Note**

To get more control on the resulting extent or on what to return when encountering a nodata value, use the two rasters version of [ST_MapAlgebraExpr](#).



Note
To compute the intersection of a raster band with a geometry in raster space, use **ST_Clip**. ST_Clip works on multiple bands rasters and does not return a band corresponding to the rasterized geometry.



Note
ST_Intersection should be used in conjunction with **ST_Intersects** and an index on the raster column and/or the geometry column.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 - Intersection in the raster space was introduced. In earlier pre-2.0.0 versions, only intersection performed in vector space were supported.

Examples: Geometry, Raster -- resulting in geometry vals

```
SELECT
  foo.rid,
  foo.gid,
  ST_AsText((foo.geomval).geom) As geomwkt,
  (foo.geomval).val
FROM (
  SELECT
    A.rid,
    g.gid,
    ST_Intersection(A.rast, g.geom) As geomval
  FROM dummy_rast AS A
  CROSS JOIN (
    VALUES
      (1, ST_Point(3427928, 5793243.85) ),
      (2, ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(3427927.85 5793243.75,3427927.8 5793243.75,3427927.8 5793243.8)')),
      (3, ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)'))
    ) As g(gid,geom)
    WHERE A.rid = 2
  ) As foo;
```

rid	gid	geomwkt	val
2	1	POINT(3427928 5793243.85)	249
2	1	POINT(3427928 5793243.85)	253
2	2	POINT(3427927.85 5793243.75)	254
2	2	POINT(3427927.8 5793243.8)	251
2	2	POINT(3427927.8 5793243.8)	253
2	2	LINESTRING(3427927.8 5793243.75,3427927.8 5793243.8)	252
2	2	MULTILINESTRING((3427927.8 5793243.8,3427927.8 5793243.75),...)	250
2	3	GEOMETRYCOLLECTION EMPTY	

Si veda anche

geomval, ST_Intersects, ST_MapAlgebraExpr, ST_Clip, ST_AsText

12.12.5 ST_MapAlgebra (callback function version)

ST_MapAlgebra (callback function version) — Callback function version - Returns a one-band raster given one or more input rasters, band indexes and one user-specified callback function.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_MapAlgebra(rastbandarg[] rastbandargset, regprocedure callbackfunc, text pixeltype=NULL, text extenttype=INTERSECTION,
raster customextent=NULL, integer distancex=0, integer distancey=0, text[] VARIADIC userargs=NULL);
raster ST_MapAlgebra(raster rast, integer[] nband, regprocedure callbackfunc, text pixeltype=NULL, text extenttype=FIRST,
raster customextent=NULL, integer distancex=0, integer distancey=0, text[] VARIADIC userargs=NULL);
raster ST_MapAlgebra(raster rast, integer nband, regprocedure callbackfunc, text pixeltype=NULL, text extenttype=FIRST,
raster customextent=NULL, integer distancex=0, integer distancey=0, text[] VARIADIC userargs=NULL);
raster ST_MapAlgebra(raster rast1, integer nband1, raster rast2, integer nband2, regprocedure callbackfunc, text pixeltype=NULL,
text extenttype=INTERSECTION, raster customextent=NULL, integer distancex=0, integer distancey=0, text[] VARIADIC user-
args=NULL);
```

Descrizione

Returns a one-band raster given one or more input rasters, band indexes and one user-specified callback function.

rast,rast1,rast2, rastbandargset Rasters on which the map algebra process is evaluated.

`rastbandargset` allows the use of a map algebra operation on many rasters and/or many bands. See example Variant 1.

nband, nband1, nband2 Band numbers of the raster to be evaluated. `nband` can be an integer or integer[] denoting the bands. `nband1` is band on `rast1` and `nband2` is band on `rast2` for hte 2 raster/2band case.

callbackfunc The `callbackfunc` parameter must be the name and signature of an SQL or PL/pgSQL function, cast to a regprocedure. An example PL/pgSQL function example is:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION sample_callbackfunc(value double precision[][][], position integer[][], VARIADIC userargs text[])
RETURNS double precision
AS $$
BEGIN
    RETURN 0;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' IMMUTABLE;
```

The `callbackfunc` must have three arguments: a 3-dimension double precision array, a 2-dimension integer array and a variadic 1-dimension text array. The first argument `value` is the set of values (as double precision) from all input rasters. The three dimensions (where indexes are 1-based) are: raster #, row y, column x. The second argument `position` is the set of pixel positions from the output raster and input rasters. The outer dimension (where indexes are 0-based) is the raster #. The position at outer dimension index 0 is the output raster's pixel position. For each outer dimension, there are two elements in the inner dimension for X and Y. The third argument `userargs` is for passing through any user-specified arguments.

Passing a regprocedure argument to a SQL function requires the full function signature to be passed, then cast to a regprocedure type. To pass the above example PL/pgSQL function as an argument, the SQL for the argument is:

```
'sample_callbackfunc(double precision[], integer[], text[])':regprocedure
```

Note that the argument contains the name of the function, the types of the function arguments, quotes around the name and argument types, and a cast to a regprocedure.

mask An n-dimensional array (matrix) of numbers used to filter what cells get passed to map algebra call-back function. 0 means a neighbor cell value should be treated as no-data and 1 means value should be treated as data. If weight is set to true, then the values, are used as multipliers to multiple the pixel value of that value in the neighborhood position.

weighted boolean (true/false) to denote if a mask value should be weighted (multiplied by original value) or not (only applies to proto that takes a mask).

pixeltype If `pixeltype` is passed in, the one band of the new raster will be of that `pixeltype`. If `pixeltype` is passed NULL or left out, the new raster band will have the same `pixeltype` as the specified band of the first raster (for extent types: INTERSECTION, UNION, FIRST, CUSTOM) or the specified band of the appropriate raster (for extent types: SECOND, LAST). If in doubt, always specify `pixeltype`.

The resulting pixel type of the output raster must be one listed in [ST_BandPixelType](#) or left out or set to NULL.

extenttype Possible values are INTERSECTION (default), UNION, FIRST (default for one raster variants), SECOND, LAST, CUSTOM.

customextent If `extenttype` is CUSTOM, a raster must be provided for `customextent`. See example 4 of Variant 1.

distancex The distance in pixels from the reference cell in x direction. So width of resulting matrix would be $2 * \text{distancex} + 1$. If not specified only the reference cell is considered (neighborhood of 0).

distancey The distance in pixels from reference cell in y direction. Height of resulting matrix would be $2 * \text{distancey} + 1$. If not specified only the reference cell is considered (neighborhood of 0).

userargs The third argument to the `callbackfunc` is a variadic text array. All trailing text arguments are passed through to the specified `callbackfunc`, and are contained in the `userargs` argument.



Note

For more information about the VARIADIC keyword, please refer to the PostgreSQL documentation and the "SQL Functions with Variable Numbers of Arguments" section of [Query Language \(SQL\) Functions](#).



Note

The `text[]` argument to the `callbackfunc` is required, regardless of whether you choose to pass any arguments to the callback function for processing or not.

Variant 1 accepts an array of `rastbandarg` allowing the use of a map algebra operation on many rasters and/or many bands. See example Variant 1.

Variants 2 and 3 operate upon one or more bands of one raster. See example Variant 2 and 3.

Variant 4 operate upon two rasters with one band per raster. See example Variant 4.

Availability: 2.2.0: Ability to add a mask

Availability: 2.1.0

Examples: Variant 1

One raster, one band

```
WITH foo AS (
  SELECT 1 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', ←
    1, 0) AS rast
)
SELECT
  ST_MapAlgebra(
    ARRAY[ROW(rast, 1)]::rastbandarg[],
    'sample_callbackfunc(double precision[], int[], text[])::regprocedure
  ) AS rast
FROM foo
```

One raster, several bands

```

WITH foo AS (
    SELECT 1 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 1, 0), 2, '8BUI', 10, 0), 3, '32BUI', 100, 0) AS rast
)
SELECT
    ST_MapAlgebra(
        ARRAY[ROW(rast, 3), ROW(rast, 1), ROW(rast, 3), ROW(rast, 2)]::rastbandarg[],
        'sample_callbackfunc(double precision[], int[], text[])':regprocedure
    ) AS rast
FROM foo

```

Several rasters, several bands

```

WITH foo AS (
    SELECT 1 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 1, 0), 2, '8BUI', 10, 0), 3, '32BUI', 100, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
    SELECT 2 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 2, 0), 2, '8BUI', 20, 0), 3, '32BUI', 300, 0) AS rast
)
SELECT
    ST_MapAlgebra(
        ARRAY[ROW(t1.rast, 3), ROW(t2.rast, 1), ROW(t2.rast, 3), ROW(t1.rast, 2)]::rastbandarg[],
        'sample_callbackfunc(double precision[], int[], text[])':regprocedure
    ) AS rast
FROM foo t1
CROSS JOIN foo t2
WHERE t1.rid = 1
    AND t2.rid = 2

```

Complete example of tiles of a coverage with neighborhood. This query only works with PostgreSQL 9.1 or higher.

```

WITH foo AS (
    SELECT 0 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 1, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
    SELECT 1, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 2, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 2, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
    SELECT 2, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 4, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 3, 0) AS rast UNION ALL

    SELECT 3, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, -2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 10, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
    SELECT 4, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 2, -2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 20, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
    SELECT 5, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 4, -2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 30, 0) AS rast UNION ALL

    SELECT 6, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, -4, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 100, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
    SELECT 7, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 2, -4, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 200, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
    SELECT 8, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 4, -4, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 300, 0) AS rast
)
SELECT
    t1.rid,
    ST_MapAlgebra(
        ARRAY[ROW(ST_Union(t2.rast), 1)]::rastbandarg[],
        'sample_callbackfunc(double precision[], int[], text[])':regprocedure,
        '32BUI',
    )

```

```

        'CUSTOM', t1.rast,
        1, 1
    ) AS rast
FROM foo t1
CROSS JOIN foo t2
WHERE t1.rid = 4
      AND t2.rid BETWEEN 0 AND 8
      AND ST_Intersects(t1.rast, t2.rast)
GROUP BY t1.rid, t1.rast

```

Example like the prior one for tiles of a coverage with neighborhood but works with PostgreSQL 9.0.

```

WITH src AS (
    SELECT 0 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 1, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
    SELECT 1, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 2, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 2, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
    SELECT 2, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 4, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 3, 0) AS rast UNION ALL

    SELECT 3, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, -2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 10, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
    SELECT 4, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 2, -2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 20, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
    SELECT 5, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 4, -2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 30, 0) AS rast UNION ALL

    SELECT 6, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, -4, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 100, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
    SELECT 7, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 2, -4, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 200, 0) AS rast UNION ALL
    SELECT 8, ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 4, -4, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 300, 0) AS rast
)
WITH foo AS (
    SELECT
        t1.rid,
        ST_Union(t2.rast) AS rast
    FROM src t1
    JOIN src t2
        ON ST_Intersects(t1.rast, t2.rast)
        AND t2.rid BETWEEN 0 AND 8
    WHERE t1.rid = 4
    GROUP BY t1.rid
), bar AS (
    SELECT
        t1.rid,
        ST_MapAlgebra(
            ARRAY[ROW(t2.rast, 1)::rastbandarg[],
                'raster_nmapalgebra_test(double precision[], int[], text[])::regprocedure,
                '32BUI',
                'CUSTOM', t1.rast,
                1, 1
            ] AS rast
        FROM src t1
        JOIN foo t2
            ON t1.rid = t2.rid
    )
SELECT
    rid,
    (ST_Metadata(rast)),
    (ST_BandMetadata(rast, 1)),

```

```
    ST_Value(rast, 1, 1, 1)
FROM bar;
```

Examples: Variants 2 and 3

One raster, several bands

```
WITH foo AS (
    SELECT 1 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 0, 1, -1, ↵
        0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 1, 0), 2, '8BUI', 10, 0), 3, '32BUI', 100, 0) AS rast
)
SELECT
    ST_MapAlgebra(
        rast, ARRAY[3, 1, 3, 2]::integer[],
        'sample_callbackfunc(double precision[], int[], text[])'::regprocedure
    ) AS rast
FROM foo
```

One raster, one band

```
WITH foo AS (
    SELECT 1 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 0, 1, -1, ↵
        0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 1, 0), 2, '8BUI', 10, 0), 3, '32BUI', 100, 0) AS rast
)
SELECT
    ST_MapAlgebra(
        rast, 2,
        'sample_callbackfunc(double precision[], int[], text[])'::regprocedure
    ) AS rast
FROM foo
```

Examples: Variant 4

Two rasters, two bands

```
WITH foo AS (
    SELECT 1 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 0, 1, -1, ↵
        0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 1, 0), 2, '8BUI', 10, 0), 3, '32BUI', 100, 0) AS rast UNION ↵
    ALL
    SELECT 2 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 1, 1, -1, ↵
        0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 2, 0), 2, '8BUI', 20, 0), 3, '32BUI', 300, 0) AS rast
)
SELECT
    ST_MapAlgebra(
        t1.rast, 2,
        t2.rast, 1,
        'sample_callbackfunc(double precision[], int[], text[])'::regprocedure
    ) AS rast
FROM foo t1
CROSS JOIN foo t2
WHERE t1.rid = 1
    AND t2.rid = 2
```

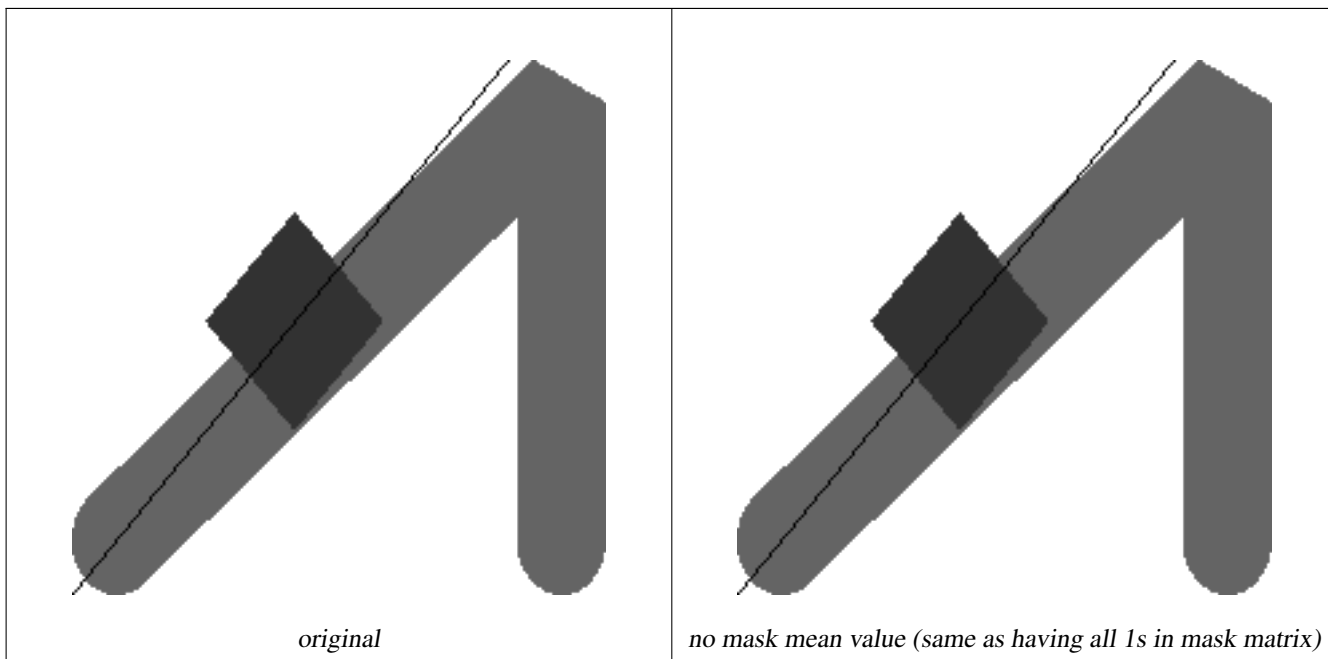
Examples: Using Masks

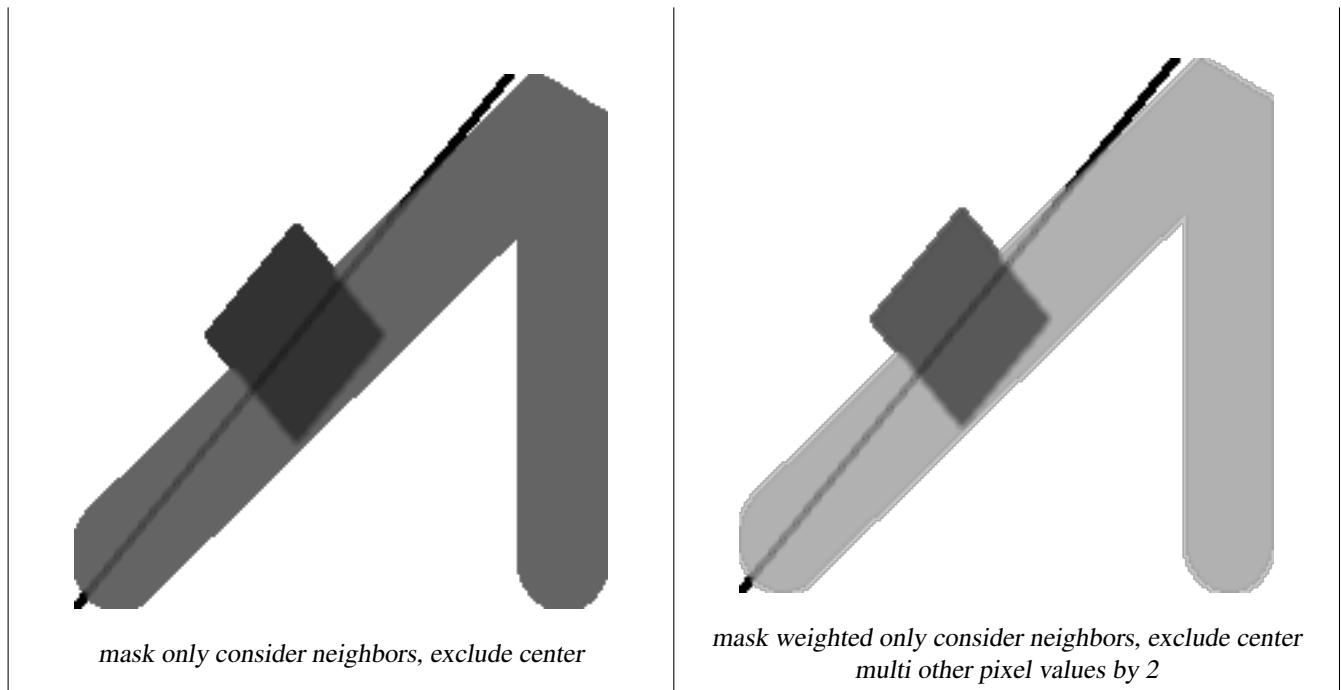
```

WITH foo AS (SELECT
    ST_SetBandNoDataValue(
ST_SetValue(ST_SetValue(ST_AsRaster(
    ST_Buffer(
        ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(50 50,100 90,100 50)'), 5,'join=bevel'),
        200,200,ARRAY['8BUI'], ARRAY[100], ARRAY[0]), ST_Buffer('POINT(70 70) ':: geometry,10,'quad_segs=1') ,50),
    'LINESTRING(20 20, 100 100, 150 98) '::geometry,1),0) AS rast )
SELECT 'original' AS title, rast
FROM foo
UNION ALL
SELECT 'no mask mean value' AS title, ST_MapAlgebra(rast,1,'ST_mean4ma(double precision[], int[], text[]) '::regprocedure) AS rast
FROM foo
UNION ALL
SELECT 'mask only consider neighbors, exclude center' AS title, ST_MapAlgebra(rast,1,'
    ST_mean4ma(double precision[], int[], text[]) '::regprocedure,
    '{{1,1,1}, {1,0,1}, {1,1,1}} '::double precision[], false) As rast
FROM foo

UNION ALL
SELECT 'mask weighted only consider neighbors, exclude center multi otehr pixel values by
    2' AS title, ST_MapAlgebra(rast,1,'ST_mean4ma(double precision[], int[], text[]) '::
    regprocedure,
    '{{2,2,2}, {2,0,2}, {2,2,2}} '::double precision[], true) As rast
FROM foo;

```





Si veda anche

[rastbandarg](#), [ST_Union](#), [ST_MapAlgebraExpr](#)

12.12.6 ST_MapAlgebraExpr

ST_MapAlgebraExpr — Expression version - Returns a one-band raster given one or two input rasters, band indexes and one or more user-specified SQL expressions.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_MapAlgebra(raster rast, integer nband, text pixeltype, text expression, double precision nodataval=NULL);
raster ST_MapAlgebra(raster rast, text pixeltype, text expression, double precision nodataval=NULL);
raster ST_MapAlgebra(raster rast1, integer nband1, raster rast2, integer nband2, text expression, text pixeltype=NULL, text
extenttype=INTERSECTION, text nodata1expr=NULL, text nodata2expr=NULL, double precision nodatanodataval=NULL);
raster ST_MapAlgebra(raster rast1, raster rast2, text expression, text pixeltype=NULL, text extenttype=INTERSECTION, text
nodata1expr=NULL, text nodata2expr=NULL, double precision nodatanodataval=NULL);
```

Descrizione

Expression version - Returns a one-band raster given one or two input rasters, band indexes and one or more user-specified SQL expressions.

Availability: 2.1.0

Description: Variants 1 and 2 (one raster)

Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL algebraic operation defined by the `expression` on the input raster (`rast`). If `nband` is not provided, band 1 is assumed. The new raster will have the same georeference, width, and height as the original raster but will only have one band.

If `pixeltype` is passed in, then the new raster will have a band of that pixeltype. If `pixeltype` is passed NULL, then the new raster band will have the same pixeltype as the input `rast` band.

- Keywords permitted for `expression`

1. `[rast]` - Pixel value of the pixel of interest
2. `[rast.val]` - Pixel value of the pixel of interest
3. `[rast.x]` - 1-based pixel column of the pixel of interest
4. `[rast.y]` - 1-based pixel row of the pixel of interest

Description: Variants 3 and 4 (two raster)

Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL algebraic operation to the two bands defined by the `expression` on the two input raster bands `rast1`, (`rast2`). If no `band1`, `band2` is specified band 1 is assumed. The resulting raster will be aligned (scale, skew and pixel corners) on the grid defined by the first raster. The resulting raster will have the extent defined by the `extenttype` parameter.

espressione A PostgreSQL algebraic expression involving the two rasters and PostgreSQL defined functions/operators that will define the pixel value when pixels intersect. e.g. `(([rast1] + [rast2])/2.0)::integer`

pixeltype The resulting pixel type of the output raster. Must be one listed in [ST_BandPixelType](#), left out or set to NULL. If not passed in or set to NULL, will default to the pixeltype of the first raster.

extenttype Controls the extent of resulting raster

1. `INTERSECTION` - The extent of the new raster is the intersection of the two rasters. This is the default.
2. `UNION` - The extent of the new raster is the union of the two rasters.
3. `FIRST` - The extent of the new raster is the same as the one of the first raster.
4. `SECOND` - The extent of the new raster is the same as the one of the second raster.

nodata1expr An algebraic expression involving only `rast2` or a constant that defines what to return when pixels of `rast1` are nodata values and spatially corresponding `rast2` pixels have values.

nodata2expr An algebraic expression involving only `rast1` or a constant that defines what to return when pixels of `rast2` are nodata values and spatially corresponding `rast1` pixels have values.

nodatanodataval A numeric constant to return when spatially corresponding `rast1` and `rast2` pixels are both nodata values.

- Keywords permitted in `expression`, `nodata1expr` and `nodata2expr`

1. `[rast1]` - Pixel value of the pixel of interest from `rast1`
2. `[rast1.val]` - Pixel value of the pixel of interest from `rast1`
3. `[rast1.x]` - 1-based pixel column of the pixel of interest from `rast1`
4. `[rast1.y]` - 1-based pixel row of the pixel of interest from `rast1`
5. `[rast2]` - Pixel value of the pixel of interest from `rast2`
6. `[rast2.val]` - Pixel value of the pixel of interest from `rast2`
7. `[rast2.x]` - 1-based pixel column of the pixel of interest from `rast2`
8. `[rast2.y]` - 1-based pixel row of the pixel of interest from `rast2`

Examples: Variants 1 and 2

```
WITH foo AS (
  SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(10, 10, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0), '32BF'::text, 1, -1) ←
    AS rast
)
SELECT
  ST_MapAlgebra(rast, 1, NULL, 'ceil([rast]*[rast.x]/[rast.y]+[rast.val])')
FROM foo;
```

Examples: Variant 3 and 4

```

WITH foo AS (
    SELECT 1 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 0, 1, -1, ←
        0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 1, 0), 2, '8BUI', 10, 0), 3, '32BUI'::text, 100, 0) AS rast ←
    UNION ALL
    SELECT 2 AS rid, ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(2, 2, 0, 0, 1, 1, -1, ←
        0, 0, 0), 1, '16BUI', 2, 0), 2, '8BUI', 20, 0), 3, '32BUI'::text, 300, 0) AS rast
)
SELECT
    ST_MapAlgebra(
        t1.rast, 2,
        t2.rast, 1,
        '([rast2] + [rast1.val]) / 2'
    ) AS rast
FROM foo t1
CROSS JOIN foo t2
WHERE t1.rid = 1
    AND t2.rid = 2;

```

Si veda anche

[rastbandarg](#), [ST_Union](#), [ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#)

12.12.7 ST_MapAlgebraExpr

ST_MapAlgebraExpr — 1 raster band version: Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL algebraic operation on the input raster band and of pixeltype provided. Band 1 is assumed if no band is specified.

Synopsis

raster **ST_MapAlgebraExpr**(raster rast, integer band, text pixeltype, text expression, double precision nodataval=NULL);
 raster **ST_MapAlgebraExpr**(raster rast, text pixeltype, text expression, double precision nodataval=NULL);

Descrizione**Warning**

ST_MapAlgebraExpr is deprecated as of 2.1.0. Use **ST_MapAlgebraExpr** instead.

Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL algebraic operation defined by the `expression` on the input raster (`rast`). If no band is specified band 1 is assumed. The new raster will have the same georeference, width, and height as the original raster but will only have one band.

If `pixeltype` is passed in, then the new raster will have a band of that pixeltype. If `pixeltype` is passed NULL, then the new raster band will have the same pixeltype as the input `rast` band.

In the expression you can use the term `[rast]` to refer to the pixel value of the original band, `[rast.x]` to refer to the 1-based pixel column index, `[rast.y]` to refer to the 1-based pixel row index.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

Create a new 1 band raster from our original that is a function of modulo 2 of the original raster band.

```
ALTER TABLE dummy_rast ADD COLUMN map_rast raster;
CREATE FUNCTION mod_fct(pixel float, pos integer[], variadic args text[])
RETURNS float
AS $$
BEGIN
    RETURN pixel::integer % 2;
END;
$$
LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' IMMUTABLE;

UPDATE dummy_rast SET map_rast = ST_MapAlgebraFct(rast,NULL,'mod_fct(float,integer[],text ←
[])::regprocedure) WHERE rid = 2;

SELECT ST_Value(rast,1,i,j) As origval, ST_Value(map_rast, 1, i, j) As mapval
FROM dummy_rast CROSS JOIN generate_series(1, 3) AS i CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,3) AS j
WHERE rid = 2;
```

origval	mapval
253	1
254	0
253	1
253	1
254	0
254	0
250	0
254	0
254	0

Create a new 1 band raster of pixel-type 2BUI from our original that is reclassified and set the nodata value to be 0.

```
ALTER TABLE dummy_rast ADD COLUMN map_rast2 raster;
CREATE FUNCTION classify_fct(pixel float, pos integer[], variadic args text[])
RETURNS float
AS
$$
DECLARE
    nodata float := 0;
BEGIN
    IF NOT args[1] IS NULL THEN
        nodata := args[1];
    END IF;
    IF pixel < 251 THEN
        RETURN 1;
    ELSIF pixel = 252 THEN
        RETURN 2;
    ELSIF pixel > 252 THEN
        RETURN 3;
    ELSE
        RETURN nodata;
    END IF;
END;
$$
LANGUAGE 'plpgsql';
UPDATE dummy_rast SET map_rast2 = ST_MapAlgebraFct(rast,'2BUI','classify_fct(float,integer ←
[],text[])::regprocedure, '0') WHERE rid = 2;

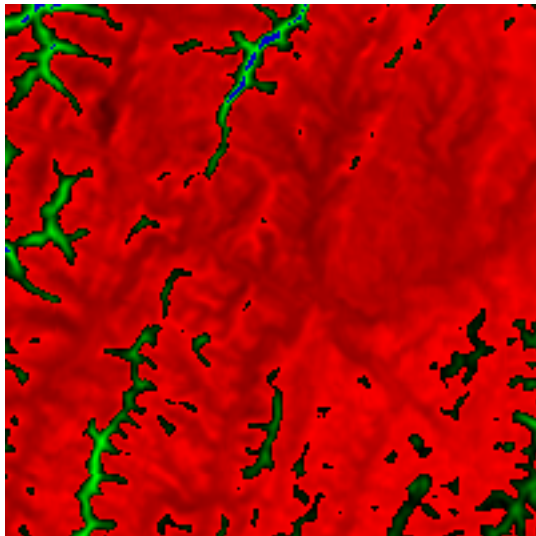
SELECT DISTINCT ST_Value(rast,1,i,j) As origval, ST_Value(map_rast2, 1, i, j) As mapval
```

```
FROM dummy_rast CROSS JOIN generate_series(1, 5) AS i CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,5) AS j
WHERE rid = 2;
```

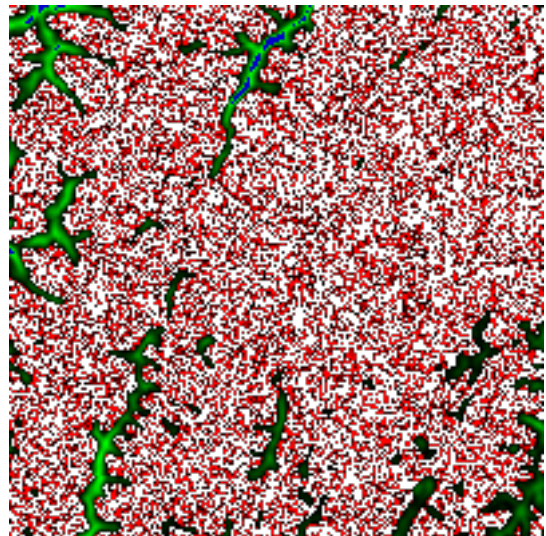
origval	mapval
249	1
250	1
251	1
252	2
253	3
254	3

```
SELECT ST_BandPixelType(map_rast2) As b1pixtyp
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid = 2;
```

b1pixtyp
2BUI



original (column rast)



rast_view_ma

Create a new 3 band raster same pixel type from our original 3 band raster with first band altered by map algebra and remaining 2 bands unaltered.

```
CREATE FUNCTION rast_plus_tan(pixel float, pos integer[], variadic args text[])
RETURNS float
AS
$$
BEGIN
    RETURN tan(pixel) * pixel;
END;
$$
LANGUAGE 'plpgsql';

SELECT ST_AddBand(
    ST_AddBand(
        ST_AddBand(
            ST_MakeEmptyRaster(rast_view),
            ST_MapAlgebraFct(rast_view,1,NULL,'rast_plus_tan(float,integer[], ←
                text[]) '::regprocedure)
```

```

        ),
        ST_Band(rast_view, 2)
    ),
    ST_Band(rast_view, 3) As rast_view_ma
)
FROM wind
WHERE rid=167;

```

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebraExpr](#), [ST_MapAlgebraFct](#), [ST_BandPixelType](#), [ST_GeoReference](#), [ST_Value](#)

12.12.8 ST_MapAlgebraExpr

ST_MapAlgebraExpr — 2 raster band version: Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL algebraic operation on the two input raster bands and of pixeltype provided. band 1 of each raster is assumed if no band numbers are specified. The resulting raster will be aligned (scale, skew and pixel corners) on the grid defined by the first raster and have its extent defined by the "extenttype" parameter. Values for "extenttype" can be: INTERSECTION, UNION, FIRST, SECOND.

Synopsis

raster **ST_MapAlgebraExpr**(raster rast1, raster rast2, text expression, text pixeltype=same_as_rast1_band, text extenttype=INTERSECTION, text nodata1expr=NULL, text nodata2expr=NULL, double precision nodatanodataval=NULL);
 raster **ST_MapAlgebraExpr**(raster rast1, integer band1, raster rast2, integer band2, text expression, text pixeltype=same_as_rast1_band, text extenttype=INTERSECTION, text nodata1expr=NULL, text nodata2expr=NULL, double precision nodatanodataval=NULL);

Descrizione



Warning

ST_MapAlgebraExpr is deprecated as of 2.1.0. Use [ST_MapAlgebraExpr](#) instead.

Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL algebraic operation to the two bands defined by the expression on the two input raster bands *rast1*, (*rast2*). If no *band1*, *band2* is specified band 1 is assumed. The resulting raster will be aligned (scale, skew and pixel corners) on the grid defined by the first raster. The resulting raster will have the extent defined by the *extenttype* parameter.

espressione A PostgreSQL algebraic expression involving the two rasters and PostgreSQL defined functions/operators that will define the pixel value when pixels intersect. e.g. $(([rast1] + [rast2])/2.0)::integer$

pixeltype The resulting pixel type of the output raster. Must be one listed in [ST_BandPixelType](#), left out or set to NULL. If not passed in or set to NULL, will default to the pixeltype of the first raster.

extenttype Controls the extent of resulting raster

1. **INTERSECTION** - The extent of the new raster is the intersection of the two rasters. This is the default.
2. **UNION** - The extent of the new raster is the union of the two rasters.
3. **FIRST** - The extent of the new raster is the same as the one of the first raster.
4. **SECOND** - The extent of the new raster is the same as the one of the second raster.

nodata1expr An algebraic expression involving only *rast2* or a constant that defines what to return when pixels of *rast1* are nodata values and spatially corresponding *rast2* pixels have values.

nodata2expr An algebraic expression involving only `rast1` or a constant that defines what to return when pixels of `rast2` are nodata values and spatially corresponding `rast1` pixels have values.

nodatanodataval A numeric constant to return when spatially corresponding `rast1` and `rast2` pixels are both nodata values.

If `pixeltype` is passed in, then the new raster will have a band of that `pixeltype`. If `pixeltype` is passed NULL or no pixel type specified, then the new raster band will have the same `pixeltype` as the input `rast1` band.

Use the term `[rast1.val]` `[rast2.val]` to refer to the pixel value of the original raster bands and `[rast1.x]`, `[rast1.y]` etc. to refer to the column / row positions of the pixels.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Example: 2 Band Intersection and Union

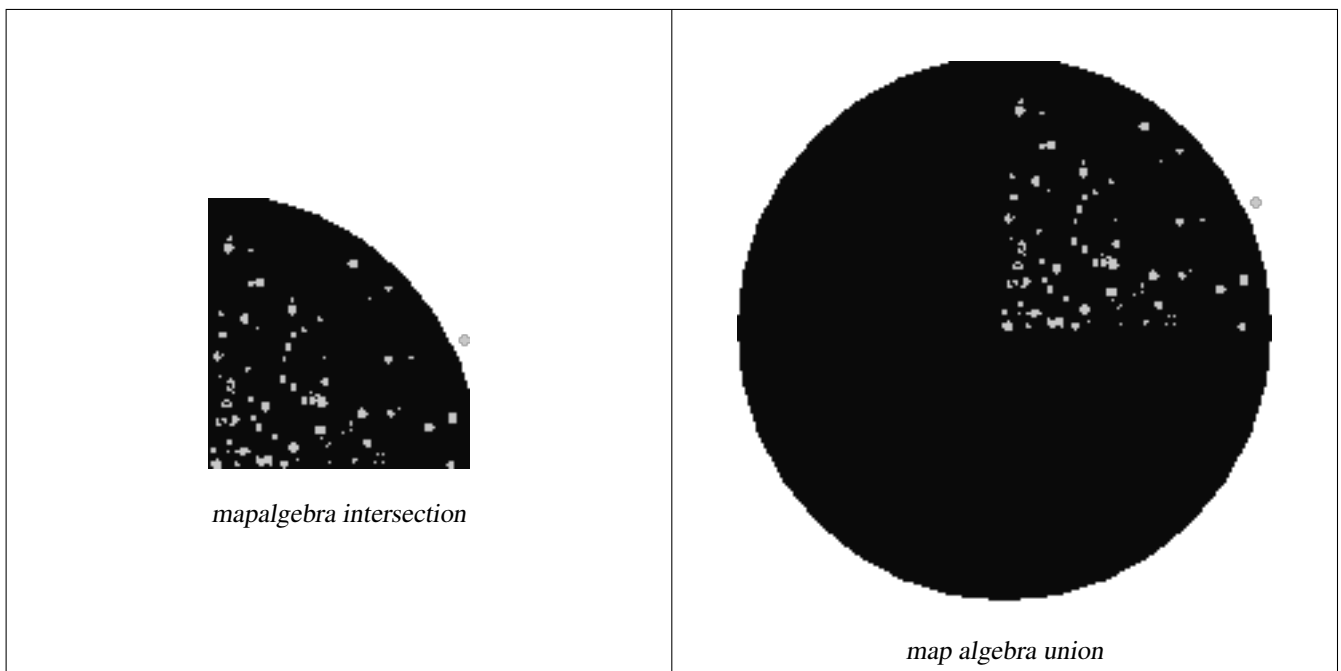
Create a new 1 band raster from our original that is a function of modulo 2 of the original raster band.

```
--Create a cool set of rasters --
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS fun_shapes;
CREATE TABLE fun_shapes(rid serial PRIMARY KEY, fun_name text, rast raster);

-- Insert some cool shapes around Boston in Massachusetts state plane meters --
INSERT INTO fun_shapes(fun_name, rast)
VALUES ('ref', ST_AsRaster(ST_MakeEnvelope(235229, 899970, 237229, 901930),200,200,'8BUI',0,0));

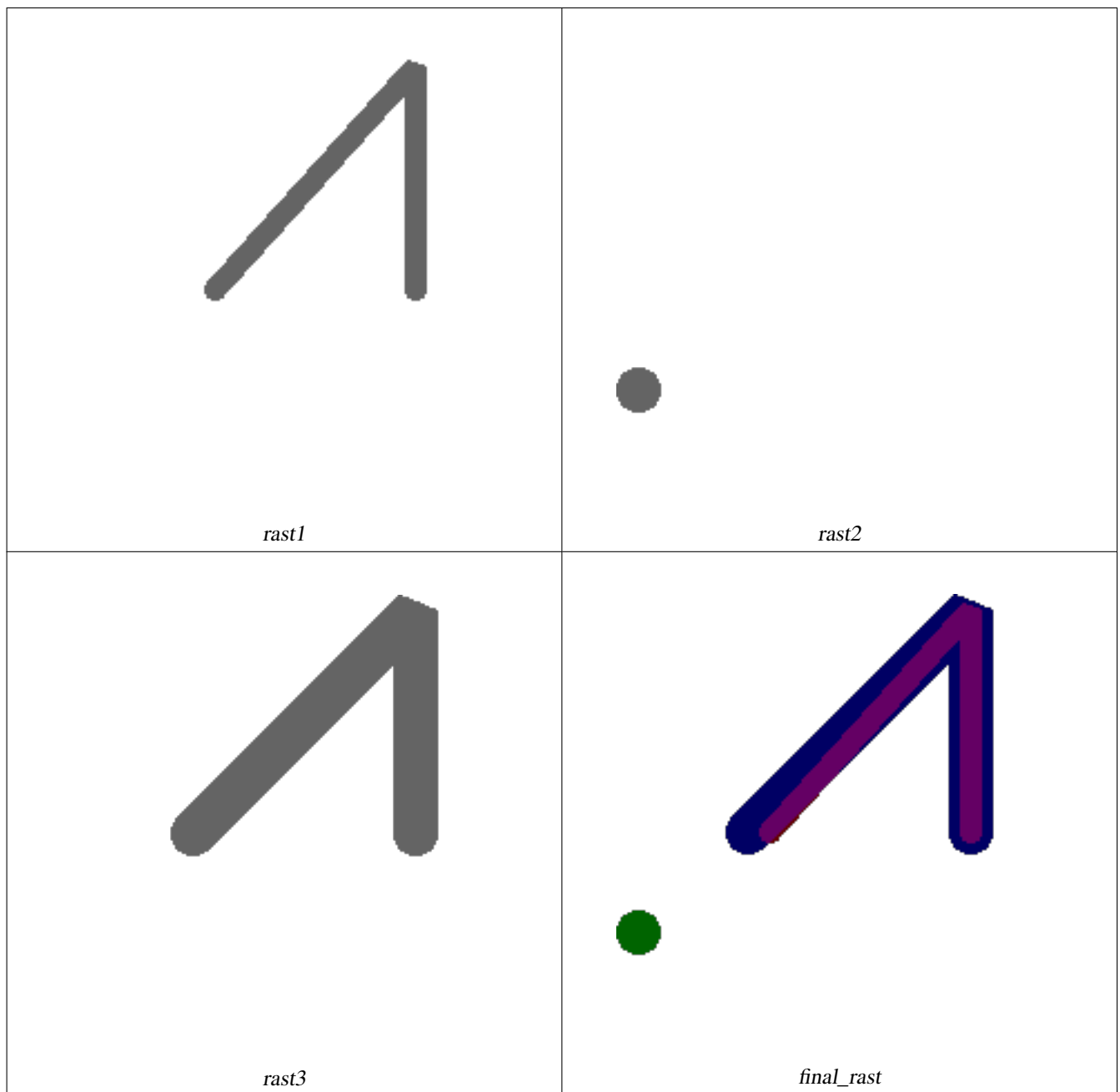
INSERT INTO fun_shapes(fun_name,rast)
WITH ref(rast) AS (SELECT rast FROM fun_shapes WHERE fun_name = 'ref' )
SELECT 'area' AS fun_name, ST_AsRaster(ST_Buffer(ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(236229, 900930),26986)
, 1000),
    ref.rast,'8BUI', 10, 0) As rast
FROM ref
UNION ALL
SELECT 'rand bubbles',
    ST_AsRaster(
        (SELECT ST_Collect(geom)
        FROM (SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(236229 + i*random()*100, 900930 + j*random()*100),26986), random()*20) As geom
        FROM generate_series(1,10) As i, generate_series(1,10) As j
        ) As foo ), ref.rast,'8BUI', 200, 0)
FROM ref;

--map them -
SELECT ST_MapAlgebraExpr(
    area.rast, bub.rast, '[rast2.val]', '8BUI', 'INTERSECTION', '[rast2.val]', '[rast1.val]') As interrast,
    ST_MapAlgebraExpr(
        area.rast, bub.rast, '[rast2.val]', '8BUI', 'UNION', '[rast2.val]', '[rast1.val]') As unionrast
FROM
    (SELECT rast FROM fun_shapes WHERE
    fun_name = 'area') As area
CROSS JOIN (SELECT rast
FROM fun_shapes WHERE
    fun_name = 'rand bubbles') As bub
```



Example: Overlaying rasters on a canvas as separate bands

```
-- we use ST_AsPNG to render the image so all single band ones look grey --
WITH mygeoms
  AS ( SELECT 2 As bnum, ST_Buffer(ST_Point(1,5),10) As geom
        UNION ALL
        SELECT 3 AS bnum,
              ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(50 50,150 150,150 50)'), 10,'join= ↵
              bevel') As geom
        UNION ALL
        SELECT 1 As bnum,
              ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(60 50,150 150,150 50)'), 5,'join= ↵
              bevel') As geom
      ),
  -- define our canvas to be 1 to 1 pixel to geometry
  canvas
  AS (SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(200,
    200,
    ST_XMin(e)::integer, ST_YMax(e)::integer, 1, -1, 0, 0) , '8BUI'::text,0) As rast
    FROM (SELECT ST_Extent(geom) As e,
              Max(ST_SRID(geom)) As srid
           from mygeoms
        ) As foo
    ),
  rbands AS (SELECT ARRAY(SELECT ST_MapAlgebraExpr(canvas.rast, ST_AsRaster(m.geom, canvas ↵
    .rast, '8BUI', 100),
              '[rast2.val]', '8BUI', 'FIRST', '[rast2.val]', '[rast1.val]') As rast
            FROM mygeoms AS m CROSS JOIN canvas
            ORDER BY m.bnum) As rasts
    )
  SELECT rasts[1] As rast1 , rasts[2] As rast2, rasts[3] As rast3, ST_AddBand(
    ST_AddBand(rasts[1],rasts[2]), rasts[3]) As final_rast
  FROM rbands;
```



Example: Overlay 2 meter boundary of select parcels over an aerial imagery

```
-- Create new 3 band raster composed of first 2 clipped bands, and overlay of 3rd band with ←
  our geometry
-- This query took 3.6 seconds on PostGIS windows 64-bit install
WITH pr AS
-- Note the order of operation: we clip all the rasters to dimensions of our region
(SELECT ST_Clip(rast,ST_Expand(geom,50) ) As rast, g.geom
  FROM aerals.o_2_boston AS r INNER JOIN
-- union our parcels of interest so they form a single geometry we can later intersect with
  (SELECT ST_Union(ST_Transform(geom,26986)) AS geom
    FROM landparcels WHERE pid IN('0303890000', '0303900000')) As g
  ON ST_Intersects(rast::geometry, ST_Expand(g.geom,50))
),
-- we then union the raster shards together
```

```

-- ST_Union on raster is kinda of slow but much faster the smaller you can get the rasters
-- therefore we want to clip first and then union
prunion AS
(SELECT ST_AddBand(NULL, ARRAY[ST_Union(rast,1),ST_Union(rast,2),ST_Union(rast,3)] ) As ←
  clipped,geom
FROM pr
GROUP BY geom)
-- return our final raster which is the unioned shard with
-- with the overlay of our parcel boundaries
-- add first 2 bands, then mapalgebra of 3rd band + geometry
SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_Band(clipped,ARRAY[1,2])
  , ST_MapAlgebraExpr(ST_Band(clipped,3), ST_AsRaster(ST_Buffer(ST_Boundary(geom),2), ←
    clipped, '8BUI',250),
    '[rast2.val]', '8BUI', 'FIRST', '[rast2.val]', '[rast1.val]')) ) As rast
FROM prunion;

```



The blue lines are the boundaries of select parcels

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebraExpr](#), [ST_AddBand](#), [ST_AsPNG](#), [ST_AsRaster](#), [ST_MapAlgebraFct](#), [ST_BandPixelType](#), [ST_GeoReference](#), [ST_Value](#), [ST_Union](#), [ST_Union](#)

12.12.9 ST_MapAlgebraFct

ST_MapAlgebraFct — 1 band version - Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL function on the input raster band and of pixeltype provided. Band 1 is assumed if no band is specified.

Synopsis

```

raster ST_MapAlgebraFct(raster rast, regprocedure onerasteruserfunc);
raster ST_MapAlgebraFct(raster rast, regprocedure onerasteruserfunc, text[] VARIADIC args);

```

```

raster ST_MapAlgebraFct(raster rast, text pixeltypes, regprocedure onerasteruserfunc);
raster ST_MapAlgebraFct(raster rast, text pixeltypes, regprocedure onerasteruserfunc, text[] VARIADIC args);
raster ST_MapAlgebraFct(raster rast, integer band, regprocedure onerasteruserfunc);
raster ST_MapAlgebraFct(raster rast, integer band, regprocedure onerasteruserfunc, text[] VARIADIC args);
raster ST_MapAlgebraFct(raster rast, integer band, text pixeltypes, regprocedure onerasteruserfunc);
raster ST_MapAlgebraFct(raster rast, integer band, text pixeltypes, regprocedure onerasteruserfunc, text[] VARIADIC args);

```

Descrizione



Warning

ST_MapAlgebraFct is deprecated as of 2.1.0. Use **ST_MapAlgebra (callback function version)** instead.

Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL function specified by the `onerasteruserfunc` on the input raster (`rast`). If no band is specified, band 1 is assumed. The new raster will have the same georeference, width, and height as the original raster but will only have one band.

If `pixeltypes` is passed in, then the new raster will have a band of that pixeltype. If `pixeltypes` is passed NULL, then the new raster band will have the same pixeltype as the input `rast` band.

The `onerasteruserfunc` parameter must be the name and signature of a SQL or PL/pgSQL function, cast to a regprocedure. A very simple and quite useless PL/pgSQL function example is:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION simple_function(pixel FLOAT, pos INTEGER[], VARIADIC args TEXT ↔
[])
RETURNS FLOAT
AS $$ BEGIN
    RETURN 0.0;
END; $$
LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' IMMUTABLE;

```

The `userfunction` may accept two or three arguments: a float value, an optional integer array, and a variadic text array. The first argument is the value of an individual raster cell (regardless of the raster datatype). The second argument is the position of the current processing cell in the form '{x,y}'. The third argument indicates that all remaining parameters to **ST_MapAlgebraFct** shall be passed through to the `userfunction`.

Passing a regprocedure argument to a SQL function requires the full function signature to be passed, then cast to a regprocedure type. To pass the above example PL/pgSQL function as an argument, the SQL for the argument is:

```
'simple_function(float,integer[],text[])':regprocedure
```

Note that the argument contains the name of the function, the types of the function arguments, quotes around the name and argument types, and a cast to a regprocedure.

The third argument to the `userfunction` is a variadic text array. All trailing text arguments to any **ST_MapAlgebraFct** call are passed through to the specified `userfunction`, and are contained in the `args` argument.



Note

For more information about the VARIADIC keyword, please refer to the PostgreSQL documentation and the "SQL Functions with Variable Numbers of Arguments" section of [Query Language \(SQL\) Functions](#).



Note

The `text[]` argument to the `userfunction` is required, regardless of whether you choose to pass any arguments to your user function for processing or not.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

Create a new 1 band raster from our original that is a function of modulo 2 of the original raster band.

```
ALTER TABLE dummy_rast ADD COLUMN map_rast raster;
CREATE FUNCTION mod_fct(pixel float, pos integer[], variadic args text[])
RETURNS float
AS $$
BEGIN
    RETURN pixel::integer % 2;
END;
$$
LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' IMMUTABLE;

UPDATE dummy_rast SET map_rast = ST_MapAlgebraFct(rast,NULL,'mod_fct(float,integer[],text ←
[])::regprocedure) WHERE rid = 2;

SELECT ST_Value(rast,1,i,j) As origval, ST_Value(map_rast, 1, i, j) As mapval
FROM dummy_rast CROSS JOIN generate_series(1, 3) AS i CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,3) AS j
WHERE rid = 2;
```

origval	mapval
253	1
254	0
253	1
253	1
254	0
254	0
250	0
254	0
254	0

Create a new 1 band raster of pixel-type 2BUI from our original that is reclassified and set the nodata value to a passed parameter to the user function (0).

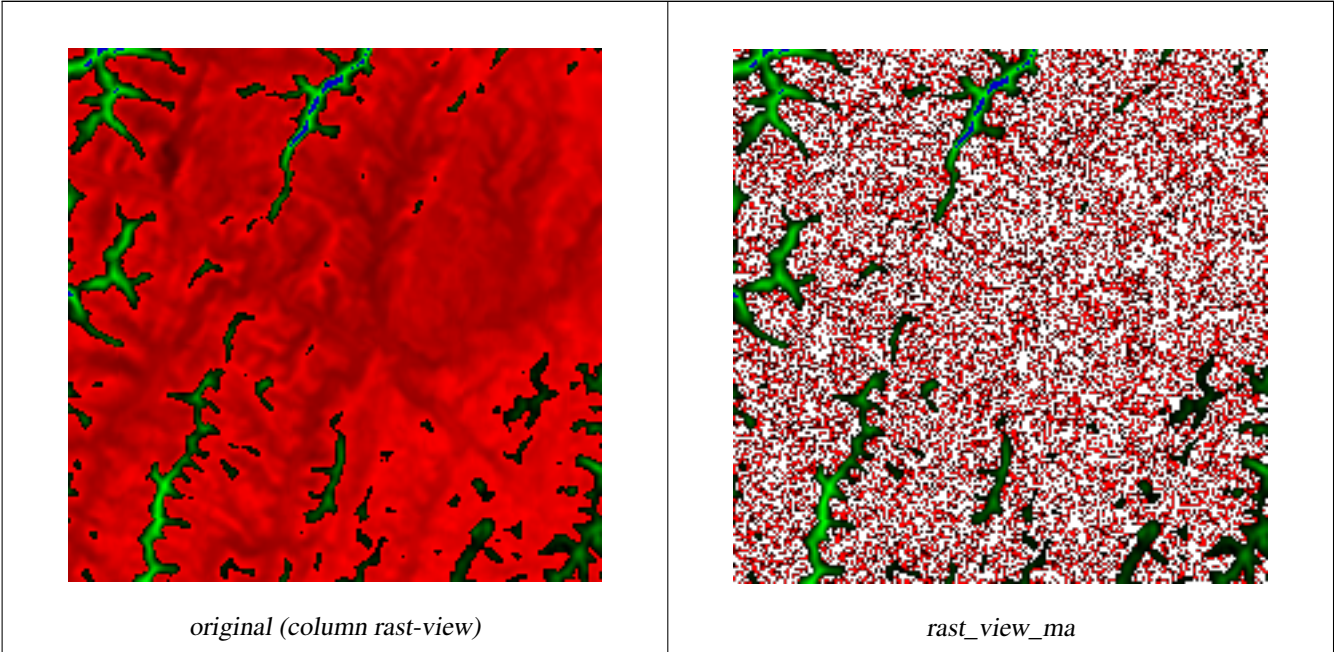
```
ALTER TABLE dummy_rast ADD COLUMN map_rast2 raster;
CREATE FUNCTION classify_fct(pixel float, pos integer[], variadic args text[])
RETURNS float
AS
$$
DECLARE
    nodata float := 0;
BEGIN
    IF NOT args[1] IS NULL THEN
        nodata := args[1];
    END IF;
    IF pixel < 251 THEN
        RETURN 1;
    ELSIF pixel = 252 THEN
        RETURN 2;
    ELSIF pixel > 252 THEN
        RETURN 3;
    ELSE
        RETURN nodata;
    END IF;
END;
$$
LANGUAGE 'plpgsql';
UPDATE dummy_rast SET map_rast2 = ST_MapAlgebraFct(rast,'2BUI','classify_fct(float,integer ←
[],text[])::regprocedure, '0') WHERE rid = 2;
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT ST_Value(rast,1,i,j) As origval, ST_Value(map_rast2, 1, i, j) As mapval
FROM dummy_rast CROSS JOIN generate_series(1, 5) AS i CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,5) AS j
WHERE rid = 2;
```

origval	mapval
249	1
250	1
251	1
252	2
253	3
254	3

```
SELECT ST_BandPixelType(map_rast2) As b1pixtyp
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid = 2;
```

b1pixtyp
2BUI



Create a new 3 band raster same pixel type from our original 3 band raster with first band altered by map algebra and remaining 2 bands unaltered.

```
CREATE FUNCTION rast_plus_tan(pixel float, pos integer[], variadic args text[])
RETURNS float
AS
$$
BEGIN
    RETURN tan(pixel) * pixel;
END;
$$
LANGUAGE 'plpgsql';

SELECT ST_AddBand(
    ST_AddBand(
        ST_AddBand(
            ST_MakeEmptyRaster(rast_view),
```

```

        ST_MapAlgebraFct(rast_view,1,NULL,'rast_plus_tan(float,integer[], ←
        text[])'::regprocedure)
    ),
    ST_Band(rast_view,2)
),
    ST_Band(rast_view, 3) As rast_view_ma
)
FROM wind
WHERE rid=167;

```

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebraExpr](#), [ST_BandPixelType](#), [ST_GeoReference](#), [ST_SetValue](#)

12.12.10 ST_MapAlgebraFct

ST_MapAlgebraFct — 2 band version - Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL function on the 2 input raster bands and of pixeltype provided. Band 1 is assumed if no band is specified. Extent type defaults to INTERSECTION if not specified.

Synopsis

raster **ST_MapAlgebraFct**(raster rast1, raster rast2, regprocedure tworastuserfunc, text pixeltype=same_as_rast1, text extenttype=INTERSECTION, text[] VARIADIC userargs);

raster **ST_MapAlgebraFct**(raster rast1, integer band1, raster rast2, integer band2, regprocedure tworastuserfunc, text pixeltype=same_as_rast1, text extenttype=INTERSECTION, text[] VARIADIC userargs);

Descrizione



Warning

ST_MapAlgebraFct is deprecated as of 2.1.0. Use [ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#) instead.

Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL function specified by the `tworastuserfunc` on the input raster `rast1`, `rast2`. If no `band1` or `band2` is specified, band 1 is assumed. The new raster will have the same georeference, width, and height as the original rasters but will only have one band.

If `pixeltype` is passed in, then the new raster will have a band of that pixeltype. If `pixeltype` is passed NULL or left out, then the new raster band will have the same pixeltype as the input `rast1` band.

The `tworastuserfunc` parameter must be the name and signature of an SQL or PL/pgSQL function, cast to a regprocedure. An example PL/pgSQL function example is:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION simple_function_for_two_rasters(pixel1 FLOAT, pixel2 FLOAT, pos ←
    INTEGER[], VARIADIC args TEXT[])
    RETURNS FLOAT
    AS $$ BEGIN
        RETURN 0.0;
    END; $$
LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' IMMUTABLE;

```

The `tworastuserfunc` may accept three or four arguments: a double precision value, a double precision value, an optional integer array, and a variadic text array. The first argument is the value of an individual raster cell in `rast1` (regardless of the

raster datatype). The second argument is an individual raster cell value in `rast2`. The third argument is the position of the current processing cell in the form `'{x,y}'`. The fourth argument indicates that all remaining parameters to `ST_MapAlgebraFct` shall be passed through to the `tworastuserfunc`.

Passing a regprocedure argument to a SQL function requires the full function signature to be passed, then cast to a regprocedure type. To pass the above example PL/pgSQL function as an argument, the SQL for the argument is:

```
'simple_function(double precision, double precision, integer[], text[])':regprocedure
```

Note that the argument contains the name of the function, the types of the function arguments, quotes around the name and argument types, and a cast to a regprocedure.

The fourth argument to the `tworastuserfunc` is a variadic text array. All trailing text arguments to any `ST_MapAlgebraFct` call are passed through to the specified `tworastuserfunc`, and are contained in the `userargs` argument.



Note

For more information about the VARIADIC keyword, please refer to the PostgreSQL documentation and the "SQL Functions with Variable Numbers of Arguments" section of [Query Language \(SQL\) Functions](#).



Note

The `text[]` argument to the `tworastuserfunc` is required, regardless of whether you choose to pass any arguments to your user function for processing or not.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Example: Overlaying rasters on a canvas as separate bands

```
-- define our user defined function --
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION raster_mapalgebra_union(
    rast1 double precision,
    rast2 double precision,
    pos integer[],
    VARIADIC userargs text[]
)
RETURNS double precision
AS $$
DECLARE
BEGIN
    CASE
        WHEN rast1 IS NOT NULL AND rast2 IS NOT NULL THEN
            RETURN ((rast1 + rast2)/2.);
        WHEN rast1 IS NULL AND rast2 IS NULL THEN
            RETURN NULL;
        WHEN rast1 IS NULL THEN
            RETURN rast2;
        ELSE
            RETURN rast1;
        END CASE;

    RETURN NULL;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' IMMUTABLE COST 1000;

-- prep our test table of rasters
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS map_shapes;
```

```

CREATE TABLE map_shapes(rid serial PRIMARY KEY, rast raster, bnum integer, descrip text);
INSERT INTO map_shapes(rast,bnum, descrip)
WITH mygeoms
  AS ( SELECT 2 As bnum, ST_Buffer(ST_Point(90,90),30) As geom, 'circle' As descrip
      UNION ALL
      SELECT 3 As bnum,
            ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(50 50,150 150,150 50)'), 15) As geom, ←
            'big road' As descrip
      UNION ALL
      SELECT 1 As bnum,
            ST_Translate(ST_Buffer(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(60 50,150 150,150 50)'), ←
            8,'join=bevel'), 10,-6) As geom, 'small road' As descrip
    ),
-- define our canvas to be 1 to 1 pixel to geometry
canvas
  AS ( SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(250,
      250,
      ST_XMin(e)::integer, ST_YMax(e)::integer, 1, -1, 0, 0 ) , '8BUI'::text,0) As rast
      FROM (SELECT ST_Extent(geom) As e,
            Max(ST_SRID(geom)) As srid
            from mygeoms
            ) As foo
    )
-- return our rasters aligned with our canvas
SELECT ST_AsRaster(m.geom, canvas.rast, '8BUI', 240) As rast, bnum, descrip
      FROM mygeoms AS m CROSS JOIN canvas
UNION ALL
SELECT canvas.rast, 4, 'canvas'
FROM canvas;

-- Map algebra on single band rasters and then collect with ST_AddBand
INSERT INTO map_shapes(rast,bnum,descrip)
SELECT ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(rasts[1], rasts[2]),rasts[3]), 4, 'map bands overlay fct union ←
      (canvas)'
      FROM (SELECT ARRAY(SELECT ST_MapAlgebraFct(m1.rast, m2.rast,
            'raster_mapalgebra_union(double precision, double precision, integer[], text[]) ←
            '::regprocedure, '8BUI', 'FIRST')
            FROM map_shapes As m1 CROSS JOIN map_shapes As m2
            WHERE m1.descrip = 'canvas' AND m2.descrip <> 'canvas' ORDER BY m2.bnum) As rasts) As ←
      foo;

```



map bands overlay (canvas) (R: small road, G: circle, B: big road)

User Defined function that takes extra args

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION raster_mapalgebra_userargs(
  rast1 double precision,
  rast2 double precision,
  pos integer[],
  VARIADIC userargs text[]
)
RETURNS double precision
AS $$
DECLARE
BEGIN
  CASE
    WHEN rast1 IS NOT NULL AND rast2 IS NOT NULL THEN
      RETURN least(userargs[1]::integer, (rast1 + rast2)/2.);
    WHEN rast1 IS NULL AND rast2 IS NULL THEN
      RETURN userargs[2]::integer;
    WHEN rast1 IS NULL THEN
      RETURN greatest(rast2, random()*userargs[3]::integer)::integer;
    ELSE
      RETURN greatest(rast1, random()*userargs[4]::integer)::integer;
  END CASE;

  RETURN NULL;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' VOLATILE COST 1000;

SELECT ST_MapAlgebraFct(m1.rast, 1, m1.rast, 3,
  'raster_mapalgebra_userargs(double precision, double precision, integer[], text ←
  []):::regprocedure,
  '8BUI', 'INTERSECT', '100','200','200','0')
FROM map_shapes As m1
```

```
WHERE m1.descrip = 'map bands overlay fct union (canvas)';
```



user defined with extra args and different bands from same raster

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebraExpr](#), [ST_BandPixelType](#), [ST_GeoReference](#), [ST_SetValue](#)

12.12.11 ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb

ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb — 1-band version: Map Algebra Nearest Neighbor using user-defined PostgreSQL function. Return a raster which values are the result of a PLPGSQL user function involving a neighborhood of values from the input raster band.

Synopsis

raster **ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb**(raster rast, integer band, text pixeltype, integer ngbwidth, integer ngbheight, regprocedure on-
erastngbuserfunc, text nodatamode, text[] VARIADIC args);

Descrizione



Warning

ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb is deprecated as of 2.1.0. Use [ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#) instead.

(one raster version) Return a raster which values are the result of a PLPGSQL user function involving a neighborhood of values from the input raster band. The user function takes the neighborhood of pixel values as an array of numbers, for each pixel, returns the result from the user function, replacing pixel value of currently inspected pixel with the function result.

rast Raster on which the user function is evaluated.

band Band number of the raster to be evaluated. Default to 1.

pixeltype The resulting pixel type of the output raster. Must be one listed in [ST_BandPixelType](#) or left out or set to NULL. If not passed in or set to NULL, will default to the pixeltype of the `rast`. Results are truncated if they are larger than what is allowed for the pixeltype.

ngbwidth La larghezza dell'intorno, in celle.

ngbheight L'altezza dell'intorno, in celle.

onerastngbuserfunc PLPGSQL/psql user function to apply to neighborhood pixels of a single band of a raster. The first element is a 2-dimensional array of numbers representing the rectangular pixel neighborhood

nodatamode Defines what value to pass to the function for a neighborhood pixel that is nodata or NULL

'ignore': any NODATA values encountered in the neighborhood are ignored by the computation -- this flag must be sent to the user callback function, and the user function decides how to ignore it.

'NULL': any NODATA values encountered in the neighborhood will cause the resulting pixel to be NULL -- the user callback function is skipped in this case.

'value': any NODATA values encountered in the neighborhood are replaced by the reference pixel (the one in the center of the neighborhood). Note that if this value is NODATA, the behavior is the same as 'NULL' (for the affected neighborhood)

args argomenti da passare alla funzione utente.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

Examples utilize the *katrina* raster loaded as a single tile described in http://trac.osgeo.org/gdal/wiki/frmts_wtkraster.html and then prepared in the [ST_Rescale](#) examples

```
--
-- A simple 'callback' user function that averages up all the values in a neighborhood.
--
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION rast_avg(matrix float[][] , nodatamode text, variadic args text ←
[])
RETURNS float AS
$$
DECLARE
    _matrix float[][];
    x1 integer;
    x2 integer;
    y1 integer;
    y2 integer;
    sum float;
BEGIN
    _matrix := matrix;
    sum := 0;
    FOR x in array_lower(matrix, 1)..array_upper(matrix, 1) LOOP
        FOR y in array_lower(matrix, 2)..array_upper(matrix, 2) LOOP
            sum := sum + _matrix[x][y];
        END LOOP;
    END LOOP;
    RETURN (sum*1.0/(array_upper(matrix,1)*array_upper(matrix,2) ))::integer ;
END;
$$
LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' IMMUTABLE COST 1000;

-- now we apply to our raster averaging pixels within 2 pixels of each other in X and Y ←
direction --
SELECT ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb(rast, 1, '8BUI', 4,4,
```



```
'rast_avg(float[][], text, text[])'::regprocedure, 'NULL', NULL) As nn_with_border
FROM katrinas_rescaled
limit 1;
```



First band of our raster



new raster after averaging pixels withing 4x4 pixels of each other

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebraFct](#), [ST_MapAlgebraExpr](#), [ST_Rescale](#)

12.12.12 ST_Reclass

ST_Reclass — Creates a new raster composed of band types reclassified from original. The nband is the band to be changed. If nband is not specified assumed to be 1. All other bands are returned unchanged. Use case: convert a 16BUI band to a 8BUI and so forth for simpler rendering as viewable formats.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_Reclass(raster rast, integer nband, text reclassexpr, text pixeltype, double precision nodataval=NULL);
raster ST_Reclass(raster rast, reclassarg[] VARIADIC reclassargset);
raster ST_Reclass(raster rast, text reclassexpr, text pixeltype);
```

Descrizione

Creates a new raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL algebraic operation defined by the `reclassexpr` on the input raster (`rast`). If no band is specified band 1 is assumed. The new raster will have the same georeference, width, and height as the original raster. Bands not designated will come back unchanged. Refer to [reclassarg](#) for description of valid reclassification expressions.

The bands of the new raster will have pixel type of `pixeltype`. If `reclassargset` is passed in then each `reclassarg` defines behavior of each band generated.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Examples Basic

Create a new raster from the original where band 2 is converted from 8BUI to 4BUI and all values from 101-254 are set to nodata value.

```
ALTER TABLE dummy_rast ADD COLUMN reclass_rast raster;
UPDATE dummy_rast SET reclass_rast = ST_Reclass(rast,2,'0-87:1-10, 88-100:11-15, ←
    101-254:0-0', '4BUI',0) WHERE rid = 2;

SELECT i as col, j as row, ST_Value(rast,2,i,j) As origval,
    ST_Value(reclass_rast, 2, i, j) As reclassval,
    ST_Value(reclass_rast, 2, i, j, false) As reclassval_include_nodata
FROM dummy_rast CROSS JOIN generate_series(1, 3) AS i CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,3) AS j
WHERE rid = 2;
```

col	row	origval	reclassval	reclassval_include_nodata
1	1	78	9	9
2	1	98	14	14
3	1	122		0
1	2	96	14	14
2	2	118		0
3	2	180		0
1	3	99	15	15
2	3	112		0
3	3	169		0

Example: Advanced using multiple reclassargs

Create a new raster from the original where band 1,2,3 is converted to 1BB,4BUI, 4BUI respectively and reclassified. Note this uses the variadic reclassarg argument which can take as input an indefinite number of reclassargs (theoretically as many bands as you have)

```
UPDATE dummy_rast SET reclass_rast =
    ST_Reclass(rast,
        ROW(2,'0-87]:1-10, (87-100]:11-15, (101-254]:0-0', '4BUI',NULL)::reclassarg,
        ROW(1,'0-253]:1, 254:0', '1BB', NULL)::reclassarg,
        ROW(3,'0-70]:1, (70-86:2, [86-150]:3, [150-255:4', '4BUI', NULL)::reclassarg
    ) WHERE rid = 2;

SELECT i as col, j as row, ST_Value(rast,1,i,j) As ov1, ST_Value(reclass_rast, 1, i, j) As ←
    rv1,
    ST_Value(rast,2,i,j) As ov2, ST_Value(reclass_rast, 2, i, j) As rv2,
    ST_Value(rast,3,i,j) As ov3, ST_Value(reclass_rast, 3, i, j) As rv3
FROM dummy_rast CROSS JOIN generate_series(1, 3) AS i CROSS JOIN generate_series(1,3) AS j
WHERE rid = 2;
```

col	row	ov1	rv1	ov2	rv2	ov3	rv3
1	1	253	1	78	9	70	1
2	1	254	0	98	14	86	3
3	1	253	1	122	0	100	3
1	2	253	1	96	14	80	2
2	2	254	0	118	0	108	3
3	2	254	0	180	0	162	4
1	3	250	1	99	15	90	3
2	3	254	0	112	0	108	3
3	3	254	0	169	0	175	4

Example: Advanced Map a single band 32BF raster to multiple viewable bands

Create a new 3 band (8BUI,8BUI,8BUI viewable raster) from a raster that has only one 32bf band

```
ALTER TABLE wind ADD COLUMN rast_view raster;
UPDATE wind
  set rast_view = ST_AddBand( NULL,
    ARRAY[
      ST_Reclass(rast, 1, '0-1-10]:1-10,9-10]:11, (11-33:0'::text, '8BUI'::text,0),
      ST_Reclass(rast,1, '11-33):0-255,[0-32:0,(34-1000:0'::text, '8BUI'::text,0),
      ST_Reclass(rast,1, '0-32]:0,(32-100:100-255'::text, '8BUI'::text,0)
    ]
  );
```

Si veda anche

[ST_AddBand](#), [ST_Band](#), [ST_BandPixelType](#), [ST_MakeEmptyRaster](#), [reclassarg](#), [ST_Value](#)

12.12.13 ST_Union

ST_Union — Returns the union of a set of raster tiles into a single raster composed of 1 or more bands.

Synopsis

```
bytea ST_AsJPEG(raster rast, text[] options=NULL);
bytea ST_AsJPEG(raster rast, integer nband, integer quality);
bytea ST_AsJPEG(raster rast, integer nband, text[] options=NULL);
bytea ST_AsJPEG(raster rast, integer[] nbands, text[] options=NULL);
bytea ST_AsJPEG(raster rast, integer[] nbands, integer quality);
```

Descrizione

Returns the union of a set of raster tiles into a single raster composed of at least one band. The resulting raster's extent is the extent of the whole set. In the case of intersection, the resulting value is defined by `uniontype` which is one of the following: LAST (default), FIRST, MIN, MAX, COUNT, SUM, MEAN, RANGE.

**Note**

In order for rasters to be unioned, they must all have the same alignment. Use [ST_SameAlignment](#) and [ST_NotSameAlignmentReason](#) for more details and help. One way to fix alignment issues is to use [ST_Resample](#) and use the same reference raster for alignment.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 2.1.0 Improved Speed (fully C-Based).

Availability: 2.1.0 `ST_Union(rast, unionarg)` variant was introduced.

Enhanced: 2.1.0 `ST_Union(rast)` (variant 1) unions all bands of all input rasters. Prior versions of PostGIS assumed the first band.

Enhanced: 2.1.0 `ST_Union(rast, uniontype)` (variant 4) unions all bands of all input rasters.

Examples: Reconstitute a single band chunked raster tile

```
-- this creates a single band from first band of raster tiles
-- that form the original file system tile
SELECT filename, ST_Union(rast,1) As file_rast
FROM sometable WHERE filename IN('dem01', 'dem02') GROUP BY filename;
```

Examples: Return a multi-band raster that is the union of tiles intersecting geometry

```
-- this creates a multi band raster collecting all the tiles that intersect a line
-- Note: In 2.0, this would have just returned a single band raster
-- , new union works on all bands by default
-- this is equivalent to unionarg: ARRAY[ROW(1, 'LAST'), ROW(2, 'LAST'), ROW(3, 'LAST')]::<
unionarg[]
SELECT ST_Union(rast)
FROM aerals.boston
WHERE ST_Intersects(rast, ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(230486 887771, 230500 88772)',26986) <
);
```

Examples: Return a multi-band raster that is the union of tiles intersecting geometry

Here we use the longer syntax if we only wanted a subset of bands or we want to change order of bands

```
-- this creates a multi band raster collecting all the tiles that intersect a line
SELECT ST_Union(rast,ARRAY[ROW(2, 'LAST'), ROW(1, 'LAST'), ROW(3, 'LAST')]::unionarg[])
FROM aerals.boston
WHERE ST_Intersects(rast, ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(230486 887771, 230500 88772)',26986) <
);
```

Si veda anche

[unionarg](#), [ST_Envelope](#), [ST_ConvexHull](#), [ST_Clip](#), [ST_Union](#)

12.13 Built-in Map Algebra Callback Functions

12.13.1 ST_Distinct4ma

ST_Distinct4ma — Raster processing function that calculates the number of unique pixel values in a neighborhood.

Synopsis

```
float8 ST_Distinct4ma(float8[][] matrix, text nodatamode, text[] VARIADIC args);
double precision ST_Distinct4ma(double precision[][][] value, integer[][] pos, text[] VARIADIC userargs);
```

Descrizione

Calculate the number of unique pixel values in a neighborhood of pixels.

**Note**

Variant 1 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to [ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb](#).



Note
Variant 2 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to `ST_MapAlgebra` (callback function version).



Warning
Use of Variant 1 is discouraged since `ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb` has been deprecated as of 2.1.0.

Disponibilità: 2.0
Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2

Esempi

```
SELECT
    rid,
    st_value(
        st_mapalgebrafctngb(rast, 1, NULL, 1, 1, 'st_distinct4ma(float[],text,text[])'::<
        regprocedure, 'ignore', NULL), 2, 2
    )
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
rid | st_value
-----+-----
  2 |      3
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

`ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb`, `ST_MapAlgebra` (callback function version), `ST_Min4ma`, `ST_Max4ma`, `ST_Sum4ma`, `ST_Mean4ma`, `ST_Distinct4ma`, `ST_StdDev4ma`

12.13.2 ST_InvDistWeight4ma

`ST_InvDistWeight4ma` — Raster processing function that interpolates a pixel’s value from the pixel’s neighborhood.

Synopsis

double precision `ST_InvDistWeight4ma`(double precision[][] value, integer[][] pos, text[] VARIADIC userargs);

Descrizione

Calculate an interpolated value for a pixel using the Inverse Distance Weighted method.

There are two optional parameters that can be passed through `userargs`. The first parameter is the power factor (variable `k` in the equation below) between 0 and 1 used in the Inverse Distance Weighted equation. If not specified, default value is 1. The second parameter is the weight percentage applied only when the value of the pixel of interest is included with the interpolated value from the neighborhood. If not specified and the pixel of interest has a value, that value is returned.

The basic inverse distance weight equation is:

$$\hat{z}(x_o) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m z(x_j) d_{ij}^{-k}}{\sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij}^{-k}}$$

k = power factor, a real number between 0 and 1

**Note**

This function is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to [ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#).

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
-- SERVE ESEMPIO
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#), [ST_MinDist4ma](#)

12.13.3 ST_Max4ma

ST_Max4ma — Raster processing function that calculates the maximum pixel value in a neighborhood.

Synopsis

```
float8 ST_Max4ma(float8[][] matrix, text nodatamode, text[] VARIADIC args);
double precision ST_Max4ma(double precision[][] value, integer[][] pos, text[] VARIADIC userargs);
```

Descrizione

Calculate the maximum pixel value in a neighborhood of pixels.

For Variant 2, a substitution value for NODATA pixels can be specified by passing that value to userargs.

**Note**

Variant 1 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to [ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb](#).

**Note**

Variant 2 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to [ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#).



Warning
Use of Variant 1 is discouraged since `ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb` has been deprecated as of 2.1.0.

Disponibilità: 2.0
Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2

Esempi

```
SELECT
  rid,
  st_value(
    st_mapalgebrafctngb(rast, 1, NULL, 1, 1, 'st_max4ma(float[][],text,text[])':: ↵
      regprocedure, 'ignore', NULL), 2, 2
  )
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
  rid | st_value
-----+-----
    2 |      254
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

`ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb`, `ST_MapAlgebra` (callback function version), `ST_Min4ma`, `ST_Sum4ma`, `ST_Mean4ma`, `ST_Range4ma`, `ST_Distinct4ma`, `ST_StdDev4ma`

12.13.4 ST_Mean4ma

`ST_Mean4ma` — Raster processing function that calculates the mean pixel value in a neighborhood.

Synopsis

`float8 ST_Mean4ma(float8[][] matrix, text nodatamode, text[] VARIADIC args);`
`double precision ST_Mean4ma(double precision[][] value, integer[][] pos, text[] VARIADIC userargs);`

Descrizione

Calculate the mean pixel value in a neighborhood of pixels.
For Variant 2, a substitution value for NODATA pixels can be specified by passing that value to userargs.



Note
Variant 1 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to `ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb`.



Note
Variant 2 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to `ST_MapAlgebra` (callback function version).

**Warning**

Use of Variant 1 is discouraged since **ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb** has been deprecated as of 2.1.0.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2

Examples: Variant 1

```
SELECT
  rid,
  st_value(
    st_mapalgebrafctngb(rast, 1, '32BF', 1, 1, 'st_mean4ma(float[][],text,text[])':: ↵
    regprocedure, 'ignore', NULL), 2, 2
  )
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
  rid |      st_value
-----+-----
    2 | 253.222229003906
(1 row)
```

Examples: Variant 2

```
SELECT
  rid,
  st_value(
    st_mapalgebrafctngb(rast, 1, '32BF', 1, 1, 'st_mean4ma(float[][],text,text[])':: ↵
    regprocedure, 'ignore', NULL), 2, 2
  )
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
  rid |      st_value
-----+-----
    2 | 253.222229003906
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb, **ST_MapAlgebra** (callback function version), **ST_Min4ma**, **ST_Max4ma**, **ST_Sum4ma**, **ST_Range4ma**, **ST_StdDev4ma**

12.13.5 ST_Min4ma

ST_Min4ma — Raster processing function that calculates the minimum pixel value in a neighborhood.

Synopsis

float8 **ST_Min4ma**(float8[][] matrix, text nodatamode, text[] VARIADIC args);
 double precision **ST_Min4ma**(double precision[][] value, integer[][] pos, text[] VARIADIC userargs);

Descrizione

Calculate the minimum pixel value in a neighborhood of pixels.

For Variant 2, a substitution value for NODATA pixels can be specified by passing that value to userargs.



Note
Variant 1 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to [ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb](#).



Note
Variant 2 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to [ST_MapAlgebra](#) (callback function version).



Warning
Use of Variant 1 is discouraged since [ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb](#) has been deprecated as of 2.1.0.

Disponibilità: 2.0
Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2

Esempi

```
SELECT
  rid,
  st_value(
    st_mapalgebrafctngb(rast, 1, NULL, 1, 1, 'st_min4ma(float[][],text,text[])':: ↵
      regprocedure, 'ignore', NULL), 2, 2
  )
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
  rid | st_value
-----+-----
    2 |      250
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb](#), [ST_MapAlgebra](#) (callback function version), [ST_Max4ma](#), [ST_Sum4ma](#), [ST_Mean4ma](#), [ST_Range4ma](#), [ST_Distinct4ma](#), [ST_StdDev4ma](#)

12.13.6 ST_MinDist4ma

ST_MinDist4ma — Raster processing function that returns the minimum distance (in number of pixels) between the pixel of interest and a neighboring pixel with value.

Synopsis

double precision **ST_MinDist4ma**(double precision[][][] value, integer[][] pos, text[] VARIADIC userargs);

Descrizione

Return the shortest distance (in number of pixels) between the pixel of interest and the closest pixel with value in the neighborhood.



Note

The intent of this function is to provide an informative data point that helps infer the usefulness of the pixel of interest's interpolated value from [ST_InvDistWeight4ma](#). This function is particularly useful when the neighborhood is sparsely populated.



Note

This function is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to [ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#).

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
-- SERVE ESEMPIO
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#), [ST_InvDistWeight4ma](#)

12.13.7 ST_Range4ma

ST_Range4ma — Raster processing function that calculates the range of pixel values in a neighborhood.

Synopsis

```
float8 ST_Range4ma(float8[][] matrix, text nodatamode, text[] VARIADIC args);
double precision ST_Range4ma(double precision[][][] value, integer[][] pos, text[] VARIADIC userargs);
```

Descrizione

Calculate the range of pixel values in a neighborhood of pixels.

For Variant 2, a substitution value for NODATA pixels can be specified by passing that value to userargs.



Note

Variant 1 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to [ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb](#).



Note

Variant 2 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to [ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#).



Warning
Use of Variant 1 is discouraged since `ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb` has been deprecated as of 2.1.0.

Disponibilità: 2.0
Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2

Esempi

```
SELECT
  rid,
  st_value(
    st_mapalgebrafctngb(rast, 1, NULL, 1, 1, 'st_range4ma(float[][],text,text[])':: ↵
      regprocedure, 'ignore', NULL), 2, 2
  )
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
  rid | st_value
-----+-----
    2 |      4
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

`ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb`, `ST_MapAlgebra` (callback function version), `ST_Min4ma`, `ST_Max4ma`, `ST_Sum4ma`, `ST_Mean4ma`, `ST_Distinct4ma`, `ST_StdDev4ma`

12.13.8 ST_StdDev4ma

`ST_StdDev4ma` — Raster processing function that calculates the standard deviation of pixel values in a neighborhood.

Synopsis

`float8 ST_StdDev4ma(float8[][] matrix, text nodatamode, text[] VARIADIC args);`
`double precision ST_StdDev4ma(double precision[][] value, integer[] pos, text[] VARIADIC userargs);`

Descrizione

Calculate the standard deviation of pixel values in a neighborhood of pixels.



Note
Variant 1 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to `ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb`.



Note
Variant 2 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to `ST_MapAlgebra` (callback function version).



Warning
Use of Variant 1 is discouraged since `ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb` has been deprecated as of 2.1.0.

Disponibilità: 2.0
Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2

Esempi

```
SELECT
  rid,
  st_value(
    st_mapalgebrafctngb(rast, 1, '32BF', 1, 1, 'st_stddev4ma(float[][],text,text[])':: ↵
      regprocedure, 'ignore', NULL), 2, 2
  )
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
rid |      st_value
-----+-----
  2 | 1.30170822143555
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

`ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb`, `ST_MapAlgebra` (callback function version), `ST_Min4ma`, `ST_Max4ma`, `ST_Sum4ma`, `ST_Mean4ma`, `ST_Distinct4ma`, `ST_StdDev4ma`

12.13.9 ST_Sum4ma

`ST_Sum4ma` — Raster processing function that calculates the sum of all pixel values in a neighborhood.

Synopsis

float8 **ST_Sum4ma**(float8[][] matrix, text nodatamode, text[] VARIADIC args);
double precision **ST_Sum4ma**(double precision[][] value, integer[] pos, text[] VARIADIC userargs);

Descrizione

Calculate the sum of all pixel values in a neighborhood of pixels.
For Variant 2, a substitution value for NODATA pixels can be specified by passing that value to userargs.



Note
Variant 1 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to `ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb`.



Note
Variant 2 is a specialized callback function for use as a callback parameter to `ST_MapAlgebra` (callback function version).

**Warning**

Use of Variant 1 is discouraged since `ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb` has been deprecated as of 2.1.0.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2

Esempi

```
SELECT
  rid,
  st_value(
    st_mapalgebrafctngb(rast, 1, '32BF', 1, 1, 'st_sum4ma(float[][],text,text[])':: ↵
    regprocedure, 'ignore', NULL), 2, 2
  )
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
  rid | st_value
-----+-----
    2 |    2279
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb](#), [ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#), [ST_Min4ma](#), [ST_Max4ma](#), [ST_Mean4ma](#), [ST_Range4ma](#), [ST_Distinct4ma](#), [ST_StdDev4ma](#)

12.14 Raster Processing: DEM (Elevation)

12.14.1 ST_Aspect

`ST_Aspect` — Returns the aspect (in degrees by default) of an elevation raster band. Useful for analyzing terrain.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_Aspect(raster rast, integer band=1, text pixeltype=32BF, text units=DEGREES, boolean interpolate_nodata=FALSE);
raster ST_Aspect(raster rast, integer band, raster customextent, text pixeltype=32BF, text units=DEGREES, boolean interpolate_nodata=FALSE);
```

Descrizione

Returns the aspect (in degrees by default) of an elevation raster band. Utilizes map algebra and applies the aspect equation to neighboring pixels.

`units` indicates the units of the aspect. Possible values are: RADIANS, DEGREES (default).

When `units = RADIANS`, values are between 0 and $2 * \pi$ radians measured clockwise from North.

When `units = DEGREES`, values are between 0 and 360 degrees measured clockwise from North.

If slope of pixel is zero, aspect of pixel is -1.

**Note**

For more information about Slope, Aspect and Hillshade, please refer to [ESRI - How hillshade works](#) and [ERDAS Field Guide - Aspect Images](#).

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 2.1.0 Uses ST_MapAlgebra() and added optional interpolate_nodata function parameter

Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, return values were in radians. Now, return values default to degrees

Examples: Variant 1

```
WITH foo AS (
  SELECT ST_SetValues(
    ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '32BF', 0, -9999),
    1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
      [1, 1, 1, 1, 1],
      [1, 2, 2, 2, 1],
      [1, 2, 3, 2, 1],
      [1, 2, 2, 2, 1],
      [1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
    ]::double precision[][])
  ) AS rast
)
SELECT
  ST_DumpValues(ST_Aspect(rast, 1, '32BF'))
FROM foo
```

```
-----
-----
(1,"{{315,341.565063476562,0,18.4349479675293,45},{288.434936523438,315,0,45,71.5650482177734},{270
2227,180,161.565048217773,135}}")
(1 row)
```

Examples: Variant 2

Complete example of tiles of a coverage. This query only works with PostgreSQL 9.1 or higher.

```
-- un pixel 2x2 ha valore
SELECT
  ST_Neighborhood(rast, 2, 2, 1, 1)
FROM (
  SELECT
    ST_SetValues(
      ST_AddBand(
        ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, -2, 2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
        '8BUI'::text, 1, 0
      ),
      1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
        [0, 1, 1, 1, 1],
        [1, 1, 1, 0, 1],
        [1, 0, 1, 1, 1],
        [1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
```

```

[1, 1, 0, 1, 1]
]::double precision[],
1
) AS rast
) AS foo

st_neighborhood
-----
{{NULL,1,1},{1,1,NULL},{1,1,1}}
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#), [ST_TRI](#), [ST_TPI](#), [ST_Roughness](#), [ST_HillShade](#), [ST_Slope](#)

12.14.2 ST_HillShade

ST_HillShade — Returns the hypothetical illumination of an elevation raster band using provided azimuth, altitude, brightness and scale inputs.

Synopsis

raster **ST_HillShade**(raster rast, integer band=1, text pixeltype=32BF, double precision azimuth=315, double precision altitude=45, double precision max_bright=255, double precision scale=1.0, boolean interpolate_nodata=FALSE);
 raster **ST_HillShade**(raster rast, integer band, raster customextent, text pixeltype=32BF, double precision azimuth=315, double precision altitude=45, double precision max_bright=255, double precision scale=1.0, boolean interpolate_nodata=FALSE);

Descrizione

Returns the hypothetical illumination of an elevation raster band using the azimuth, altitude, brightness, and scale inputs. Utilizes map algebra and applies the hill shade equation to neighboring pixels. Return pixel values are between 0 and 255.

azimuth is a value between 0 and 360 degrees measured clockwise from North.

altitude is a value between 0 and 90 degrees where 0 degrees is at the horizon and 90 degrees is directly overhead.

max_bright is a value between 0 and 255 with 0 as no brightness and 255 as max brightness.

scale is the ratio of vertical units to horizontal. For Feet:LatLon use scale=370400, for Meters:LatLon use scale=111120.

If *interpolate_nodata* is TRUE, values for NODATA pixels from the input raster will be interpolated using [ST_InvDistWeight4ma](#) before computing the hillshade illumination.



Note

For more information about Hillshade, please refer to [How hillshade works](#).

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 2.1.0 Uses `ST_MapAlgebra()` and added optional `interpolate_nodata` function parameter

Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, azimuth and altitude were expressed in radians. Now, azimuth and altitude are expressed in degrees

Examples: Variant 1

```

WITH foo AS (
  SELECT ST_SetValues(
    ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '32BF', 0, -9999),
    1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
      [1, 1, 1, 1, 1],
      [1, 2, 2, 2, 1],
      [1, 2, 3, 2, 1],
      [1, 2, 2, 2, 1],
      [1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
    ]::double precision[][])
  ) AS rast
)
SELECT
  ST_DumpValues(ST_Hillshade(rast, 1, '32BF'))
FROM foo

```

```

(1, "{ {NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL}, {NULL,251.32763671875,220.749786376953,147.224319458008, ←
  NULL}, {NULL,220.749786376953,180.312225341797,67.7497863769531,NULL}, {NULL ←
  ,147.224319458008
,67.7497863769531,43.1210060119629,NULL}, {NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL}}")
(1 row)

```

Examples: Variant 2

Complete example of tiles of a coverage. This query only works with PostgreSQL 9.1 or higher.

```

-- un pixel 2x2 ha valore
SELECT
  ST_Neighborhood(rast, 2, 2, 1, 1)
FROM (
  SELECT
    ST_SetValues(
      ST_AddBand(
        ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, -2, 2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
        '8BUI'::text, 1, 0
      ),
      1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
        [0, 1, 1, 1, 1],
        [1, 1, 1, 0, 1],
        [1, 0, 1, 1, 1],
        [1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
        [1, 1, 0, 1, 1]
      ]::double precision[],
      1
    ) AS rast
  ) AS foo

  st_neighborhood
-----
{{NULL,1,1},{1,1,NULL},{1,1,1}}

```


Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#), [ST_TRI](#), [ST_TPI](#), [ST_Roughness](#), [ST_Aspect](#), [ST_Slope](#)

12.14.3 ST_Roughness

ST_Roughness — Returns a raster with the calculated "roughness" of a DEM.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_Roughness(raster rast, integer nband, raster customextent, text pixeltype="32BF" , boolean interpolate_nodata=FALSE);
```

Descrizione

Calculates the "roughness" of a DEM, by subtracting the maximum from the minimum for a given area.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
-- needs examples
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#), [ST_TRI](#), [ST_TPI](#), [ST_Slope](#), [ST_HillShade](#), [ST_Aspect](#)

12.14.4 ST_Slope

ST_Slope — Returns the slope (in degrees by default) of an elevation raster band. Useful for analyzing terrain.

Synopsis

```
raster ST_Slope(raster rast, integer nband=1, text pixeltype=32BF, text units=DEGREES, double precision scale=1.0, boolean interpolate_nodata=FALSE);
```

```
raster ST_Slope(raster rast, integer nband, raster customextent, text pixeltype=32BF, text units=DEGREES, double precision scale=1.0, boolean interpolate_nodata=FALSE);
```

Descrizione

Returns the slope (in degrees by default) of an elevation raster band. Utilizes map algebra and applies the slope equation to neighboring pixels.

`units` indicates the units of the slope. Possible values are: RADIANS, DEGREES (default), PERCENT.

`scale` is the ratio of vertical units to horizontal. For Feet:LatLon use `scale=370400`, for Meters:LatLon use `scale=111120`.

If `interpolate_nodata` is TRUE, values for NODATA pixels from the input raster will be interpolated using [ST_InvDistWeight4ma](#) before computing the surface slope.

**Note**

For more information about Slope, Aspect and Hillshade, please refer to [ESRI - How hillshade works](#) and [ERDAS Field Guide - Slope Images](#).

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 2.1.0 Uses ST_MapAlgebra() and added optional units, scale, interpolate_nodata function parameters

Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, return values were in radians. Now, return values default to degrees

Examples: Variant 1

```
WITH foo AS (
  SELECT ST_SetValues(
    ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '32BF', 0, -9999),
    1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
      [1, 1, 1, 1, 1],
      [1, 2, 2, 2, 1],
      [1, 2, 3, 2, 1],
      [1, 2, 2, 2, 1],
      [1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
    ]::double precision[][])
  ) AS rast
)
SELECT
  ST_DumpValues(ST_Slope(rast, 1, '32BF'))
FROM foo
```

st_dumpvalues

```
(1, "{10.0249881744385,21.5681285858154,26.5650520324707,21.5681285858154,10.0249881744385},{21.5681285858154,26.5650520324707,36.8698959350586,0,36.8698959350586,26.5650520324707},{21.5681285858154,35.26438905681285858154,26.5650520324707,21.5681285858154,10.0249881744385}}")
(1 row)
```

Examples: Variant 2

Complete example of tiles of a coverage. This query only works with PostgreSQL 9.1 or higher.

```
-- un pixel 2x2 ha valore
SELECT
  ST_Neighborhood(rast, 2, 2, 1, 1)
FROM (
  SELECT
    ST_SetValues(
      ST_AddBand(
        ST_MakeEmptyRaster(5, 5, -2, 2, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0),
        '8BUI'::text, 1, 0
      ),
      1, 1, 1, ARRAY[
        [0, 1, 1, 1, 1],
```

```

        [1, 1, 1, 0, 1],
        [1, 0, 1, 1, 1],
        [1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
        [1, 1, 0, 1, 1]
    ]::double precision[],
    1
) AS rast
) AS foo

st_neighborhood
-----
{{NULL,1,1},{1,1,NULL},{1,1,1}}
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#), [ST_TRI](#), [ST_TPI](#), [ST_Roughness](#), [ST_HillShade](#), [ST_Aspect](#)

12.14.5 ST_TPI

ST_TPI — Returns a raster with the calculated Topographic Position Index.

Synopsis

raster **ST_TPI**(raster rast, integer nband, raster customextent, text pixeltype="32BF" , boolean interpolate_nodata=FALSE);

Descrizione

Calculates the Topographic Position Index, which is defined as the focal mean with radius of one minus the center cell.



Note

This function only supports a focalmean radius of one.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
-- needs examples
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#), [ST_TRI](#), [ST_Roughness](#), [ST_Slope](#), [ST_HillShade](#), [ST_Aspect](#)

12.14.6 ST_TRI

ST_TRI — Returns a raster with the calculated Terrain Ruggedness Index.

Synopsis

raster **ST_TRI**(raster rast, integer nband, raster customextent, text pixeltype="32BF" , boolean interpolate_nodata=FALSE);

Descrizione

Terrain Ruggedness Index is calculated by comparing a central pixel with its neighbors, taking the absolute values of the differences, and averaging the result.



Note
This function only supports a focalmean radius of one.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
-- needs examples
```

Si veda anche

[ST_MapAlgebra \(callback function version\)](#), [ST_Roughness](#), [ST_TPI](#), [ST_Slope](#), [ST_HillShade](#), [ST_Aspect](#)

12.15 Raster Processing: Raster to Geometry

12.15.1 Box3D

Box3D — Returns the box 3d representation of the enclosing box of the raster.

Synopsis

box3d **Box3D**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns the box representing the extent of the raster.

The polygon is defined by the corner points of the bounding box ((MINX, MINY), (MAXX, MAXY))

Changed: 2.0.0 In pre-2.0 versions, there used to be a box2d instead of box3d. Since box2d is a deprecated type, this was changed to box3d.

Esempi

```
UPDATE dummy_rast
    SET rast = ST_SetScale(rast, 1.5, 0.55)
WHERE rid = 2;

SELECT ST_ScaleX(rast) As pixx, ST_ScaleY(rast) As pixy, Box3D(rast) As newbox
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;
```

pixx	pixy	newbox
1.5	0.55	BOX(3427927.75 5793244 0,3427935.25 5793247 0)

Si veda anche

[ST_Envelope](#)

12.15.2 ST_ConvexHull

ST_ConvexHull — Return the convex hull geometry of the raster including pixel values equal to `BandNoDataValue`. For regular shaped and non-skewed rasters, this gives the same result as `ST_Envelope` so only useful for irregularly shaped or skewed rasters.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_ConvexHull**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Return the convex hull geometry of the raster including the `NoDataBandValue` band pixels. For regular shaped and non-skewed rasters, this gives more or less the same result as `ST_Envelope` so only useful for irregularly shaped or skewed rasters.



Note
`ST_Envelope` floors the coordinates and hence add a little buffer around the raster so the answer is subtly different from `ST_ConvexHull` which does not floor.

Esempi

Refer to [PostGIS Raster Specification](#) for a diagram of this.

```
SELECT rid, ST_AsText(ST_Envelope(rast)) As envgeomwkt
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	envgeomwkt
1	POLYGON((0 0,20 0,20 60,0 60,0 0))
2	POLYGON((3427927 5793243,3427928 5793243, 3427928 5793244,3427927 5793244, 3427927 5793243))

```
SELECT rid, ST_AsText(ST_Envelope(rast)) As envgeomwkt
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	envgeomwkt
1	POLYGON((0 0,20 0,20 60,0 60,0 0))
2	POLYGON((3427927 5793243,3427928 5793243, 3427928 5793244,3427927 5793244, 3427927 5793243))

Si veda anche

[ST_Envelope](#), [ST_MinConvexHull](#), [ST_ConvexHull](#), [ST_AsText](#)

12.15.3 ST_DumpAsPolygons

ST_DumpAsPolygons — Returns a set of `geomval` (`geom,val`) rows, from a given raster band. If no band number is specified, band num defaults to 1.

Synopsis

setof geomval **ST_DumpAsPolygons**(raster rast, integer band_num=1, boolean exclude_nodata_value=TRUE);

Descrizione

This is a set-returning function (SRF). It returns a set of geomval rows, formed by a geometry (geom) and a pixel band value (val). Each polygon is the union of all pixels for that band that have the same pixel value denoted by val.

ST_DumpAsPolygon is useful for polygonizing rasters. It is the reverse of a GROUP BY in that it creates new rows. For example it can be used to expand a single raster into multiple POLYGONS/MULTIPOLYGONS.

Availability: Requires GDAL 1.7 or higher.



Note
If there is a no data value set for a band, pixels with that value will not be returned except in the case of exclude_nodata_value=false.



Note
If you only care about count of pixels with a given value in a raster, it is faster to use [ST_ValueCount](#).



Note
This is different than ST_PixelAsPolygons where one geometry is returned for each pixel regardless of pixel value.

Esempi

```
SELECT val, ST_AsText(geom) As geomwkt
FROM (
  SELECT (ST_DumpAsPolygons(rast)).*
  FROM dummy_rast
  WHERE rid = 2
) As foo
WHERE val BETWEEN 249 and 251
ORDER BY val;
```

val	geomwkt
249	POLYGON((3427927.95 5793243.95,3427927.95 5793243.85,3427928 5793243.85,3427928 5793243.95,3427927.95 5793243.95))
250	POLYGON((3427927.75 5793243.9,3427927.75 5793243.85,3427927.8 5793243.85,3427927.8 5793243.9,3427927.75 5793243.9))
250	POLYGON((3427927.8 5793243.8,3427927.8 5793243.75,3427927.85 5793243.75,3427927.85 5793243.8,3427927.8 5793243.8))
251	POLYGON((3427927.75 5793243.85,3427927.75 5793243.8,3427927.8 5793243.8,3427927.8 5793243.85,3427927.75 5793243.85))

Si veda anche

geomval, [ST_Value](#), [ST_Polygon](#), [ST_ValueCount](#)

12.15.4 ST_Envelope

ST_Envelope — Returns the polygon representation of the extent of the raster.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Envelope**(raster rast);

Descrizione

Returns the polygon representation of the extent of the raster in spatial coordinate units defined by srid. It is a float8 minimum bounding box represented as a polygon.

The polygon is defined by the corner points of the bounding box ((MINX, MINY), (MINX, MAXY), (MAXX, MAXY), (MAXX, MINY), (MINX, MINY))

Esempi

```
SELECT rid, ST_AsText(ST_Envelope(rast)) As envgeomwkt
FROM dummy_rast;
```

rid	envgeomwkt
1	POLYGON((0 0,20 0,20 60,0 60,0 0))
2	POLYGON((3427927 5793243,3427928 5793243, 3427928 5793244,3427927 5793244, 3427927 5793243))

Si veda anche

[ST_Envelope](#), [ST_AsText](#), [ST_SRID](#)

12.15.5 ST_MinConvexHull

ST_MinConvexHull — Return the convex hull geometry of the raster excluding NODATA pixels.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_MinConvexHull**(raster rast, integer nband=NULL);

Descrizione

Return the convex hull geometry of the raster excluding NODATA pixels. If nband is NULL, all bands of the raster are considered.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```

WITH foo AS (
  SELECT
    ST_SetValues(
      ST_SetValues(
        ST_AddBand(ST_AddBand(ST_MakeEmptyRaster(9, 9, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0), 1, '8 ←
          BUI', 0, 0), 2, '8BUI', 1, 0),
        1, 1, 1,
        ARRAY[
          [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
          [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
          [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
          [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1],
          [0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0],
          [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
          [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
          [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
          [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
        ]::double precision[][])
      ),
      2, 1, 1,
      ARRAY[
        [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
        [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
        [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
        [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0],
        [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0],
        [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0],
        [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
        [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
        [0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
      ]::double precision[][])
    ) AS rast
)
SELECT
  ST_AsText(ST_ConvexHull(rast)) AS hull,
  ST_AsText(ST_MinConvexHull(rast)) AS mhull,
  ST_AsText(ST_MinConvexHull(rast, 1)) AS mhull_1,
  ST_AsText(ST_MinConvexHull(rast, 2)) AS mhull_2
FROM foo

```

hull	mhull_1	mhull	mhull_2
POLYGON((0 0,9 0,9 -9,0 -9,0 0))	POLYGON((0 -3,9 -3,9 -9,0 -9,0 -3))	POLYGON((3 -3,9 -3,9 -6,3 -6,3 -3))	POLYGON((0 -3,6 -3,6 -9,0 -9,0 -3))

Si veda anche

ST_Envelope, ST_ConvexHull, ST_ConvexHull, ST_AsText

12.15.6 ST Polygon

ST_Polygon — Returns a multipolygon geometry formed by the union of pixels that have a pixel value that is not no data value. If no band number is specified, band num defaults to 1.

Synopsis

geometry **ST_Polygon**(raster rast, integer band_num=1);

Descrizione

Availability: 0.1.6 Requires GDAL 1.7 or higher.

Enhanced: 2.1.0 Improved Speed (fully C-Based) and the returning multipolygon is ensured to be valid.

Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions would sometimes return a polygon, changed to always return multipolygon.

Esempi

```
-- by default no data band value is 0 or not set, so polygon will return a square polygon
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Polygon(rast)) As geomwkt
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;

geomwkt
-----
MULTIPOLYGON(((3427927.75 5793244,3427928 5793244,3427928 5793243.75,3427927.75  ←
               5793243.75,3427927.75 5793244)))

-- now we change the no data value of first band
UPDATE dummy_rast SET rast = ST_SetBandNoDataValue(rast,1,254)
WHERE rid = 2;
SELECT rid, ST_BandNoDataValue(rast)
from dummy_rast where rid = 2;

-- ST_Polygon excludes the pixel value 254 and returns a multipolygon
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Polygon(rast)) As geomwkt
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid = 2;

geomwkt
-----
MULTIPOLYGON(((3427927.9 5793243.95,3427927.85 5793243.95,3427927.85 5793244,3427927.9  ←
               5793244,3427927.9 5793243.95)),((3427928 5793243.85,3427928 5793243.8,3427927.95  ←
               5793243.8,3427927.95 5793243.85,3427927.9 5793243.85,3427927.9 5793243.9,3427927.9  ←
               5793243.95,3427927.95 5793243.95,3427928 5793243.95,3427928 5793243.85)),((3427927.8  ←
               5793243.75,3427927.75 5793243.75,3427927.75 5793243.8,3427927.75 5793243.85,3427927.75  ←
               5793243.9,3427927.75 5793244,3427927.8 5793244,3427927.8 5793243.9,3427927.8  ←
               5793243.85,3427927.85 5793243.85,3427927.85 5793243.8,3427927.85 5793243.75,3427927.8  ←
               5793243.75)))

-- Or if you want the no data value different for just one time

SELECT ST_AsText (
    ST_Polygon (
        ST_SetBandNoDataValue (rast,1,252)
    )
) As geomwkt
FROM dummy_rast
WHERE rid =2;

geomwkt
-----
```

```
MULTIPOLYGON(((3427928 5793243.85,3427928 5793243.8,3427928 5793243.75,3427927.85 ↵
5793243.75,3427927.8 5793243.75,3427927.8 5793243.8,3427927.75 5793243.8,3427927.75 ↵
5793243.85,3427927.75 5793243.9,3427927.75 5793244,3427927.8 5793244,3427927.85 ↵
5793244,3427927.9 5793244,3427928 5793244,3427928 5793243.95,3427928 5793243.85) ↵
,(3427927.9 5793243.9,3427927.9 5793243.85,3427927.95 5793243.85,3427927.95 ↵
5793243.9,3427927.9 5793243.9)))
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Value](#), [ST_DumpAsPolygons](#)

12.16 Raster Operators

12.16.1 &&

&& — Returns TRUE if A’s bounding box intersects B’s bounding box.

Synopsis

```
boolean &&( raster A , raster B );
boolean &&( raster A , geometry B );
boolean &&( geometry B , raster A );
```

Descrizione

The **&&** operator returns TRUE if the bounding box of raster/geometr A intersects the bounding box of raster/geometr B.



Note

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT A.rid As a_riD, B.riD As b_riD, A.rast && B.rast As intersect
FROM dummy_rast AS A CROSS JOIN dummy_rast AS B LIMIT 3;
```

a_riD	b_riD	intersect
2	2	t
2	3	f
2	1	f

12.16.2 &<

&< — Returns TRUE if A’s bounding box is to the left of B’s.

Synopsis

boolean **&<**(raster A , raster B);

Descrizione

The **&<** operator returns **TRUE** if the bounding box of raster A overlaps or is to the left of the bounding box of raster B, or more accurately, overlaps or is **NOT** to the right of the bounding box of raster B.



Note
This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters.

Esempi

```
SELECT A.rid As a_rid, B.rid As b_rid, A.rast &< B.rast As overleft
FROM dummy_rast AS A CROSS JOIN dummy_rast AS B;
```

a_rid	b_rid	overleft
2	2	t
2	3	f
2	1	f
3	2	t
3	3	t
3	1	f
1	2	t
1	3	t
1	1	t

12.16.3 &>

&> — Returns **TRUE** if A's bounding box is to the right of B's.

Synopsis

boolean **&>**(raster A , raster B);

Descrizione

The **&>** operator returns **TRUE** if the bounding box of raster A overlaps or is to the right of the bounding box of raster B, or more accurately, overlaps or is **NOT** to the left of the bounding box of raster B.



Note
This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the geometries.

Esempi

```
SELECT A.rid As a_rid, B.rid As b_rid, A.rast &> B.rast As overright
FROM dummy_rast AS A CROSS JOIN dummy_rast AS B;
```

a_rid	b_rid	overright
2	2	t
2	3	t
2	1	t
3	2	f
3	3	t
3	1	f
1	2	f
1	3	t
1	1	t

12.16.4 =

= — Returns TRUE if A’s bounding box is the same as B’s. Uses double precision bounding box.

Synopsis

```
boolean =( raster A , raster B );
```

Descrizione

The = operator returns TRUE if the bounding box of raster A is the same as the bounding box of raster B. PostgreSQL uses the =, <, and > operators defined for rasters to perform internal orderings and comparison of rasters (ie. in a GROUP BY or ORDER BY clause).



Caution

This operand will NOT make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters. Use ~= instead. This operator exists mostly so one can group by the raster column.

Availability: 2.1.0

Si veda anche

~=

12.16.5 @

@ — Returns TRUE if A’s bounding box is contained by B’s. Uses double precision bounding box.

Synopsis

```
boolean @( raster A , raster B );
boolean @( geometry A , raster B );
boolean @( raster B , geometry A );
```

Descrizione

The @ operator returns TRUE if the bounding box of raster/geometry A is contained by bounding box of raster/geometry B.

**Note**

This operand will use spatial indexes on the rasters.

Availability: 2.0.0 raster @ raster, raster @ geometry introduced

Availability: 2.0.5 geometry @ raster introduced

Si veda anche

~

12.16.6 ~=

~= — Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is the same as B's.

Synopsis

boolean ~= (raster A , raster B);

Descrizione

The ~= operator returns TRUE if the bounding box of raster A is the same as the bounding box of raster B.

**Note**

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

Very useful usecase is for taking two sets of single band rasters that are of the same chunk but represent different themes and creating a multi-band raster

```
SELECT ST_AddBand(prec.rast, alt.rast) As new_rast
FROM prec INNER JOIN alt ON (prec.rast ~= alt.rast);
```

Si veda anche

ST_AddBand, =

12.16.7 ~

~ — Returns TRUE if A's bounding box contains B's. Uses double precision bounding box.

Synopsis

```
boolean ~( raster A , raster B );
boolean ~( geometry A , raster B );
boolean ~( raster B , geometry A );
```

Descrizione

The ~ operator returns `TRUE` if the bounding box of raster/geometry A contains bounding box of raster/geometry B.

**Note**

This operand will use spatial indexes on the rasters.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Si veda anche

@

12.17 Raster and Raster Band Spatial Relationships

12.17.1 ST_Contains

ST_Contains — Return true if no points of raster `rastB` lie in the exterior of raster `rastA` and at least one point of the interior of `rastB` lies in the interior of `rastA`.

Synopsis

```
boolean ST_Contains( raster rastA , integer nbandA , raster rastB , integer nbandB );
boolean ST_Contains( raster rastA , raster rastB );
```

Descrizione

Raster `rastA` contains `rastB` if and only if no points of `rastB` lie in the exterior of `rastA` and at least one point of the interior of `rastB` lies in the interior of `rastA`. If the band number is not provided (or set to `NULL`), only the convex hull of the raster is considered in the test. If the band number is provided, only those pixels with value (not `NODATA`) are considered in the test.

**Note**

This function will make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters.

**Note**

To test the spatial relationship of a raster and a geometry, use `ST_Polygon` on the raster, e.g. `ST_Contains(ST_Polygon(raster), geometry)` or `ST_Contains(geometry, ST_Polygon(raster))`.



Note
ST_Contains() is the inverse of ST_Within(). So, ST_Contains(rastA, rastB) implies ST_Within(rastB, rastA).

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
SELECT r1.rid, r2.rid, ST_ContainsProperly(r1.rast, 1, r2.rast, 1) FROM dummy_rast r1 CROSS JOIN dummy_rast r2 WHERE r1.rid = 2;
```

rid	rid	st_containsproperly
2	1	f
2	2	f

```
SELECT r1.rid, r2.rid, ST_ContainsProperly(r1.rast, 1, r2.rast, 1) FROM dummy_rast r1 CROSS JOIN dummy_rast r2 WHERE r1.rid = 2;
```

rid	rid	st_containsproperly
2	1	f
2	2	f

Si veda anche

[ST_Intersects](#), [ST_Within](#)

12.17.2 ST_ContainsProperly

ST_ContainsProperly — Return true if rastB intersects the interior of rastA but not the boundary or exterior of rastA.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_ContainsProperly**(raster rastA , integer nbandA , raster rastB , integer nbandB);
boolean **ST_ContainsProperly**(raster rastA , raster rastB);

Descrizione

Raster rastA contains properly rastB if rastB intersects the interior of rastA but not the boundary or exterior of rastA. If the band number is not provided (or set to NULL), only the convex hull of the raster is considered in the test. If the band number is provided, only those pixels with value (not NODATA) are considered in the test.

Raster rastA does not contain properly itself but does contain itself.



Note
This function will make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters.



Note
To test the spatial relationship of a raster and a geometry, use ST_Polygon on the raster, e.g. ST_ContainsProperly(ST_Polygon(raster), geometry) or ST_ContainsProperly(geometry, ST_Polygon(raster)).

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
SELECT r1.rid, r2.rid, ST_ContainsProperly(r1.rast, 1, r2.rast, 1) FROM dummy_rast r1 CROSS JOIN dummy_rast r2 WHERE r1.rid = 2;
```

rid	rid	st_containsproperly
2	1	f
2	2	f

Si veda anche

[ST_Intersects](#), [ST_Contains](#)

12.17.3 ST_Covers

ST_Covers — Return true if no points of raster rastB lie outside raster rastA.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_Covers**(raster rastA , integer nbandA , raster rastB , integer nbandB);
boolean **ST_Covers**(raster rastA , raster rastB);

Descrizione

Raster rastA covers rastB if and only if no points of rastB lie in the exterior of rastA. If the band number is not provided (or set to NULL), only the convex hull of the raster is considered in the test. If the band number is provided, only those pixels with value (not NODATA) are considered in the test.



Note
This function will make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters.



Note
To test the spatial relationship of a raster and a geometry, use ST_Polygon on the raster, e.g. ST_Covers(ST_Polygon(raster), geometry) or ST_Covers(geometry, ST_Polygon(raster)).

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
SELECT r1.rid, r2.rid, ST_Covers(r1.rast, 1, r2.rast, 1) FROM dummy_rast r1 CROSS JOIN ↵
    dummy_rast r2 WHERE r1.rid = 2;
```

rid	rid	st_covers
2	1	f
2	2	t

Si veda anche

[ST_Intersects](#), [ST_CoveredBy](#)

12.17.4 ST_CoveredBy

ST_CoveredBy — Return true if no points of raster rastA lie outside raster rastB.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_CoveredBy**(raster rastA , integer nbandA , raster rastB , integer nbandB);
boolean **ST_CoveredBy**(raster rastA , raster rastB);

Descrizione

Raster rastA is covered by rastB if and only if no points of rastA lie in the exterior of rastB. If the band number is not provided (or set to NULL), only the convex hull of the raster is considered in the test. If the band number is provided, only those pixels with value (not NODATA) are considered in the test.



Note
This function will make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters.



Note
To test the spatial relationship of a raster and a geometry, use ST_Polygon on the raster, e.g. ST_CoveredBy(ST_Polygon(raster), geometry) or ST_CoveredBy(geometry, ST_Polygon(raster)).

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
SELECT r1.rid, r2.rid, ST_CoveredBy(r1.rast, 1, r2.rast, 1) FROM dummy_rast r1 CROSS JOIN ↵
    dummy_rast r2 WHERE r1.rid = 2;
```

rid	rid	st_coveredby
2	1	f
2	2	t

Si veda anche

[ST_Intersects](#), [ST_Covers](#)

12.17.5 ST_Disjoint

ST_Disjoint — Return true if raster rastA does not spatially intersect rastB.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_Disjoint**(raster rastA , integer nbandA , raster rastB , integer nbandB);
boolean **ST_Disjoint**(raster rastA , raster rastB);

Descrizione

Raster rastA and rastB are disjointed if they do not share any space together. If the band number is not provided (or set to NULL), only the convex hull of the raster is considered in the test. If the band number is provided, only those pixels with value (not NODATA) are considered in the test.



Note
This function does NOT use any indexes.



Note
To test the spatial relationship of a raster and a geometry, use ST_Polygon on the raster, e.g. ST_Disjoint(ST_Polygon(raster), geometry).

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
SELECT r1.rid, r2.rid, ST_Within(r1.rast, 1, r2.rast, 1) FROM dummy_rast r1 CROSS JOIN ↵
dummy_rast r2 WHERE r1.rid = 2;
```

rid	rid	st_within
2	1	f
2	2	t

```
SELECT r1.rid, r2.rid, ST_Within(r1.rast, 1, r2.rast, 1) FROM dummy_rast r1 CROSS JOIN ↵
dummy_rast r2 WHERE r1.rid = 2;
```

rid	rid	st_within
2	1	f
2	2	t

Si veda anche

[ST_Intersects](#)

12.17.6 ST_Intersects

ST_Intersects — Return true if raster rastA spatially intersects raster rastB.

Synopsis

```
boolean ST_Intersects( raster rastA , integer nbandA , raster rastB , integer nbandB );
boolean ST_Intersects( raster rastA , raster rastB );
boolean ST_Intersects( raster rast , integer nband , geometry geommin );
boolean ST_Intersects( raster rast , geometry geommin , integer nband=NULL );
boolean ST_Intersects( geometry geommin , raster rast , integer nband=NULL );
```

Descrizione

Return true if raster rastA spatially intersects raster rastB. If the band number is not provided (or set to NULL), only the convex hull of the raster is considered in the test. If the band number is provided, only those pixels with value (not NODATA) are considered in the test.



Note

This function will make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 support raster/raster intersects was introduced.



Warning

Changed: 2.1.0 The behavior of the `ST_Intersects(raster, geometry)` variants changed to match that of `ST_Intersects(geometry, raster)`.

Esempi

```
SELECT ST_Width(rast) As rastwidth
FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid=1;

rastwidth
-----
10
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Intersection](#), [ST_Disjoint](#)

12.17.7 ST_Overlaps

ST_Overlaps — Return true if raster rastA and rastB intersect but one does not completely contain the other.

Synopsis

```
boolean ST_Overlaps( raster rastA , integer nbandA , raster rastB , integer nbandB );
boolean ST_Overlaps( raster rastA , raster rastB );
```

Descrizione

Return true if raster *rastA* spatially overlaps raster *rastB*. This means that *rastA* and *rastB* intersect but one does not completely contain the other. If the band number is not provided (or set to NULL), only the convex hull of the raster is considered in the test. If the band number is provided, only those pixels with value (not NODATA) are considered in the test.



Note

This function will make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters.



Note

To test the spatial relationship of a raster and a geometry, use `ST_Polygon` on the raster, e.g. `ST_Overlaps(ST_Polygon(raster), geometry)`.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
-- comparing different bands of same raster
SELECT ST_Overlaps(rast, 1, rast, 2) FROM dummy_rast WHERE rid = 2;

st_overlaps
-----
f
```

Si veda anche

[ST_Intersects](#)

12.17.8 ST_Touches

`ST_Touches` — Return true if raster *rastA* and raster *rastB* have at least one point in common but their interiors do not intersect.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_Touches**(raster *rastA* , integer *nbandA* , raster *rastB* , integer *nbandB*);
 boolean **ST_Touches**(raster *rastA* , raster *rastB*);

Descrizione

Return true if raster *rastA* spatially touches raster *rastB*. This means that *rastA* and *rastB* have at least one point in common but their interiors do not intersect. If the band number is not provided (or set to NULL), only the convex hull of the raster is considered in the test. If the band number is provided, only those pixels with value (not NODATA) are considered in the test.



Note

This function will make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters.

**Note**

To test the spatial relationship of a raster and a geometry, use `ST_Polygon` on the raster, e.g. `ST_Touches(ST_Polygon(raster), geometry)`.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
SELECT r1.rid, r2.rid, ST_Touches(r1.rast, 1, r2.rast, 1) FROM dummy_rast r1 CROSS JOIN ↵
    dummy_rast r2 WHERE r1.rid = 2;
```

rid	rid	st_touches
2	1	f
2	2	f

Si veda anche

[ST_Intersects](#)

12.17.9 ST_SameAlignment

`ST_SameAlignment` — Returns true if rasters have same skew, scale, spatial ref, and offset (pixels can be put on same grid without cutting into pixels) and false if they don't with notice detailing issue.

Synopsis

```
boolean ST_SameAlignment( raster rastA , raster rastB );
boolean ST_SameAlignment( double precision ulx1 , double precision uly1 , double precision scalex1 , double precision scaley1
, double precision skewx1 , double precision skewy1 , double precision ulx2 , double precision uly2 , double precision scalex2 ,
double precision scaley2 , double precision skewx2 , double precision skewy2 );
boolean ST_SameAlignment( raster set rastfield );
```

Descrizione

Non-Aggregate version (Variants 1 and 2): Returns true if the two rasters (either provided directly or made using the values for upperleft, scale, skew and srid) have the same scale, skew, srid and at least one of any of the four corners of any pixel of one raster falls on any corner of the grid of the other raster. Returns false if they don't and a NOTICE detailing the alignment issue.

Aggregate version (Variant 3): From a set of rasters, returns true if all rasters in the set are aligned. The `ST_SameAlignment()` function is an "aggregate" function in the terminology of PostgreSQL. That means that it operates on rows of data, in the same way the `SUM()` and `AVG()` functions do.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Enhanced: 2.1.0 addition of Aggregate variant

Examples: Rasters

```
SELECT ST_SameAlignment (
    ST_MakeEmptyRaster(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0),
    ST_MakeEmptyRaster(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0)
) as sm;
```

```
sm
----
t
```

```
SELECT ST_SameAlignment(A.rast,b.rast)
FROM dummy_rast AS A CROSS JOIN dummy_rast AS B;
```

NOTA: I due raster forniti hanno SRID differenti

```
st_samealignment
-----
t
f
f
f
```

Si veda anche

Section [11.1](#), [ST_NotSameAlignmentReason](#), [ST_MakeEmptyRaster](#)

12.17.10 ST_NotSameAlignmentReason

ST_NotSameAlignmentReason — Returns text stating if rasters are aligned and if not aligned, a reason why.

Synopsis

text **ST_NotSameAlignmentReason**(raster rastA, raster rastB);

Descrizione

Returns text stating if rasters are aligned and if not aligned, a reason why.

**Note**

If there are several reasons why the rasters are not aligned, only one reason (the first test to fail) will be returned.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
SELECT
    ST_SameAlignment (
        ST_MakeEmptyRaster(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0),
        ST_MakeEmptyRaster(1, 1, 0, 0, 1.1, 1.1, 0, 0)
    ),
```

```
ST_NotSameAlignmentReason(  
    ST_MakeEmptyRaster(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0),  
    ST_MakeEmptyRaster(1, 1, 0, 0, 1.1, 1.1, 0, 0)  
);  
  
st_samealignment | st_otsamealignmentreason  
-----+-----  
f               | The rasters have different scales on the X axis  
(1 row)
```

Si veda anche

Section 11.1, [ST_SameAlignment](#)

12.17.11 ST_Within

ST_Within — Return true if no points of raster rastA lie in the exterior of raster rastB and at least one point of the interior of rastA lies in the interior of rastB.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_Within**(raster rastA , integer nbandA , raster rastB , integer nbandB);
boolean **ST_Within**(raster rastA , raster rastB);

Descrizione

Raster rastA is within rastB if and only if no points of rastA lie in the exterior of rastB and at least one point of the interior of rastA lies in the interior of rastB. If the band number is not provided (or set to NULL), only the convex hull of the raster is considered in the test. If the band number is provided, only those pixels with value (not NODATA) are considered in the test.



Note
This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters.



Note
To test the spatial relationship of a raster and a geometry, use ST_Polygon on the raster, e.g. ST_Within(ST_Polygon(raster), geometry) or ST_Within(geometry, ST_Polygon(raster)).



Note
ST_Within() is the inverse of ST_Contains(). So, ST_Within(rastA, rastB) implies ST_Contains(rastB, rastA).

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
SELECT r1.rid, r2.rid, ST_Within(r1.rast, 1, r2.rast, 1) FROM dummy_rast r1 CROSS JOIN ↵
    dummy_rast r2 WHERE r1.rid = 2;
```

rid	rid	st_within
2	1	f
2	2	t

Si veda anche

[ST_Intersects](#), [ST_Contains](#), [ST_DWithin](#), [ST_DFullyWithin](#)

12.17.12 ST_DWithin

ST_DWithin — Return true if rasters rastA and rastB are within the specified distance of each other.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_DWithin**(raster rastA , integer nbandA , raster rastB , integer nbandB , double precision distance_of_srid);
 boolean **ST_DWithin**(raster rastA , raster rastB , double precision distance_of_srid);

Descrizione

Return true if rasters rastA and rastB are within the specified distance of each other. If the band number is not provided (or set to NULL), only the convex hull of the raster is considered in the test. If the band number is provided, only those pixels with value (not NODATA) are considered in the test.

The distance is specified in units defined by the spatial reference system of the rasters. For this function to make sense, the source rasters must both be of the same coordinate projection, having the same SRID.



Note

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters.



Note

To test the spatial relationship of a raster and a geometry, use `ST_Polygon` on the raster, e.g. `ST_DWithin(ST_Polygon(raster), geometry)`.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
SELECT r1.rid, r2.rid, ST_DWithin(r1.rast, 1, r2.rast, 1, 3.14) FROM dummy_rast r1 CROSS ↵
    JOIN dummy_rast r2 WHERE r1.rid = 2;
```

rid	rid	st_dwithin
2	1	f
2	2	t

Si veda anche

[ST_Within](#), [ST_DFullyWithin](#)

12.17.13 ST_DFullyWithin

ST_DFullyWithin — Return true if rasters rastA and rastB are fully within the specified distance of each other.

Synopsis

boolean **ST_DFullyWithin**(raster rastA , integer nbandA , raster rastB , integer nbandB , double precision distance_of_srid);
boolean **ST_DFullyWithin**(raster rastA , raster rastB , double precision distance_of_srid);

Descrizione

Return true if rasters rastA and rastB are fully within the specified distance of each other. If the band number is not provided (or set to NULL), only the convex hull of the raster is considered in the test. If the band number is provided, only those pixels with value (not NODATA) are considered in the test.

The distance is specified in units defined by the spatial reference system of the rasters. For this function to make sense, the source rasters must both be of the same coordinate projection, having the same SRID.



Note

This operand will make use of any indexes that may be available on the rasters.



Note

To test the spatial relationship of a raster and a geometry, use ST_Polygon on the raster, e.g. ST_DFullyWithin(ST_Polygon(raster), geometry).

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```
SELECT r1.rid, r2.rid, ST_DFullyWithin(r1.rast, 1, r2.rast, 1, 3.14) FROM dummy_rast r1 ↔
CROSS JOIN dummy_rast r2 WHERE r1.rid = 2;
```

rid	rid	st_dfullywithin
2	1	f
2	2	t

Si veda anche

[ST_Within](#), [ST_DWithin](#)

12.18 Raster Tips

12.18.1 Out-DB Rasters

12.18.1.1 Directory containing many files

When GDAL opens a file, GDAL eagerly scans the directory of that file to build a catalog of other files. If this directory contains many files (e.g. thousands, millions), opening that file becomes extremely slow (especially if that file happens to be on a network drive such as NFS).

To control this behavior, GDAL provides the following environment variable: **GDAL_DISABLE_READDIR_ON_OPEN**. Set `GDAL_DISABLE_READDIR_ON_OPEN` to `TRUE` to disable directory scanning.

In Ubuntu (and assuming you are using PostgreSQL's packages for Ubuntu), `GDAL_DISABLE_READDIR_ON_OPEN` can be set in `/etc/postgresql/POSTGRESQL_VERSION/CLUSTER_NAME/environment` (where `POSTGRESQL_VERSION` is the version of PostgreSQL, e.g. 9.6 and `CLUSTER_NAME` is the name of the cluster, e.g. maindb). You can also set PostGIS environment variables here as well.

```
# environment variables for postmaster process
# This file has the same syntax as postgresql.conf:
# VARIABLE = simple_value
# VARIABLE2 = 'any value!'
# I. e. you need to enclose any value which does not only consist of letters,
# numbers, and '-', '_', '.' in single quotes. Shell commands are not
# evaluated.
POSTGIS_GDAL_ENABLED_DRIVERS = 'ENABLE_ALL'

POSTGIS_ENABLE_OUTDB_RASTERS = 1

GDAL_DISABLE_READDIR_ON_OPEN = 'TRUE'
```

12.18.1.2 Maximum Number of Open Files

The maximum number of open files permitted by Linux and PostgreSQL are typically conservative (typically 1024 open files per process) given the assumption that the system is consumed by human users. For Out-DB Rasters, a single valid query can easily exceed this limit (e.g. a dataset of 10 year's worth of rasters with one raster for each day containing minimum and maximum temperatures and we want to know the absolute min and max value for a pixel in that dataset).

The easiest change to make is the following PostgreSQL setting: **max_files_per_process**. The default is set to 1000, which is far too low for Out-DB Rasters. A safe starting value could be 65536 but this really depends on your datasets and the queries run against those datasets. This setting can only be made on server start and probably only in the PostgreSQL configuration file (e.g. `/etc/postgresql/POSTGRESQL_VERSION/CLUSTER_NAME/postgresql.conf` in Ubuntu environments).

```
...
# - Kernel Resource Usage -

max_files_per_process = 65536           # min 25
                                         # (change requires restart)
...
```

The major change to make is the Linux kernel's open files limits. There are two parts to this:

- Maximum number of open files for the entire system
- Maximum number of open files per process

12.18.1.2.1 Maximum number of open files for the entire system

You can inspect the current maximum number of open files for the entire system with the following example:

```
$ sysctl -a | grep fs.file-max
fs.file-max = 131072
```

If the value returned is not large enough, add a file to `/etc/sysctl.d/` as per the following example:

```
$ echo "fs.file-max = 6145324" >> /etc/sysctl.d/fs.conf

$ cat /etc/sysctl.d/fs.conf
fs.file-max = 6145324

$ sysctl -p --system
* Applying /etc/sysctl.d/fs.conf ...
fs.file-max = 2097152
* Applying /etc/sysctl.conf ...

$ sysctl -a | grep fs.file-max
fs.file-max = 6145324
```

12.18.1.2.2 Maximum number of open files per process

We need to increase the maximum number of open files per process for the PostgreSQL server processes.

To see what the current PostgreSQL service processes are using for maximum number of open files, do as per the following example (make sure to have PostgreSQL running):

```
$ ps aux | grep postgres
postgres 31713  0.0  0.4 179012 17564 pts/0    S    Dec26   0:03 /home/dustymugs/devel/ ↵
    postgresql/sandbox/10/usr/local/bin/postgres -D /home/dustymugs/devel/postgresql/sandbox ↵
    /10/pgdata
postgres 31716  0.0  0.8 179776 33632 ?        Ss   Dec26   0:01 postgres: checkpointer ↵
    process
postgres 31717  0.0  0.2 179144  9416 ?        Ss   Dec26   0:05 postgres: writer process
postgres 31718  0.0  0.2 179012  8708 ?        Ss   Dec26   0:06 postgres: wal writer ↵
    process
postgres 31719  0.0  0.1 179568  7252 ?        Ss   Dec26   0:03 postgres: autovacuum ↵
    launcher process
postgres 31720  0.0  0.1  34228  4124 ?        Ss   Dec26   0:09 postgres: stats collector ↵
    process
postgres 31721  0.0  0.1 179308  6052 ?        Ss   Dec26   0:00 postgres: bgworker: ↵
    logical replication launcher

$ cat /proc/31718/limits
Limit                Soft Limit            Hard Limit            Units
Max cpu time          unlimited             unlimited             seconds
Max file size         unlimited             unlimited             bytes
Max data size         unlimited             unlimited             bytes
Max stack size        8388608              unlimited             bytes
Max core file size    0                    unlimited             bytes
Max resident set      unlimited             unlimited             bytes
Max processes         15738                15738                 processes
Max open files       1024                4096                 files
Max locked memory     65536                65536                 bytes
Max address space     unlimited             unlimited             bytes
Max file locks        unlimited             unlimited             locks
Max pending signals   15738                15738                 signals
Max msgqueue size     819200               819200                bytes
Max nice priority     0                    0
```

Max realtime priority	0	0	
Max realtime timeout	unlimited	unlimited	us

In the example above, we inspected the open files limit for Process 31718. It doesn't matter which PostgreSQL process, any of them will do. The response we are interested in is *Max open files*.

We want to increase *Soft Limit* and *Hard Limit* of *Max open files* to be greater than the value we specified for the PostgreSQL setting `max_files_per_process`. In our example, we set `max_files_per_process` to 65536.

In Ubuntu (and assuming you are using PostgreSQL's packages for Ubuntu), the easiest way to change the *Soft Limit* and *Hard Limit* is to edit `/etc/init.d/postgresql` (SysV) or `/lib/systemd/system/postgresql*.service` (systemd).

Let's first address the SysV Ubuntu case where we add `ulimit -H -n 262144` and `ulimit -n 131072` to `/etc/init.d/postgresql`.

```
...
case "$1" in
  start|stop|restart|reload)
    if [ "$1" = "start" ]; then
      create_socket_directory
    fi
    if [ -z "`pg_lsclusters -h`" ]; then
      log_warning_msg 'No PostgreSQL clusters exist; see "man pg_createcluster"'
      exit 0
    fi

    ulimit -H -n 262144
    ulimit -n 131072

    for v in $versions; do
      $1 $v || EXIT=$?
    done
    exit ${EXIT:-0}
    ;;
  status)
  ...
```

Now to address the systemd Ubuntu case. We will add `LimitNOFILE=131072` to every `/lib/systemd/system/postgresql*.service` file in the **[Service]** section.

```
...
[Service]

LimitNOFILE=131072

...

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
...
```

After making the necessary systemd changes, make sure to reload the daemon

```
systemctl daemon-reload
```

Chapter 13

Domande frequenti su PostGIS raster

1. *Dove posso trovare altre informazioni sul progetto PostGIS Raster?*

Visita la [home page](#) di PostGIS Raster.

2. *Ci sono libri o manuali che mi possano introdurre a questa meravigliosa invenzione?*

There is a full length beginner tutorial [Intersecting vector buffers with large raster coverage using PostGIS Raster](#). Jorge has a series of blog articles on PostGIS Raster that demonstrate how to load raster data as well as cross compare to same tasks in Oracle GeoRaster. Check out: [Jorge's PostGIS Raster / Oracle GeoRaster Series](#). There is a whole chapter (more than 35 pages of content) dedicated to PostGIS Raster with free code and data downloads at [PostGIS in Action - Raster chapter](#). [Also covered in second edition..](#) You can [buy PostGIS in Action](#) now from Manning in hard-copy (significant discounts for bulk purchases) or just the E-book format. You can also buy from Amazon and various other book distributors. All hard-copy books come with a free coupon to download the E-book version. Here is a review from a PostGIS Raster user [PostGIS raster applied to land classification urban forestry](#)

3. *Come installo il supporto Raster nel mio database PostGIS?*

PostGIS Raster is part of the PostGIS codebase and generally available with most PostGIS binary distributions. Starting with PostGIS 3.0, PostGIS raster is now a separate extension and requires: ``CREATE EXTENSION postgis_raster;`` to enable it in your database. If you are compiling your own PostGIS, you will need to compile with GDAL otherwise `postgis_raster` extension will not be built. Refer to [Download PostGIS binaries](#) for popular distributions of PostGIS that include raster support.

4. *Come carico i dati raster in PostGIS?*

The latest version of PostGIS comes packaged with a `raster2pgsql` raster loader executable capable of loading many kinds of rasters and also generating lower resolution overviews without any additional software. Please refer to Section [11.1.1](#) for more details.

5. *Che tipo di formati raster posso caricare nel mio database?*

Qualsiasi formato supportato dalla tua libreria GDAL. I formati supportati da GDAL sono [documentati](#). La tua particolare versione di GDAL potrebbe non supportare tutti i formati. Per verificare di preciso, puoi usare

```
raster2pgsql -G
```

6. *Posso esportare i miei dati raster PostGIS ad altri formati raster?*

SiPostGIS raster has a function [ST_AsGDALRaster](#) that will allow you to use SQL to export to any raster format supported by your GDAL. You can get a list of these using the [ST_GDALDrivers](#) SQL function. You can also use GDAL commandline tools to export PostGIS raster to other formats. GDAL has a PostGIS raster driver, but is only compiled in if you choose to compile with PostgreSQL support. Al momento il driver non supporta i raster a blocchi irregolari, sebbene sia possibile memorizzare blocchi irregolari nel tipo dati PostGIS raster. Se stai compilando il programma a partire dal sorgente, devi includere nel sorgente l'opzione

```
--with-pg=path/to/pg_config
```

per abilitare il driver. Ti rimandiamo alla pagina [GDAL Build Hints](#) per suggerimenti sulla compilazione di GDAL su diverse piattaforme. Se la tua versione di GDAL è compilata con il driver PostGIS Raster, dovresti trovare PostGIS Raster nella lista quando esegui

```
gdalinfo --formats
```

Per ottenere informazioni riassuntive sul tuo raster tramite GDAL, utilizza gdalinfo:

```
gdalinfo "PG:host=localhost port=5432 dbname='mygisdb' user='postgres' password=' ←
whatever' schema='someschema' table=sometable"
```

Per esportare dati verso altri formati raster, utilizza gdal_translate. L'esempio sotto esporterà tutti i dati da una tabella a un file PNG col 10% della dimensione. A seconda dei tipi di banda dei pixel, alcune conversioni non funzioneranno, se il formato di esportazione non supporta un dato tipo di pixel. Per esempio, i tipi di banda a virgola mobile, o gli interi senza segno a 32 bit non si convertiranno bene in JPEG. Ecco un esempio di una semplice conversione

```
gdal_translate -of PNG -outsize 10% 10% "PG:host=localhost port=5432 dbname='mygisdb' ←
user='postgres' password='whatever' schema='someschema' table=sometable" C:\ ←
somefile.png
```

Puoi anche utilizzare la clausola SQL WHERE nell'esportazione, riportando il testo where=.... nella stringa di collegamento del driver. Sotto si riportano alcuni esempi che utilizzano la clausola where

```
gdal_translate -of PNG -outsize 10% 10% "PG:host=localhost port=5432 dbname='mygisdb' ←
user='postgres' password='whatever' schema='someschema' table=sometable where=' ←
filename='abcd.sid' " C:\somefile.png
```

```
gdal_translate -of PNG -outsize 10% 10% "PG:host=localhost port=5432 dbname='mygisdb' ←
user='postgres' password='whatever' schema='someschema' table=sometable where=' ←
ST_Intersects(rast, ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(-71.032,42.3793),4326) ) " C:\ ←
intersectregion.png
```

Per vedere altri esempi e sintassi, si rimanda al paragrafo [Leggere dati raster da un raster PostGIS](#)

7. I binari di GDAL sono già disponibili con il supporto raster PostGIS?

Sì. Controlla la pagina [GDAL Binaries](#). Qualsiasi versione compilata con l'opzione di supporto per PostgreSQL dovrebbe avere il supporto per i raster PostGIS. If you want to get the latest nightly build for Windows -- then check out the Tamas Szekeres nightly builds built with Visual Studio which contain GDAL trunk, Python Bindings and MapServer executables and PostGIS Raster driver built-in. Just click the SDK bat and run your commands from there. <http://www.gisinternals.com>. Also available are VS project files.

8. Quali strumenti posso usare per visualizzare i dati raster PostGIS?

You can use [MapServer](#) compiled with GDAL to view Raster data. QGIS supports viewing of PostGIS Raster if you have PostGIS raster driver installed. In theory any tool that renders data using GDAL can support PostGIS raster data or support it with fairly minimal effort. Again for Windows, Tamas' binaries (includes Mapserver) <http://www.gisinternals.com> are a good choice for windows users if you don't want the hassle of having to setup to compile your own.

9. Come posso aggiungere uno strato raster PostGIS in una mappa di MapServer?

Anzitutto ti serve GDAL 1.7 o superiore compilato con il supporto per raster PostGIS. E consigliata la versione 1.8 o superiore, dato che quest'ultima risolve numerosi problemi, e altri problemi con i raster PostGIS sono risolti nella versione trunk. You can much like you can with any other raster. Refer to [MapServer Raster processing options](#) for list of various processing functions you can use with MapServer raster layers. What makes PostGIS raster data particularly interesting, is that since each tile can have various standard database columns, you can segment it in your data source. Sotto trovi un esempio di come definire uno strato raster PostGIS in MapServer.



Note

L'opzione mode=2 serve per i raster con tile ed è stata aggiunta in PostGIS 2.0 con il driver GDAL 1.8. Non esiste nei driver GDAL 1.7.

```
-- displaying raster with standard raster options
LAYER
    NAME coolwktraster
    TYPE raster
    STATUS ON
    DATA "PG:host=localhost port=5432 dbname='somedb' user='someuser' password=' ←
        whatever'
        schema='someschema' table='coolttable' mode='2'"
    PROCESSING "NODATA=0"
    PROCESSING "SCALE=AUTO"
    #... other standard raster processing functions here
    #... classes are optional but useful for 1 band data
    CLASS
        NAME "boring"
        EXPRESSION ([pixel] < 20)
        COLOR 250 250 250
    END
    CLASS
        NAME "mildly interesting"
        EXPRESSION ([pixel] > 20 AND [pixel] < 1000)
        COLOR 255 0 0
    END
    CLASS
        NAME "very interesting"
        EXPRESSION ([pixel] >= 1000)
        COLOR 0 255 0
    END
END
```

```
-- displaying raster with standard raster options and a where clause
LAYER
    NAME soil_survey2009
    TYPE raster
    STATUS ON
    DATA "PG:host=localhost port=5432 dbname='somedb' user='someuser' password=' ←
        whatever'
        schema='someschema' table='coolttable' where='survey_year=2009' mode ←
        = '2'"
    PROCESSING "NODATA=0"
    #... other standard raster processing functions here
    #... classes are optional but useful for 1 band data
END
```

10. *Quali funzioni posso attualmente utilizzare con i dati raster?*

Ti rimandiamo alla lista [Chapter 12](#). Ce ne sono anche altre, ma si tratta di funzioni in via di sviluppo. Ti rimandiamo alla pagina [PostGIS Raster roadmap page](#) per i dettagli sugli sviluppi attesi in futuro.

11. *Otengo un errore ERROR: function st_intersects(raster, unknown) is not unique or st_union(geometry,text) is not unique. Come lo aggiusto?*

The function is not unique error happens if one of your arguments is a textual representation of a geometry instead of a geometry. In these cases, PostgreSQL marks the textual representation as an unknown type, which means it can fall into the `st_intersects(raster, geometry)` or `st_intersects(raster,raster)` thus resulting in a non-unique case since both functions can in theory support your request. To prevent this, you need to cast the textual representation of the geometry to a geometry. Per esempio, se il tuo codice è tipo:

```
SELECT rast
FROM my_raster
WHERE ST_Intersects(rast, 'SRID=4326;POINT(-10 10)');
```

Dei eseguire il cast della geometria come testo a una geometria vera e propria in questo modo:

```
SELECT rast
FROM my_raster
WHERE ST_Intersects(rast, 'SRID=4326;POINT(-10 10)::geometry');
```

12. *Quali sono le differenze tra i raster di PostGIS, i GeoRaster di Oracle (SDO_GEORASTER) e i tipi SDO_RASTER?*

Per una discussione dettagliata su questo argomento, dai un'occhiata all'articolo di Jorge Arévalo [Oracle GeoRaster and PostGIS Raster: First impressions](#). The major advantage of one-georeference-by-raster over one-georeference-by-layer is to allow:

- * coverages to be not necessarily rectangular (which is often the case of raster coverage covering large extents. See the possible raster arrangements in the documentation)
- * rasters to overlaps (which is necessary to implement lossless vector to raster conversion)

These arrangements are possible in Oracle as well, but they imply the storage of multiple SDO_GEORASTER objects linked to as many SDO_RASTER tables. A complex coverage can lead to hundreds of tables in the database. With PostGIS Raster you can store a similar raster arrangement into a unique table. It's a bit like if PostGIS would force you to store only full rectangular vector coverage without gaps or overlaps (a perfect rectangular topological layer). This is very practical in some applications but practice has shown that it is not realistic or desirable for most geographical coverages. Vector structures needs the flexibility to store discontinuous and non-rectangular coverages. We think it is a big advantage that raster structure should benefit as well.

13. *raster2pgsql load of large file fails with String of N bytes is too long for encoding conversion?*

raster2pgsql doesn't make any connections to your database when generating the file to load. If your database has set an explicit client encoding different from your database encoding, then when loading large raster files (above 30 MB in size), you may run into a bytes is too long for encoding conversion. This generally happens if for example you have your database in UTF8, but to support windows apps, you have the client encoding set to WIN1252. To work around this make sure the client encoding is the same as your database encoding during load. You can do this by explicitly setting the encoding in your load script. Example, if you are on windows:

```
set PGCLIENTENCODING=UTF8
```

If you are on Unix/Linux

```
export PGCLIENTENCODING=UTF8
```

Gory details of this issue are detailed in <http://trac.osgeo.org/postgis/ticket/2209>

14. *I'm getting error ERROR: RASTER_fromGDALRaster: Could not open bytea with GDAL. Check that the bytea is of a GDAL supported format. when using ST_FromGDALRaster or ERROR: rt_raster_to_g Could not load the output GDAL driver when trying to use ST_AsPNG or other raster input functions.*

As of PostGIS 2.1.3 and 2.0.5, a security change was made to by default disable all GDAL drivers and out of db rasters. The release notes are at [PostGIS 2.0.6, 2.1.3 security release](#). In order to reenale specific drivers or all drivers and reenale out of database support, refer to Section [2.1](#).

Chapter 14

PostGIS Extras

This chapter documents features found in the extras folder of the PostGIS source tarballs and source repository. These are not always packaged with PostGIS binary releases, but are usually PL/pgSQL based or standard shell scripts that can be run as is.

14.1 Address Standardizer

This is a fork of the [PAGC standardizer](#) (original code for this portion was [PAGC PostgreSQL Address Standardizer](#)).

The address standardizer is a single line address parser that takes an input address and normalizes it based on a set of rules stored in a table and helper lex and gaz tables.

The code is built into a single PostgreSQL extension library called `address_standardizer` which can be installed with `CREATE EXTENSION address_standardizer;`. In addition to the `address_standardizer` extension, a sample data extension called `address_standardizer_data_us` extensions is built, which contains gaz, lex, and rules tables for US data. This extensions can be installed via: `CREATE EXTENSION address_standardizer_data_us;`

The code for this extension can be found in the PostGIS `extensions/address_standardizer` and is currently self-contained.

For installation instructions refer to: [Section 2.3](#).

14.1.1 How the Parser Works

The parser works from right to left looking first at the macro elements for postcode, state/province, city, and then looks micro elements to determine if we are dealing with a house number street or intersection or landmark. It currently does not look for a country code or name, but that could be introduced in the future.

Country code Assumed to be US or CA based on: postcode as US or Canada state/province as US or Canada else US

Postcode/zipcode These are recognized using Perl compatible regular expressions. These regexs are currently in the `parseaddress-api.c` and are relatively simple to make changes to if needed.

State/province These are recognized using Perl compatible regular expressions. These regexs are currently in the `parseaddress-api.c` but could get moved into includes in the future for easier maintenance.

14.1.2 Address Standardizer Types

14.1.2.1 stdaddr

stdaddr — A composite type that consists of the elements of an address. This is the return type for `standardize_address` function.

Descrizione

A composite type that consists of elements of an address. This is the return type for `standardize_address` function. Some descriptions for elements are borrowed from [PAGC Postal Attributes](#).

The token numbers denote the output reference number in the [rules table](#).



This method needs `address_standardizer` extension.

building is text (token number 0): Refers to building number or name. Unparsed building identifiers and types. Generally blank for most addresses.

house_num is a text (token number 1): This is the street number on a street. Example *75* in *75 State Street*.

predir is text (token number 2): STREET NAME PRE-DIRECTIONAL such as North, South, East, West etc.

qual is text (token number 3): STREET NAME PRE-MODIFIER Example *OLD* in *3715 OLD HIGHWAY 99*.

pretype is text (token number 4): STREET PREFIX TYPE

name is text (token number 5): STREET NAME

suftype is text (token number 6): STREET POST TYPE e.g. St, Ave, Cir. A street type following the root street name. Example *STREET* in *75 State Street*.

sufdir is text (token number 7): STREET POST-DIRECTIONAL A directional modifier that follows the street name.. Example *WEST* in *3715 TENTH AVENUE WEST*.

ruralroute is text (token number 8): RURAL ROUTE . Example *7* in *RR 7*.

extra is text: Extra information like Floor number.

city is text (token number 10): Example *Boston*.

state is text (token number 11): Example *MASSACHUSETTS*

country is text (token number 12): Example *USA*

postcode is text POSTAL CODE (ZIP CODE) (token number 13): Example *02109*

box is text POSTAL BOX NUMBER (token number 14 and 15): Example *02109*

unit is text Apartment number or Suite Number (token number 17): Example *3B* in *APT 3B*.

14.1.3 Address Standardizer Tables

14.1.3.1 rules table

rules table — The rules table contains a set of rules that maps address input sequence tokens to standardized output sequence. A rule is defined as a set of input tokens followed by -1 (terminator) followed by set of output tokens followed by -1 followed by number denoting kind of rule followed by ranking of rule.

Descrizione

A rules table must have at least the following columns, though you are allowed to add more for your own uses.

id Primary key of table

rule text field denoting the rule. Details at [PAGC Address Standardizer Rule records](#).

A rule consists of a set of non-negative integers representing input tokens, terminated by a -1, followed by an equal number of non-negative integers representing postal attributes, terminated by a -1, followed by an integer representing a rule type, followed by an integer representing the rank of the rule. The rules are ranked from 0 (lowest) to 17 (highest).

So for example the rule 2 0 2 22 3 -1 5 5 6 7 3 -1 2 6 maps to sequence of output tokens *TYPE NUMBER TYPE DIRECT QUALIF* to the output sequence *STREET STREET SUFTYP SUFDIR QUALIF*. The rule is an ARC_C rule of rank 6.

Numbers for corresponding output tokens are listed in [stdaddr](#).

Input Tokens

Each rule starts with a set of input tokens followed by a terminator -1. Valid input tokens excerpted from [PAGC Input Tokens](#) are as follows:

Form-Based Input Tokens

AMPERS (13). The ampersand (&) is frequently used to abbreviate the word "and".

DASH (9). A punctuation character.

DOUBLE (21). A sequence of two letters. Often used as identifiers.

FRACT (25). Fractions are sometimes used in civic numbers or unit numbers.

MIXED (23). An alphanumeric string that contains both letters and digits. Used for identifiers.

NUMBER (0). A string of digits.

ORD (15). Representations such as First or 1st. Often used in street names.

ORD (18). A single letter.

WORD (1). A word is a string of letters of arbitrary length. A single letter can be both a **SINGLE** and a **WORD**.

Function-based Input Tokens

BOXH (14). Words used to denote post office boxes. For example *Box* or *PO Box*.

BUILDH (19). Words used to denote buildings or building complexes, usually as a prefix. For example: *Tower* in *Tower 7A*.

BUILD (24). Words and abbreviations used to denote buildings or building complexes, usually as a suffix. For example: *Shopping Centre*.

DIRECT (22). Words used to denote directions, for example *North*.

MILE (20). Words used to denote milepost addresses.

ROAD (6). Words and abbreviations used to denote highways and roads. For example: the *Interstate* in *Interstate 5*

RR (8). Words and abbreviations used to denote rural routes. *RR*.

TYPE (2). Words and abbreviation used to denote street types. For example: *ST* or *AVE*.

UNIT (16). Words and abbreviation used to denote internal subaddresses. For example, *APT* or *UNIT*.

Postal Type Input Tokens

QUINT (28). A 5 digit number. Identifies a Zip Code

QUAD (29). A 4 digit number. Identifies ZIP4.

PCH (27). A 3 character sequence of letter number letter. Identifies an FSA, the first 3 characters of a Canadian postal code.

PCT (26). A 3 character sequence of number letter number. Identifies an LDU, the last 3 characters of a Canadian postal code.

Stopwords

STOPWORDS combine with WORDS. In rules a string of multiple WORDs and STOPWORDS will be represented by a single WORD token.

STOPWORD (7). A word with low lexical significance, that can be omitted in parsing. For example: *THE*.

Output Tokens

After the first -1 (terminator), follows the output tokens and their order, followed by a terminator -1. Numbers for corresponding output tokens are listed in [stdaddr](#). What are allowed is dependent on kind of rule. Output tokens valid for each rule type are listed in the section called “[Rule Types and Rank](#)”.

Rule Types and Rank

The final part of the rule is the rule type which is denoted by one of the following, followed by a rule rank. The rules are ranked from 0 (lowest) to 17 (highest).

MACRO_C

(token number = "0"). The class of rules for parsing MACRO clauses such as *PLACE STATE ZIP*

MACRO_C output tokens (excerpted from <http://www.pagcgeo.org/docs/html/pagc-12.html#--r-typ-->).

CITY (token number "10"). Example "Albany"

STATE (token number "11"). Example "NY"

NATION (token number "12"). This attribute is not used in most reference files. Example "USA"

POSTAL (token number "13"). (SADS elements "ZIP CODE" , "PLUS 4"). This attribute is used for both the US Zip and the Canadian Postal Codes.

MICRO_C

(token number = "1"). The class of rules for parsing full MICRO clauses (such as House, street, sufdir, predir, pretyp, suftype, qualif) (ie ARC_C plus CIVIC_C). These rules are not used in the build phase.

MICRO_C output tokens (excerpted from <http://www.pagcgeo.org/docs/html/pagc-12.html#--r-typ-->).

HOUSE is a text (token number 1): This is the street number on a street. Example 75 in 75 State Street.

predir is text (token number 2): STREET NAME PRE-DIRECTIONAL such as North, South, East, West etc.

qual is text (token number 3): STREET NAME PRE-MODIFIER Example *OLD* in 3715 OLD HIGHWAY 99.

pretype is text (token number 4): STREET PREFIX TYPE

street is text (token number 5): STREET NAME

suftype is text (token number 6): STREET POST TYPE e.g. St, Ave, Cir. A street type following the root street name. Example *STREET* in 75 State Street.

sufdir is text (token number 7): STREET POST-DIRECTIONAL A directional modifier that follows the street name.. Example *WEST* in 3715 TENTH AVENUE WEST.

ARC_C

(token number = "2"). The class of rules for parsing MICRO clauses, excluding the HOUSE attribute. As such uses same set of output tokens as MICRO_C minus the HOUSE token.

CIVIC_C

(token number = "3"). The class of rules for parsing the HOUSE attribute.

EXTRA_C

(token number = "4"). The class of rules for parsing EXTRA attributes - attributes excluded from geocoding. These rules are not used in the build phase.

EXTRA_C output tokens (excerpted from <http://www.pgcgeo.org/docs/html/pagc-12.html#--r-typ-->).

BLDNG (token number 0): Unparsed building identifiers and types.

BOXH (token number 14): The **BOX** in BOX 3B

BOXT (token number 15): The **3B** in BOX 3B

RR (token number 8): The **RR** in RR 7

UNITH (token number 16): The **APT** in APT 3B

UNITT (token number 17): The **3B** in APT 3B

UNKNWN (token number 9): An otherwise unclassified output.

14.1.3.2 lex table

lex table — A lex table is used to classify alphanumeric input and associate that input with (a) input tokens (See the section called “**Input Tokens**”) and (b) standardized representations.

Descrizione

A lex (short for lexicon) table is used to classify alphanumeric input and associate that input with the section called “**Input Tokens**” and (b) standardized representations. Things you will find in these tables are ONE mapped to stdword: 1.

A lex has at least the following columns in the table. You may add

id Primary key of table

seq integer: definition number?

word text: the input word

stdword text: the standardized replacement word

token integer: the kind of word it is. Only if it is used in this context will it be replaced. Refer to **PAGC Tokens**.

14.1.3.3 gaz table

gaz table — A gaz table is used to standardize place names and associate that input with (a) input tokens (See the section called “**Input Tokens**”) and (b) standardized representations.

Descrizione

A gaz (short for gazeteer) table is used to standardize place names and associate that input with the section called “**Input Tokens**” and (b) standardized representations. For example if you are in US, you may load these with State Names and associated abbreviations.

A gaz table has at least the following columns in the table. You may add more columns if you wish for your own purposes.

id Primary key of table

seq integer: definition number? - identifier used for that instance of the word

word text: the input word

stdword text: the standardized replacement word

token integer: the kind of word it is. Only if it is used in this context will it be replaced. Refer to **PAGC Tokens**.

14.1.4 Address Standardizer Functions

14.1.4.1 parse_address

parse_address — Takes a 1 line address and breaks into parts

Synopsis

record **parse_address**(text address);

Descrizione

Returns takes an address as input, and returns a record output consisting of fields *num*, *street*, *street2*, *address1*, *city*, *state*, *zip*, *zipplus*, *country*.

Availability: 2.2.0

 This method needs address_standardizer extension.

Esempi

Single Addresss

```
SELECT num, street, city, zip, zipplus
      FROM parse_address('1 Devonshire Place, Boston, MA 02109-1234') AS a;
```

num	street	city	zip	zipplus
1	Devonshire Place	Boston	02109	1234

Table of addresses

```
-- basic table
CREATE TABLE places(addid serial PRIMARY KEY, address text);

INSERT INTO places(address)
VALUES ('529 Main Street, Boston MA, 02129'),
      ('77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139'),
      ('25 Wizard of Oz, Walaford, KS 99912323'),
      ('26 Capen Street, Medford, MA');
```

```

('124 Mount Auburn St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138'),
('950 Main Street, Worcester, MA 01610');

-- parse the addresses
-- if you want all fields you can use (a).*
SELECT addid, (a).num, (a).street, (a).city, (a).state, (a).zip, (a).zipplus
FROM (SELECT addid, parse_address(address) As a
FROM places) AS p;

```

addid	num	street	city	state	zip	zipplus
1	529	Main Street	Boston	MA	02129	
2	77	Massachusetts Avenue	Cambridge	MA	02139	
3	25	Wizard of Oz	Walaford	KS	99912	323
4	26	Capen Street	Medford	MA		
5	124	Mount Auburn St	Cambridge	MA	02138	
6	950	Main Street	Worcester	MA	01610	

(6 rows)

Si veda anche

14.1.4.2 standardize_address

`standardize_address` — Returns an `stdaddr` form of an input address utilizing `lex`, `gaz`, and `rule` tables.

Synopsis

```

stdaddr standardize_address(text lextab, text gaztab, text rultab, text address);
stdaddr standardize_address(text lextab, text gaztab, text rultab, text micro, text macro);

```

Descrizione

Returns an **stdaddr** form of an input address utilizing **lex table** table name, **gaz table**, and **rules table** table names and an address.

Variant 1: Takes an address as a single line.

Variant 2: Takes an address as 2 parts. A `micro` consisting of standard first line of postal address e.g. `house_num street`, and a `macro` consisting of standard postal second line of an address e.g. `city, state postal_code country`.

Availability: 2.2.0



This method needs `address_standardizer` extension.

Esempi

Using `address_standardizer_data_us` extension

```
CREATE EXTENSION address_standardizer_data_us; -- only needs to be done once
```

Variant 1: Single line address. This doesn't work well with non-US addresses

```

SELECT house_num, name, suftype, city, country, state, unit FROM standardize_address(' ←
    us_lex',
                                           'us_gaz', 'us_rules', 'One Devonshire Place, PH 301, Boston, MA ←
                                           02109');

```

house_num	name	suftype	city	country	state	unit
1	DEVONSHIRE	PLACE	BOSTON	USA	MASSACHUSETTS	# PENTHOUSE 301

Using tables packaged with tiger geocoder. This example only works if you installed `postgis_tiger_geocoder`.

```
SELECT * FROM standardize_address('tiger.pagc_lex',
    'tiger.pagc_gaz', 'tiger.pagc_rules', 'One Devonshire Place, PH 301, Boston, MA 02109-1234');
```

Make easier to read we'll dump output using `hstore` extension `CREATE EXTENSION hstore;` you need to install

```
SELECT (each(hstore(p))).*
FROM standardize_address('tiger.pagc_lex', 'tiger.pagc_gaz',
    'tiger.pagc_rules', 'One Devonshire Place, PH 301, Boston, MA 02109') As p;
```

key	value
box	
city	BOSTON
name	DEVONSHIRE
qual	
unit	# PENTHOUSE 301
extra	
state	MA
predir	
sufdir	
country	USA
pretype	
suftype	PL
building	
postcode	02109
house_num	1
ruralroute	

(16 rows)

Variant 2: As a two part Address

```
SELECT (each(hstore(p))).*
FROM standardize_address('tiger.pagc_lex', 'tiger.pagc_gaz',
    'tiger.pagc_rules', 'One Devonshire Place, PH 301', 'Boston, MA 02109, US') As p;
```

key	value
box	
city	BOSTON
name	DEVONSHIRE
qual	
unit	# PENTHOUSE 301
extra	
state	MA
predir	
sufdir	
country	USA
pretype	
suftype	PL
building	
postcode	02109
house_num	1
ruralroute	

(16 rows)

Si veda anche

[stdaddr](#), [rules table](#), [lex table](#), [gaz table](#), [Page_Normalize_Address](#)

14.2 Tiger Geocoder

There are a couple other open source geocoders for PostGIS, that unlike tiger geocoder have the advantage of multi-country geocoding support

- **Nominatim** uses OpenStreetMap gazeteer formatted data. It requires osm2pgsql for loading the data, PostgreSQL 8.4+ and PostGIS 1.5+ to function. It is packaged as a webservice interface and seems designed to be called as a webservice. Just like the tiger geocoder, it has both a geocoder and a reverse geocoder component. From the documentation, it is unclear if it has a pure SQL interface like the tiger geocoder, or if a good deal of the logic is implemented in the web interface.
- **GIS Graphy** also utilizes PostGIS and like Nominatim works with OpenStreetMap (OSM) data. It comes with a loader to load OSM data and similar to Nominatim is capable of geocoding not just US. Much like Nominatim, it runs as a webservice and relies on Java 1.5, Servlet apps, Solr. GisGraphy is cross-platform and also has a reverse geocoder among some other neat features.

14.2.1 Drop_Indexes_Generate_Script

Drop_Indexes_Generate_Script — Generates a script that drops all non-primary key and non-unique indexes on tiger schema and user specified schema. Defaults schema to `tiger_data` if no schema is specified.

Synopsis

```
text Drop_Indexes_Generate_Script(text param_schema=tiger_data);
```

Descrizione

Generates a script that drops all non-primary key and non-unique indexes on tiger schema and user specified schema. Defaults schema to `tiger_data` if no schema is specified.

This is useful for minimizing index bloat that may confuse the query planner or take up unnecessary space. Use in combination with [Install_Missing_Indexes](#) to add just the indexes used by the geocoder.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT drop_indexes_generate_script() As actionsql;
actionsql
-----
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_countysub_lookup_lower_name;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_edges_countyfp;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_faces_countyfp;
DROP INDEX tiger.tiger_place_the_geom_gist;
DROP INDEX tiger.tiger_edges_the_geom_gist;
DROP INDEX tiger.tiger_state_the_geom_gist;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_addr_least_address;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_addr_tlid;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_addr_zip;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_county_countyfp;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_county_lookup_lower_name;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_county_lookup_snd_name;
```

```

DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_county_lower_name;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_county_snd_name;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_county_the_geom_gist;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_countysub_lookup_snd_name;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_cousub_countyfp;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_cousub_cousubfp;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_cousub_lower_name;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_cousub_snd_name;
DROP INDEX tiger.idx_tiger_cousub_the_geom_gist;
DROP INDEX tiger_data.idx_tiger_data_ma_addr_least_address;
DROP INDEX tiger_data.idx_tiger_data_ma_addr_tlid;
DROP INDEX tiger_data.idx_tiger_data_ma_addr_zip;
DROP INDEX tiger_data.idx_tiger_data_ma_county_countyfp;
DROP INDEX tiger_data.idx_tiger_data_ma_county_lookup_lower_name;
DROP INDEX tiger_data.idx_tiger_data_ma_county_lookup_snd_name;
DROP INDEX tiger_data.idx_tiger_data_ma_county_lower_name;
DROP INDEX tiger_data.idx_tiger_data_ma_county_snd_name;
:
:

```

Si veda anche

[Install_Missing_Indexes](#), [Missing_Indexes_Generate_Script](#)

14.2.2 Drop_Nation_Tables_Generate_Script

Drop_Nation_Tables_Generate_Script — Generates a script that drops all tables in the specified schema that start with `county_all`, `state_all` or state code followed by `county` or `state`.

Synopsis

text **Drop_Nation_Tables_Generate_Script**(text param_schema=tiger_data);

Descrizione

Generates a script that drops all tables in the specified schema that start with `county_all`, `state_all` or state code followed by `county` or `state`. This is needed if you are upgrading from `tiger_2010` to `tiger_2011` data.

Availability: 2.1.0

Esempi

```

SELECT drop_nation_tables_generate_script();
DROP TABLE tiger_data.county_all;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.county_all_lookup;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.state_all;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.ma_county;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.ma_state;

```

Si veda anche

[Loader_Generate_Nation_Script](#)

14.2.3 Drop_State_Tables_Generate_Script

Drop_State_Tables_Generate_Script — Generates a script that drops all tables in the specified schema that are prefixed with the state abbreviation. Defaults schema to `tiger_data` if no schema is specified.

Synopsis

text **Drop_State_Tables_Generate_Script**(text param_state, text param_schema=tiger_data);

Descrizione

Generates a script that drops all tables in the specified schema that are prefixed with the state abbreviation. Defaults schema to `tiger_data` if no schema is specified. This function is useful for dropping tables of a state just before you reload a state in case something went wrong during your previous load.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT drop_state_tables_generate_script('PA');
DROP TABLE tiger_data.pa_addr;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.pa_county;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.pa_county_lookup;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.pa_cousub;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.pa_edges;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.pa_faces;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.pa_featnames;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.pa_place;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.pa_state;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.pa_zip_lookup_base;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.pa_zip_state;
DROP TABLE tiger_data.pa_zip_state_loc;
```

Si veda anche

[Loader_Generate_Script](#)

14.2.4 Geocode

Geocode — Takes in an address as a string (or other normalized address) and outputs a set of possible locations which include a point geometry in NAD 83 long lat, a normalized address for each, and the rating. The lower the rating the more likely the match. Results are sorted by lowest rating first. Can optionally pass in maximum results, defaults to 10, and `restrict_region` (defaults to NULL)

Synopsis

setof record **geocode**(varchar address, integer max_results=10, geometry restrict_region=NULL, norm_addy OUT addy, geometry OUT geomout, integer OUT rating);
setof record **geocode**(norm_addy in_addy, integer max_results=10, geometry restrict_region=NULL, norm_addy OUT addy, geometry OUT geomout, integer OUT rating);

Descrizione

Takes in an address as a string (or already normalized address) and outputs a set of possible locations which include a point geometry in NAD 83 long lat, a `normalized_address` (addy) for each, and the rating. The lower the rating the more likely the match. Results are sorted by lowest rating first. Uses Tiger data (edges,faces,addr), PostgreSQL fuzzy string matching (soundex,levenshtein) and PostGIS line interpolation functions to interpolate address along the Tiger edges. The higher the rating the less likely the geocode is right. The geocoded point is defaulted to offset 10 meters from center-line off to side (L/R) of street address is located on.

Enhanced: 2.0.0 to support Tiger 2010 structured data and revised some logic to improve speed, accuracy of geocoding, and to offset point from centerline to side of street address is located on. The new parameter `max_results` useful for specifying number of best results or just returning the best result.

Examples: Basic

The below examples timings are on a 3.0 GHZ single processor Windows 7 machine with 2GB ram running PostgreSQL 9.1rc1/PostGIS 2.0 loaded with all of MA,MN,CA, RI state Tiger data loaded.

Exact matches are faster to compute (61ms)

```
SELECT g.rating, ST_X(g.geomout) As lon, ST_Y(g.geomout) As lat,
       (addy).address As stno, (addy).streetname As street,
       (addy).streettypeabbrev As styp, (addy).location As city, (addy).stateabbrev As st, ( ←
       addy).zip
FROM geocode('75 State Street, Boston MA 02109', 1) As g;
rating |          lon          |          lat          | stno | street | styp | city | st | zip
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
      0 | -71.0557505845646 | 42.35897920691 |    75 | State  | St   | Boston | MA | 02109
```

Even if zip is not passed in the geocoder can guess (took about 122-150 ms)

```
SELECT g.rating, ST_AsText(ST_SnapToGrid(g.geomout,0.00001)) As wktmlonlat,
       (addy).address As stno, (addy).streetname As street,
       (addy).streettypeabbrev As styp, (addy).location As city, (addy).stateabbrev As st, ( ←
       addy).zip
FROM geocode('226 Hanover Street, Boston, MA',1) As g;
rating |          wktmlonlat          | stno | street | styp | city | st | zip
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
      1 | POINT(-71.05528 42.36316) |    226 | Hanover | St   | Boston | MA | 02113
```

Can handle misspellings and provides more than one possible solution with ratings and takes longer (500ms).

```
SELECT g.rating, ST_AsText(ST_SnapToGrid(g.geomout,0.00001)) As wktmlonlat,
       (addy).address As stno, (addy).streetname As street,
       (addy).streettypeabbrev As styp, (addy).location As city, (addy).stateabbrev As st, ( ←
       addy).zip
FROM geocode('31 - 37 Stewart Street, Boston, MA 02116',1) As g;
rating |          wktmlonlat          | stno | street | styp | city | st | zip
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
     70 | POINT(-71.06466 42.35114) |     31 | Stuart | St   | Boston | MA | 02116
```

Using to do a batch geocode of addresses. Easiest is to set `max_results=1`. Only process those not yet geocoded (have no rating).

```
CREATE TABLE addresses_to_geocode(addid serial PRIMARY KEY, address text,
                                   lon numeric, lat numeric, new_address text, rating integer);

INSERT INTO addresses_to_geocode(address)
VALUES ('529 Main Street, Boston MA, 02129'),
       ('77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139'),
       ('25 Wizard of Oz, Walaford, KS 99912323'),
```

```

('26 Capen Street, Medford, MA'),
('124 Mount Auburn St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138'),
('950 Main Street, Worcester, MA 01610');

-- only update the first 3 addresses (323-704 ms - there are caching and shared memory ↵
-- effects so first geocode you do is always slower) --
-- for large numbers of addresses you don't want to update all at once
-- since the whole geocode must commit at once
-- For this example we rejoin with LEFT JOIN
-- and set to rating to -1 rating if no match
-- to ensure we don't regeocode a bad address
UPDATE addresses_to_geocode
  SET (rating, new_address, lon, lat)
    = ( COALESCE(g.rating, -1), pprint_addy(g.addy),
        ST_X(g.geomout)::numeric(8,5), ST_Y(g.geomout)::numeric(8,5) )
FROM (SELECT addid, address
      FROM addresses_to_geocode
      WHERE rating IS NULL ORDER BY addid LIMIT 3) As a
  LEFT JOIN LATERAL geocode(a.address,1) As g ON true
WHERE a.addid = addresses_to_geocode.addid;

result
-----
Query returned successfully: 3 rows affected, 480 ms execution time.

SELECT * FROM addresses_to_geocode WHERE rating is not null;

addid |                address                | lon | lat | ↵
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 | 529 Main Street, Boston MA, 02129 | -71.07177 | 42.38357 | 529 Main St, ↵
  | Boston, MA 02129 | 0
2 | 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139 | -71.09396 | 42.35961 | 77 ↵
  | Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139 | 0
3 | 25 Wizard of Oz, Walaford, KS 99912323 | -97.92913 | 38.12717 | Willowbrook, ↵
  | KS 67502 | 108
(3 rows)

```

Examples: Using Geometry filter

```

SELECT g.rating, ST_AsText(ST_SnapToGrid(g.geomout,0.00001)) As wktlonlat,
  (addy).address As stno, (addy).streetname As street,
  (addy).streettypeabbrev As styp,
  (addy).location As city, (addy).stateabbrev As st, (addy).zip
FROM geocode('100 Federal Street, MA',
  3,
  (SELECT ST_Union(the_geom)
   FROM place WHERE statefp = '25' AND name = 'Lynn')::geometry
 ) As g;

rating | wktlonlat | stno | street | styp | city | st | zip
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 | POINT(-70.96796 42.4659) | 100 | Federal | St | Lynn | MA | 01905
16 | POINT(-70.96786 42.46853) | NULL | Federal | St | Lynn | MA | 01905
(2 rows)

Time: 622.939 ms

```

Si veda anche

[Normalize_Address](#), [Pprint_Addy](#), [ST_AsText](#), [ST_SnapToGrid](#), [ST_X](#), [ST_Y](#)

14.2.5 Geocode_Intersection

Geocode_Intersection — Takes in 2 streets that intersect and a state, city, zip, and outputs a set of possible locations on the first cross street that is at the intersection, also includes a geomout as the point location in NAD 83 long lat, a `normalized_address` (addy) for each location, and the rating. The lower the rating the more likely the match. Results are sorted by lowest rating first. Can optionally pass in maximum results, defaults to 10. Uses Tiger data (edges, faces, addr), PostgreSQL fuzzy string matching (soundex, levenshtein).

Synopsis

setof record **geocode_intersection**(text roadway1, text roadway2, text in_state, text in_city, text in_zip, integer max_results=10, norm_addy OUT addy, geometry OUT geomout, integer OUT rating);

Descrizione

Takes in 2 streets that intersect and a state, city, zip, and outputs a set of possible locations on the first cross street that is at the intersection, also includes a point geometry in NAD 83 long lat, a normalized address for each location, and the rating. The lower the rating the more likely the match. Results are sorted by lowest rating first. Can optionally pass in maximum results, defaults to 10. Returns `normalized_address` (addy) for each, geomout as the point location in nad 83 long lat, and the rating. The lower the rating the more likely the match. Results are sorted by lowest rating first. Uses Tiger data (edges,faces,addr), PostgreSQL fuzzy string matching (soundex,levenshtein)

Disponibilità: 2.0

Examples: Basic

The below examples timings are on a 3.0 GHZ single processor Windows 7 machine with 2GB ram running PostgreSQL 9.0/PostGIS 1.5 loaded with all of MA state Tiger data loaded. Currently a bit slow (3000 ms)

Testing on Windows 2003 64-bit 8GB on PostGIS 2.0 PostgreSQL 64-bit Tiger 2011 data loaded -- (41ms)

```
SELECT pprint_addy(addy), st_astext(geomout),rating
      FROM geocode_intersection( 'Haverford St','Germania St', 'MA', 'Boston', ↵
        '02130',1);
```

pprint_addy	st_astext	rating
98 Haverford St, Boston, MA 02130	POINT(-71.101375 42.31376)	0

Even if zip is not passed in the geocoder can guess (took about 3500 ms on the windows 7 box), on the windows 2003 64-bit 741 ms

```
SELECT pprint_addy(addy), st_astext(geomout),rating
      FROM geocode_intersection('Weld', 'School', 'MA', 'Boston');
```

pprint_addy	st_astext	rating
98 Weld Ave, Boston, MA 02119	POINT(-71.099 42.314234)	3
99 Weld Ave, Boston, MA 02119	POINT(-71.099 42.314234)	3

Si veda anche

[Geocode](#), [Pprint_Addy](#), [ST_AsText](#)

14.2.6 Get_Geocode_Setting

Get_Geocode_Setting — Returns value of specific setting stored in tiger.geocode_settings table.

Synopsis

text **Get_Geocode_Setting**(text setting_name);

Descrizione

Returns value of specific setting stored in tiger.geocode_settings table. Settings allow you to toggle debugging of functions. Later plans will be to control rating with settings. Current list of settings are as follows:

name	setting	unit	category	↔	short_desc
debug_geocode_address	false	boolean	debug		outputs debug information in notice log such as queries when geocode_address is called if true ↔
debug_geocode_intersection	false	boolean	debug		outputs debug information in notice log such as queries when geocode_intersection is called if true ↔
debug_normalize_address	false	boolean	debug		outputs debug information in notice log such as queries and intermediate expressions when normalize_address is called if true ↔
debug_reverse_geocode	false	boolean	debug		if true, outputs debug information in notice log such as queries and intermediate expressions when reverse_geocode ↔
reverse_geocode_numbered_roads	0	integer	rating		For state and county highways, 0 - no preference in name, 1 - prefer the numbered highway name, 2 - prefer local state/county name ↔
use_pagc_address_parser	false	boolean	normalize		If set to true, will try to use the address_standardizer extension (via pagc_normalize_address) instead of tiger normalize_address built one ↔

Changed: 2.2.0 : default settings are now kept in a table called geocode_settings_default. Use customized settingsa are in geocode_settings and only contain those that have been set by user.

Availability: 2.1.0

Example return debugging setting

```
SELECT get_geocode_setting('debug_geocode_address) As result;
result
-----
false
```

Si veda anche

[Set_Geocode_Setting](#)

14.2.7 Get_Tract

Get_Tract — Returns census tract or field from tract table of where the geometry is located. Default to returning short name of tract.

Synopsis

```
text get_tract(geometry loc_geom, text output_field=name);
```

Descrizione

Given a geometry will return the census tract location of that geometry. NAD 83 long lat is assumed if no spatial ref sys is specified.

Note

This function uses the census `tract` which is not loaded by default. If you have already loaded your state table, you can load `tract` as well as `bg`, and `tabblock` using the [Loader_Generate_Census_Script](#) script.

If you have not loaded your state data yet and want these additional tables loaded, do the following



```
UPDATE tiger.loader_lookuptables SET load = true WHERE load = false AND lookup_name IN('tract', 'bg', 'tabblock');
```

then they will be included by the [Loader_Generate_Script](#).

Disponibilità: 2.0

Examples: Basic

```
SELECT get_tract(ST_Point(-71.101375, 42.31376) ) As tract_name;
tract_name
-----
1203.01
```

```
--this one returns the tiger geoid
SELECT get_tract(ST_Point(-71.101375, 42.31376), 'tract_id' ) As tract_id;
tract_id
-----
25025120301
```

Si veda anche

[Geocode](#) >

14.2.8 Install_Missing_Indexes

Install_Missing_Indexes — Finds all tables with key columns used in geocoder joins and filter conditions that are missing used indexes on those columns and will add them.

Synopsis

```
boolean Install_Missing_Indexes();
```


Descrizione

Finds all tables in `tiger` and `tiger_data` schemas with key columns used in geocoder joins and filters that are missing indexes on those columns and will output the SQL DDL to define the index for those tables and then execute the generated script. This is a helper function that adds new indexes needed to make queries faster that may have been missing during the load process. This function is a companion to [Missing_Indexes_Generate_Script](#) that in addition to generating the create index script, also executes it. It is called as part of the `update_geocode.sql` upgrade script.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT install_missing_indexes();
       install_missing_indexes
-----
t
```

Si veda anche

[Loader_Generate_Script](#), [Missing_Indexes_Generate_Script](#)

14.2.9 Loader_Generate_Census_Script

`Loader_Generate_Census_Script` — Generates a shell script for the specified platform for the specified states that will download Tiger census state tract, bg, and tabblocks data tables, stage and load into `tiger_data` schema. Each state script is returned as a separate record.

Synopsis

```
setof text loader_generate_census_script(text[] param_states, text os);
```

Descrizione

Generates a shell script for the specified platform for the specified states that will download Tiger data census state `tract`, block groups `bg`, and `tabblocks` data tables, stage and load into `tiger_data` schema. Each state script is returned as a separate record.

It uses `unzip` on Linux (7-zip on Windows by default) and `wget` to do the downloading. It uses Section [4.7.2](#) to load in the data. Note the smallest unit it does is a whole state. It will only process the files in the staging and temp folders.

It uses the following control tables to control the process and different OS shell syntax variations.

1. `loader_variables` keeps track of various variables such as census site, year, data and staging schemas
2. `loader_platform` profiles of various platforms and where the various executables are located. Comes with windows and linux. More can be added.
3. `loader_lookuptables` each record defines a kind of table (state, county), whether to process records in it and how to load them in. Defines the steps to import data, stage data, add, removes columns, indexes, and constraints for each. Each table is prefixed with the state and inherits from a table in the `tiger` schema. e.g. creates `tiger_data.ma_faces` which inherits from `tiger.faces`

Disponibilità: 2.0



Note

[Loader_Generate_Script](#) includes this logic, but if you installed tiger geocoder prior to PostGIS 2.0.0 alpha5, you'll need to run this on the states you have already done to get these additional tables.

Esempi

Generate script to load up data for select states in Windows shell script format.

```
SELECT loader_generate_census_script (ARRAY['MA'], 'windows');
-- result --
set STATEDIR="\gisdata\www2.census.gov\geo\pvs\tiger2010st\25_Massachusetts"
set TMPDIR=\gisdata\temp\
set UNZIPTOOL="C:\Program Files\7-Zip\7z.exe"
set WGETTOOL="C:\wget\wget.exe"
set PGBIN=C:\projects\pg\pg91win\bin\
set PGPORT=5432
set PGHOST=localhost
set PGUSER=postgres
set PGPASSWORD=yourpasswordhere
set PGDATABASE=tiger_postgis20
set PSQL="%PGBIN%psql"
set SHP2PGSQL="%PGBIN%shp2pgsql"
cd \gisdata

%WGETTOOL% http://www2.census.gov/geo/pvs/tiger2010st/25_Massachusetts/25/ --no-parent -- ←
    relative --accept=*bg10.zip,*tract10.zip,*tabblock10.zip --mirror --reject=html
del %TMPDIR%\*.* /Q
%PSQL% -c "DROP SCHEMA tiger_staging CASCADE;"
%PSQL% -c "CREATE SCHEMA tiger_staging;"
cd %STATEDIR%
for /r %%z in (*.zip) do %UNZIPTOOL% e %%z -o%TMPDIR%
cd %TMPDIR%
%PSQL% -c "CREATE TABLE tiger_data.MA_tract (CONSTRAINT pk_MA_tract PRIMARY KEY (tract_id) ) ←
    INHERITS (tiger.tract); "
%SHP2PGSQL% -c -s 4269 -g the_geom -W "latin1" tl_2010_25_tract10.dbf tiger_staging. ←
    ma_tract10 | %PSQL%
%PSQL% -c "ALTER TABLE tiger_staging.MA_tract10 RENAME geoid10 TO tract_id; SELECT ←
    loader_load_staged_data(lower('MA_tract10'), lower('MA_tract')); "
%PSQL% -c "CREATE INDEX tiger_data_MA_tract_the_geom_gist ON tiger_data.MA_tract USING gist ←
    (the_geom);"
%PSQL% -c "VACUUM ANALYZE tiger_data.MA_tract;"
%PSQL% -c "ALTER TABLE tiger_data.MA_tract ADD CONSTRAINT chk_statefp CHECK (statefp = ←
    '25');"
:
```

Generate sh script

```
STATEDIR="/gisdata/www2.census.gov/geo/pvs/tiger2010st/25_Massachusetts"
TMPDIR="/gisdata/temp/"
UNZIPTOOL=unzip
WGETTOOL="/usr/bin/wget"
export PGBIN=/usr/pgsql-9.0/bin
export PGPORT=5432
export PGHOST=localhost
export PGUSER=postgres
export PGPASSWORD=yourpasswordhere
export PGDATABASE=geocoder
PSQL=${PGBIN}/psql
SHP2PGSQL=${PGBIN}/shp2pgsql
cd /gisdata

wget http://www2.census.gov/geo/pvs/tiger2010st/25_Massachusetts/25/ --no-parent --relative ←
    --accept=*bg10.zip,*tract10.zip,*tabblock10.zip --mirror --reject=html
rm -f ${TMPDIR}/*.*
${PSQL} -c "DROP SCHEMA tiger_staging CASCADE;"
${PSQL} -c "CREATE SCHEMA tiger_staging;"
```

```
cd $STATEDIR
for z in *.zip; do $UNZIPTOOL -o -d $TMPDIR $z; done
:
:
```

Si veda anche

[Loader_Generate_Script](#)

14.2.10 Loader_Generate_Script

Loader_Generate_Script — Generates a shell script for the specified platform for the specified states that will download Tiger data, stage and load into `tiger_data` schema. Each state script is returned as a separate record. Latest version supports Tiger 2010 structural changes and also loads census tract, block groups, and blocks tables.

Synopsis

setof text **loader_generate_script**(text[] param_states, text os);

Descrizione

Generates a shell script for the specified platform for the specified states that will download Tiger data, stage and load into `tiger_data` schema. Each state script is returned as a separate record.

It uses unzip on Linux (7-zip on Windows by default) and wget to do the downloading. It uses Section [4.7.2](#) to load in the data. Note the smallest unit it does is a whole state, but you can overwrite this by downloading the files yourself. It will only process the files in the staging and temp folders.

It uses the following control tables to control the process and different OS shell syntax variations.

1. `loader_variables` keeps track of various variables such as census site, year, data and staging schemas
2. `loader_platform` profiles of various platforms and where the various executables are located. Comes with windows and linux. More can be added.
3. `loader_lookuptables` each record defines a kind of table (state, county), whether to process records in it and how to load them in. Defines the steps to import data, stage data, add, removes columns, indexes, and constraints for each. Each table is prefixed with the state and inherits from a table in the tiger schema. e.g. creates `tiger_data.ma_faces` which inherits from `tiger.faces`

Availability: 2.0.0 to support Tiger 2010 structured data and load census tract (tract), block groups (bg), and blocks (tabblocks) tables .



Note

If you are using pgAdmin 3, be warned that by default pgAdmin 3 truncates long text. To fix, change *File -> Options -> Query Tool -> Query Editor -> Max. characters per column* to larger than 50000 characters.

Esempi

Using psql where gistest is your database and /gisdata/data_load.sh is the file to create with the shell commands to run.

```
psql -U postgres -h localhost -d gistest -A -t \
-c "SELECT Loader_Generate_Script (ARRAY['MA'], 'gistest') " > /gisdata/data_load.sh;
```

Generate script to load up data for 2 states in Windows shell script format.

```
SELECT loader_generate_script (ARRAY['MA','RI'], 'windows') AS result;
-- result --
set TMPDIR=\gisdata\temp\
set UNZIPTOOL="C:\Program Files\7-Zip\7z.exe"
set WGETTOOL="C:\wget\wget.exe"
set PGBIN=C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\9.4\bin\
set PGPORT=5432
set PGHOST=localhost
set PGUSER=postgres
set PGPASSWORD=yourpasswordhere
set PGDATABASE=geocoder
set PSQL="%PGBIN%psql"
set SHP2PGSQL="%PGBIN%shp2pgsql"
cd \gisdata

cd \gisdata
%WGETTOOL% ftp://ftp2.census.gov/geo/tiger/TIGER2015/PLACE/tl*_25_* --no-parent --relative -- ←
--recursive --level=2 --accept=zip --mirror --reject=html
cd \gisdata/ftp2.census.gov/geo/tiger/TIGER2015/PLACE
:
:
```

Generate sh script

```
SELECT loader_generate_script (ARRAY['MA','RI'], 'sh') AS result;
-- result --
TMPDIR="/gisdata/temp/"
UNZIPTOOL=unzip
WGETTOOL="/usr/bin/wget"
export PGBIN=/usr/lib/postgresql/9.4/bin
-- variables used by psql: https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/libpq-envvars.html
export PGPORT=5432
export PGHOST=localhost
export PGUSER=postgres
export PGPASSWORD=yourpasswordhere
export PGDATABASE=geocoder
PSQL=${PGBIN}/psql
SHP2PGSQL=${PGBIN}/shp2pgsql
cd /gisdata

cd /gisdata
wget ftp://ftp2.census.gov/geo/tiger/TIGER2015/PLACE/tl*_25_* --no-parent --relative -- ←
recursive --level=2 --accept=zip --mirror --reject=html
cd /gisdata/ftp2.census.gov/geo/tiger/TIGER2015/PLACE
rm -f ${TMPDIR}/*. *
:
:
```

Si veda anche

Section 2.4.1, [Loader_Generate_Nation_Script](#), [Drop_State_Tables_Generate_Script](#)

14.2.11 Loader_Generate_Nation_Script

Loader_Generate_Nation_Script — Generates a shell script for the specified platform that loads in the county and state lookup tables.

Synopsis

```
text loader_generate_nation_script(text os);
```

Descrizione

Generates a shell script for the specified platform that loads in the `county_all`, `county_all_lookup`, `state_all` tables into `tiger_data` schema. These inherit respectively from the `county`, `county_lookup`, `state` tables in `tiger` schema.

It uses `unzip` on Linux (7-zip on Windows by default) and `wget` to do the downloading. It uses Section 4.7.2 to load in the data.

It uses the following control tables `tiger.loader_platform`, `tiger.loader_variables`, and `tiger.loader_lookuptables` to control the process and different OS shell syntax variations.

1. `loader_variables` keeps track of various variables such as census site, year, data and staging schemas
2. `loader_platform` profiles of various platforms and where the various executables are located. Comes with windows and linux/unix. More can be added.
3. `loader_lookuptables` each record defines a kind of table (state, county), whether to process records in it and how to load them in. Defines the steps to import data, stage data, add, removes columns, indexes, and constraints for each. Each table is prefixed with the state and inherits from a table in the `tiger` schema. e.g. creates `tiger_data.ma_faces` which inherits from `tiger.faces`

Enhanced: 2.4.1 zip code 5 tabulation area (zcta5) load step was fixed and when enabled, zcta5 data is loaded as a single table called `zcta5_all` as part of the nation script load.

Availability: 2.1.0



Note

If you want zip code 5 tabulation area (zcta5) to be included in your nation script load, do the following:

```
UPDATE tiger.loader_lookuptables SET load = true WHERE table_name = 'zcta510';
```



Note

If you were running `tiger_2010` version and you want to reload as state with newer tiger data, you'll need to for the very first load generate and run drop statements [Drop_Nation_Tables_Generate_Script](#) before you run this script.

Esempi

Generate script script to load nation data Windows.

```
SELECT loader_generate_nation_script('windows');
```

Generate script to load up data for Linux/Unix systems.

```
SELECT loader_generate_nation_script('sh');
```

Si veda anche

[Loader_Generate_Script](#), [Drop_Nation_Tables_Generate_Script](#)

14.2.12 Missing_Indexes_Generate_Script

Missing_Indexes_Generate_Script — Finds all tables with key columns used in geocoder joins that are missing indexes on those columns and will output the SQL DDL to define the index for those tables.

Synopsis

```
text Missing_Indexes_Generate_Script();
```

Descrizione

Finds all tables in `tiger` and `tiger_data` schemas with key columns used in geocoder joins that are missing indexes on those columns and will output the SQL DDL to define the index for those tables. This is a helper function that adds new indexes needed to make queries faster that may have been missing during the load process. As the geocoder is improved, this function will be updated to accommodate new indexes being used. If this function outputs nothing, it means all your tables have what we think are the key indexes already in place.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

```
SELECT missing_indexes_generate_script();
-- output: This was run on a database that was created before many corrections were made to ←
the loading script ---
CREATE INDEX idx_tiger_county_countyfp ON tiger.county USING btree(countyfp);
CREATE INDEX idx_tiger_cousub_countyfp ON tiger.cousub USING btree(countyfp);
CREATE INDEX idx_tiger_edges_tfidr ON tiger.edges USING btree(tfidr);
CREATE INDEX idx_tiger_edges_tfidl ON tiger.edges USING btree(tfidl);
CREATE INDEX idx_tiger_zip_lookup_all_zip ON tiger.zip_lookup_all USING btree(zip);
CREATE INDEX idx_tiger_data_ma_county_countyfp ON tiger_data.ma_county USING btree(countyfp ←
);
CREATE INDEX idx_tiger_data_ma_cousub_countyfp ON tiger_data.ma_cousub USING btree(countyfp ←
);
CREATE INDEX idx_tiger_data_ma_edges_countyfp ON tiger_data.ma_edges USING btree(countyfp);
CREATE INDEX idx_tiger_data_ma_faces_countyfp ON tiger_data.ma_faces USING btree(countyfp);
```

Si veda anche

[Loader_Generate_Script](#), [Install_Missing_Indexes](#)

14.2.13 Normalize_Address

Normalize_Address — Given a textual street address, returns a composite `norm_addy` type that has road suffix, prefix and type standardized, street, streetname etc. broken into separate fields. This function will work with just the lookup data packaged with the `tiger_geocoder` (no need for `tiger` census data).

Synopsis

```
norm_addy normalize_address(varchar in_address);
```

Descrizione

Given a textual street address, returns a composite `norm_addy` type that has road suffix, prefix and type standardized, street, streetname etc. broken into separate fields. This is the first step in the geocoding process to get all addresses into normalized postal form. No other data is required aside from what is packaged with the geocoder.

This function just uses the various direction/state/suffix lookup tables preloaded with the `tiger_geocoder` and located in the `tiger` schema, so it doesn't need you to download tiger census data or any other additional data to make use of it. You may find the need to add more abbreviations or alternative namings to the various lookup tables in the `tiger` schema.

It uses various control lookup tables located in `tiger` schema to normalize the input address.

Fields in the `norm_addy` type object returned by this function in this order where () indicates a field required by the geocoder, [] indicates an optional field:

(address) [predirAbbrev] (streetName) [streetTypeAbbrev] [postdirAbbrev] [internal] [location] [stateAbbrev] [zip] [parsed] [zip4] [address_alphanumeric]

Enhanced: 2.4.0 `norm_addy` object includes additional fields `zip4` and `address_alphanumeric`.

1. `address` is an integer: The street number
2. `predirAbbrev` is varchar: Directional prefix of road such as N, S, E, W etc. These are controlled using the `direction_lookup` table.
3. `streetName` varchar
4. `streetTypeAbbrev` varchar abbreviated version of street type: e.g. St, Ave, Cir. These are controlled using the `street_type_lookup` table.
5. `postdirAbbrev` varchar abbreviated directional suffice of road N, S, E, W etc. These are controlled using the `direction_lookup` table.
6. `internal` varchar internal address such as an apartment or suite number.
7. `location` varchar usually a city or governing province.
8. `stateAbbrev` varchar two character US State. e.g MA, NY, MI. These are controlled by the `state_lookup` table.
9. `zip` varchar 5-digit zipcode. e.g. 02109.
10. `parsed` boolean - denotes if address was formed from normalize process. The `normalize_address` function sets this to true before returning the address.
11. `zip4` last 4 digits of a 9 digit zip code. Availability: PostGIS 2.4.0.
12. `address_alphanumeric` Full street number even if it has alpha characters like 17R. Parsing of this is better using [PgC_Normalize_Address](#) function. Availability: PostGIS 2.4.0.

Esempi

Output select fields. Use [Pprint_Addy](#) if you want a pretty textual output.

```
SELECT address As orig, (g.na).streetname, (g.na).streettypeabbrev
FROM (SELECT address, normalize_address(address) As na
      FROM addresses_to_geocode) As g;
```

orig	streetname	streettypeabbrev
28 Capen Street, Medford, MA	Capen	St
124 Mount Auburn St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138	Mount Auburn	St
950 Main Street, Worcester, MA 01610	Main	St
529 Main Street, Boston MA, 02129	Main	St
77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139	Massachusetts	Ave
25 Wizard of Oz, Walford, KS 99912323	Wizard of Oz	

Si veda anche[Geocode](#), [Pprint_Addy](#)**14.2.14 Pagc_Normalize_Address**

`Pagc_Normalize_Address` — Given a textual street address, returns a composite `norm_addy` type that has road suffix, prefix and type standardized, street, streetname etc. broken into separate fields. This function will work with just the lookup data packaged with the `tiger_geocoder` (no need for tiger census data). Requires `address_standardizer` extension.

Synopsis

```
norm_addy pagc_normalize_address(varchar in_address);
```

Descrizione

Given a textual street address, returns a composite `norm_addy` type that has road suffix, prefix and type standardized, street, streetname etc. broken into separate fields. This is the first step in the geocoding process to get all addresses into normalized postal form. No other data is required aside from what is packaged with the geocoder.

This function just uses the various `pagc_*` lookup tables preloaded with the `tiger_geocoder` and located in the `tiger` schema, so it doesn't need you to download tiger census data or any other additional data to make use of it. You may find the need to add more abbreviations or alternative namings to the various lookup tables in the `tiger` schema.

It uses various control lookup tables located in `tiger` schema to normalize the input address.

Fields in the `norm_addy` type object returned by this function in this order where () indicates a field required by the geocoder, [] indicates an optional field:

There are slight variations in casing and formatting over the [Normalize_Address](#).

Availability: 2.1.0



This method needs `address_standardizer` extension.

```
(address) [predirAbbrev] (streetName) [streetTypeAbbrev] [postdirAbbrev] [internal] [location] [stateAbbrev] [zip]
```

The native standardaddr of `address_standardizer` extension is at this time a bit richer than `norm_addy` since its designed to support international addresses (including country). `standardaddr` equivalent fields are:

`house_num`, `predir`, `name`, `suftype`, `sufdir`, `unit`, `city`, `state`, `postcode`

Enhanced: 2.4.0 `norm_addy` object includes additional fields `zip4` and `address_alphanumeric`.

1. `address` is an integer: The street number
2. `predirAbbrev` is varchar: Directional prefix of road such as N, S, E, W etc. These are controlled using the `direction_lookup` table.
3. `streetName` varchar
4. `streetTypeAbbrev` varchar abbreviated version of street type: e.g. St, Ave, Cir. These are controlled using the `street_type_lookup` table.
5. `postdirAbbrev` varchar abbreviated directional suffice of road N, S, E, W etc. These are controlled using the `direction_lookup` table.
6. `internal` varchar internal address such as an apartment or suite number.
7. `location` varchar usually a city or governing province.
8. `stateAbbrev` varchar two character US State. e.g MA, NY, MI. These are controlled by the `state_lookup` table.

- 9. zip varchar 5-digit zipcode. e.g. 02109.
- 10. parsed boolean - denotes if address was formed from normalize process. The normalize_address function sets this to true before returning the address.
- 11. zip4 last 4 digits of a 9 digit zip code. Availability: PostGIS 2.4.0.
- 12. address_alphanumeric Full street number even if it has alpha characters like 17R. Parsing of this is better using [Pagc_Normalize_Address](#) function. Availability: PostGIS 2.4.0.

Esempi

Single call example

```
SELECT addy.*
FROM pagc_normalize_address('9000 E ROO ST STE 999, Springfield, CO') AS addy;
```

address	predirabbrev	streetname	streettypeabbrev	postdirabbrev	internal	
location	stateabbrev	zip	parsed			
9000	E	ROO	ST		SUITE 999	
SPRINGFIELD	CO		t			

Batch call. There are currently speed issues with the way postgis_tiger_geocoder wraps the address_standardizer. These will hopefully be resolved in later editions. To work around them, if you need speed for batch geocoding to call generate a normaddy in batch mode, you are encouraged to directly call the address_standardizer standardize_address function as shown below which is similar exercise to what we did in [Normalize_Address](#) that uses data created in [Geocode](#).

```
WITH g AS (SELECT address, ROW((sa).house_num, (sa).predir, (sa).name
, (sa).suftype, (sa).sufdir, (sa).unit , (sa).city, (sa).state, (sa).postcode, true)::
norm_addy As na
FROM (SELECT address, standardize_address('tiger.pagc_lex'
, 'tiger.pagc_gaz'
, 'tiger.pagc_rules', address) As sa
FROM addresses_to_geocode) As g)
SELECT address As orig, (g.na).streetname, (g.na).streettypeabbrev
FROM g;
```

orig	streetname	streettypeabbrev
529 Main Street, Boston MA, 02129	MAIN	ST
77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139	MASSACHUSETTS	AVE
25 Wizard of Oz, Walaford, KS 99912323	WIZARD OF	
26 Capen Street, Medford, MA	CAPEN	ST
124 Mount Auburn St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138	MOUNT AUBURN	ST
950 Main Street, Worcester, MA 01610	MAIN	ST

Si veda anche

[Normalize_Address](#), [Geocode](#)

14.2.15 Pprint_Addy

Pprint_Addy — Given a norm_addy composite type object, returns a pretty print representation of it. Usually used in conjunction with normalize_address.

Synopsis

varchar **pprint_addy**(norm_addy in_addy);

Descrizione

Given a `norm_addy` composite type object, returns a pretty print representation of it. No other data is required aside from what is packaged with the geocoder.

Usually used in conjunction with [Normalize_Address](#).

Esempi

Pretty print a single address

```
SELECT pprint_addy(normalize_address('202 East Fremont Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101'))
  As pretty_address;
      pretty_address
-----
202 E Fremont St, Las Vegas, NV 89101
```

Pretty print address a table of addresses

```
SELECT address As orig, pprint_addy(normalize_address(address)) As pretty_address
  FROM addresses_to_geocode;
```

orig	pretty_address
529 Main Street, Boston MA, 02129	529 Main St, Boston MA, 02129
77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139	77 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139
28 Capen Street, Medford, MA	28 Capen St, Medford, MA
124 Mount Auburn St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138	124 Mount Auburn St, Cambridge, MA 02138
950 Main Street, Worcester, MA 01610	950 Main St, Worcester, MA 01610

Si veda anche

[Normalize_Address](#)

14.2.16 Reverse_Geocode

Reverse_Geocode — Takes a geometry point in a known spatial ref sys and returns a record containing an array of theoretically possible addresses and an array of cross streets. If `include_strnum_range = true`, includes the street range in the cross streets.

Synopsis

record **Reverse_Geocode**(geometry pt, boolean include_strnum_range=false, geometry[] OUT intpt, norm_addy[] OUT addy, varchar[] OUT street);

Descrizione

Takes a geometry point in a known spatial ref and returns a record containing an array of theoretically possible addresses and an array of cross streets. If `include_stnum_range = true`, includes the street range in the cross streets. `include_stnum_range` defaults to false if not passed in. Addresses are sorted according to which road a point is closest to so first address is most likely the right one.

Why do we say theoretical instead of actual addresses. The Tiger data doesn't have real addresses, but just street ranges. As such the theoretical address is an interpolated address based on the street ranges. Like for example interpolating one of my addresses returns a 26 Court St. and 26 Court Sq., though there is no such place as 26 Court Sq. This is because a point may be at a corner of 2 streets and thus the logic interpolates along both streets. The logic also assumes addresses are equally spaced along a street, which of course is wrong since you can have a municipal building taking up a good chunk of the street range and the rest of the buildings are clustered at the end.

Note: Hmm this function relies on Tiger data. If you have not loaded data covering the region of this point, then hmm you will get a record filled with NULLS.

Returned elements of the record are as follows:

- 1. `intpt` is an array of points: These are the center line points on the street closest to the input point. There are as many points as there are addresses.
- 2. `addy` is an array of `norm_addy` (normalized addresses): These are an array of possible addresses that fit the input point. The first one in the array is most likely. Generally there should be only one, except in the case when a point is at the corner of 2 or 3 streets, or the point is somewhere on the road and not off to the side.
- 3. `street` an array of `varchar`: These are cross streets (or the street) (streets that intersect or are the street the point is projected to be on).

Enhanced: 2.4.1 if optional `zcta5` dataset is loaded, the `reverse_geocode` function can resolve to state and zip even if the specific state data is not loaded. Refer to [Loader_Generate_Nation_Script](#) for details on loading `zcta5` data.

Disponibilità: 2.0

Esempi

Example of a point at the corner of two streets, but closest to one. This is approximate location of MIT: 77 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139 Note that although we don't have 3 streets, PostgreSQL will just return null for entries above our upper bound so safe to use. This includes street ranges

```
SELECT pprint_addy(r.addy[1]) As st1, pprint_addy(r.addy[2]) As st2, pprint_addy(r.addy[3]) ←
      As st3,
      array_to_string(r.street, ',') As cross_streets
      FROM reverse_geocode(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-71.093902 42.359446)',4269),true) As r ←
      ;
```

result	st1	st2	st3	cross_streets
	67 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139			67 - 127 Massachusetts Ave,32 - 88 ← Vassar St

Here we choose not to include the address ranges for the cross streets and picked a location really really close to a corner of 2 streets thus could be known by two different addresses.

```
SELECT pprint_addy(r.addy[1]) As st1, pprint_addy(r.addy[2]) As st2,
pprint_addy(r.addy[3]) As st3, array_to_string(r.street, ',') As cross_str
FROM reverse_geocode(ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-71.06941 42.34225)',4269)) As r;
```

result

st1	st2	st3	cross_str
5 Bradford St, Boston, MA 02118	49 Waltham St, Boston, MA 02118		Waltham St

For this one we reuse our geocoded example from [Geocode](#) and we only want the primary address and at most 2 cross streets.

```
SELECT actual_addr, lon, lat, pprint_addy((rg).addy[1]) As int_addr1,
       (rg).street[1] As cross1, (rg).street[2] As cross2
FROM (SELECT address As actual_addr, lon, lat,
       reverse_geocode( ST_SetSRID(ST_Point(lon,lat),4326) ) As rg
FROM addresses_to_geocode WHERE rating > -1) As foo;
```

actual_addr	int_addr1	lon	lat	↔	↔
cross2				cross1	
529 Main Street, Boston MA, 02129 Boston, MA 02129	Medford St	-71.07181	42.38359	527 Main St,	↔
77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139	Vassar St	-71.09428	42.35988	77	↔
26 Capen Street, Medford, MA Medford, MA 02155	Capen St	-71.12377	42.41101	9 Edison Ave,	↔
124 Mount Auburn St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 Rd, Cambridge, MA 02138	Mount Auburn St	-71.12304	42.37328	3 University	↔
950 Main Street, Worcester, MA 01610 Worcester, MA 01603	Main St	-71.82368	42.24956	3 Maywood St,	↔
	Maywood Pl				

Si veda anche

[Pprint_Addy](#), [Geocode](#), [Loader_Generate_Nation_Script](#)

14.2.17 Topology_Load_Tiger

Topology_Load_Tiger — Loads a defined region of tiger data into a PostGIS Topology and transforming the tiger data to spatial reference of the topology and snapping to the precision tolerance of the topology.

Synopsis

text **Topology_Load_Tiger**(varchar topo_name, varchar region_type, varchar region_id);

Descrizione

Loads a defined region of tiger data into a PostGIS Topology. The faces, nodes and edges are transformed to the spatial reference system of the target topology and points are snapped to the tolerance of the target topology. The created faces, nodes, edges maintain the same ids as the original Tiger data faces, nodes, edges so that datasets can be in the future be more easily reconciled with tiger data. Returns summary details about the process.

This would be useful for example for redistricting data where you require the newly formed polygons to follow the center lines of streets and for the resulting polygons not to overlap.

**Note**

This function relies on Tiger data as well as the installation of the PostGIS topology module. For more information, refer to Chapter 10 and Section 2.2.3. If you have not loaded data covering the region of interest, then no topology records will be created. This function will also fail if you have not created a topology using the topology functions.

**Note**

Most topology validation errors are a result of tolerance issues where after transformation the edges points don't quite line up or overlap. To remedy the situation you may want to increase or lower the precision if you get topology validation failures.

Required arguments:

1. `topo_name` The name of an existing PostGIS topology to load data into.
2. `region_type` The type of bounding region. Currently only `place` and `county` are supported. Plan is to have several more. This is the table to look into to define the region bounds. e.g `tiger.place`, `tiger.county`
3. `region_id` This is what TIGER calls the geoid. It is the unique identifier of the region in the table. For place it is the `plcidfp` column in `tiger.place`. For county it is the `cntyidfp` column in `tiger.county`

Disponibilità: 2.0

Example: Boston, Massachusetts Topology

Create a topology for Boston, Massachusetts in Mass State Plane Feet (2249) with tolerance 0.25 feet and then load in Boston city tiger faces, edges, nodes.

```
SELECT topology.CreateTopology('topo_boston', 2249, 0.25);
createtopology
-----
15
-- 60,902 ms ~ 1 minute on windows 7 desktop running 9.1 (with 5 states tiger data loaded)
SELECT tiger.topology_load_tiger('topo_boston', 'place', '2507000');
-- topology_loader_tiger --
29722 edges holding in temporary. 11108 faces added. 1875 edges of faces added. 20576 ↔
nodes added.
19962 nodes contained in a face. 0 edge start end corrected. 31597 edges added.

-- 41 ms --
SELECT topology.TopologySummary('topo_boston');
-- topologysummary--
Topology topo_boston (15), SRID 2249, precision 0.25
20576 nodes, 31597 edges, 11109 faces, 0 topogeoms in 0 layers

-- 28,797 ms to validate yeh returned no errors --
SELECT * FROM
    topology.ValidateTopology('topo_boston');

      error      |   id1   |   id2
-----+-----+-----
```

Example: Suffolk, Massachusetts Topology

Create a topology for Suffolk, Massachusetts in Mass State Plane Meters (26986) with tolerance 0.25 meters and then load in Suffolk county tiger faces, edges, nodes.

```
SELECT topology.CreateTopology('topo_suffolk', 26986, 0.25);
-- this took 56,275 ms ~ 1 minute on Windows 7 32-bit with 5 states of tiger loaded
-- must have been warmed up after loading boston
SELECT tiger.topology_load_tiger('topo_suffolk', 'county', '25025');
-- topology_loader_tiger --
36003 edges holding in temporary. 13518 faces added. 2172 edges of faces added.
24761 nodes added. 24075 nodes contained in a face. 0 edge start end corrected. 38175 ↔
edges added.
-- 31 ms --
SELECT topology.TopologySummary('topo_suffolk');
-- topologysummary--
Topology topo_suffolk (14), SRID 26986, precision 0.25
24761 nodes, 38175 edges, 13519 faces, 0 topogeoms in 0 layers

-- 33,606 ms to validate --
SELECT * FROM
    topology.ValidateTopology('topo_suffolk');

      error      |      id1      |      id2
-----+-----+-----
coincident nodes | 81045651 | 81064553
edge crosses node | 81045651 | 85737793
edge crosses node | 81045651 | 85742215
edge crosses node | 81045651 | 620628939
edge crosses node | 81064553 | 85697815
edge crosses node | 81064553 | 85728168
edge crosses node | 81064553 | 85733413
```

Si veda anche

[CreateTopology](#), [CreateTopoGeom](#), [TopologySummary](#), [ValidateTopology](#)

14.2.18 Set_Geocode_Setting

Set_Geocode_Setting — Sets a setting that affects behavior of geocoder functions.

Synopsis

text **Set_Geocode_Setting**(text setting_name, text setting_value);

Descrizione

Sets value of specific setting stored in `tiger.geocode_settings` table. Settings allow you to toggle debugging of functions. Later plans will be to control rating with settings. Current list of settings are listed in [Get_Geocode_Setting](#).

Availability: 2.1.0

Example return debugging setting

If you run [Geocode](#) when this function is true, the NOTICE log will output timing and queries.

```
SELECT set_geocode_setting('debug_geocode_address', 'true') As result;
result
-----
true
```

Si veda anche

[Get_Geocode_Setting](#)

Chapter 15

PostGIS Special Functions Index

15.1 PostGIS Aggregate Functions

The functions given below are spatial aggregate functions provided with PostGIS that can be used just like any other sql aggregate function such as sum, average.

- **ST_3DExtent** - Aggregate function that returns the 3D bounding box of geometries.
- **ST_ClusterIntersecting** - Aggregate function that clusters the input geometries into connected sets.
- **ST_ClusterWithin** - Aggregate function that clusters the input geometries by separation distance.
- **ST_Extent** - Aggregate function that returns the bounding box of geometries.
- **ST_GeomCollFromText** - Creates a GeometryCollection or Multi* geometry from a set of geometries.
- **ST_MakeLine** - Crea una LineString da una geometria MultiPoint.
- **ST_MemUnion** - Aggregate function which unions geometries in a memory-efficient but slower way
- **ST_Polygonize** - Computes a collection of polygons formed from the linework of a set of geometries.
- **ST_SameAlignment** - Returns true if rasters have same skew, scale, spatial ref, and offset (pixels can be put on same grid without cutting into pixels) and false if they don't with notice detailing issue.
- **ST_Union** - Computes a geometry representing the point-set union of the input geometries.
- **ST_Union** - Computes a geometry representing the point-set union of the input geometries.
- **TopoElementArray_Agg** - Returns a topoelementarray for a set of element_id, type arrays (topoelements).

15.2 PostGIS Window Functions

The functions given below are spatial window functions provided with PostGIS that can be used just like any other sql window function such as row_number(), lead(), lag(). All these require an SQL OVER() clause.

- **ST_ClusterDBSCAN** - Window function that returns a cluster id for each input geometry using the DBSCAN algorithm.
- **ST_ClusterKMeans** - Window function that returns a cluster id for each input geometry using the K-means algorithm.

15.3 PostGIS SQL-MM Compliant Functions

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that conform to the SQL/MM 3 standard



Note

SQL-MM defines the default SRID of all geometry constructors as 0. PostGIS uses a default SRID of -1.

- **ST_3DDWithin** - Returns true if two 3D geometries are within a given 3D distance. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM ?
- **ST_3DDistance** - Returns the 3D cartesian minimum distance (based on spatial ref) between two geometries in projected units. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM ?
- **ST_3DIntersects** - Returns true if two geometries spatially intersect in 3D - only for points, linestrings, polygons, polyhedral surface (area). This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: ?
- **ST_AddEdgeModFace** - Add a new edge and, if in doing so it splits a face, modify the original face and add a new face. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.13
- **ST_AddEdgeNewFaces** - Add a new edge and, if in doing so it splits a face, delete the original face and replace it with two new faces. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.12
- **ST_AddIsoEdge** - Adds an isolated edge defined by geometry alinestring to a topology connecting two existing isolated nodes anode and another node and returns the edge id of the new edge. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.4
- **ST_AddIsoNode** - Adds an isolated node to a face in a topology and returns the nodeid of the new node. If face is null, the node is still created. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Net Routines: X+1.3.1
- **ST_Area** - Returns the area of a polygonal geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.1.2, 9.5.3
- **ST_AsBinary** - Return the OGC/ISO Well-Known Binary (WKB) representation of the geometry/geography without SRID meta data. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.37
- **ST_AsText** - Return the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the geometry/geography without SRID metadata. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.25
- **ST_Boundary** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.14
- **ST_Buffer** - Computes a geometry covering all points within a given distance from a geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.17
- **ST_Centroid** - Returns the geometric center of a geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.1.7
- **ST_ChangeEdgeGeom** - Changes the shape of an edge without affecting the topology structure. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details X.3.6
- **ST_Contains** - Returns true if no points of B lie in the exterior of A, and A and B have at least one interior point in common. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.31
- **ST_ConvexHull** - Computes the convex hull of a geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.16
- **ST_CoordDim** - Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.3

- **ST_CreateTopoGeo** - Adds a collection of geometries to a given empty topology and returns a message detailing success. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details -- X.3.18
 - **ST_Crosses** - Returns true if two geometries have some, but not all, interior points in common. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.29
 - **ST_CurveToLine** - Converts a geometry containing curves to a linear geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.6
 - **ST_Difference** - Computes a geometry representing the part of geometry A that does not intersect geometry B. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.20
 - **ST_Dimension** - Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.2
 - **ST_Disjoint** - Returns true if two geometries do not intersect (they have no point in common). This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.26
 - **ST_Distance** - Returns the distance between two geometry or geography values. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.23
 - **ST_EndPoint** - Returns the last point of a LineString or CircularLineString. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.1.4
 - **ST_Envelope** - Returns a geometry representing the bounding box of a geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.15
 - **ST_Equals** - Returns true if two geometries include the same set of points. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.24
 - **ST_ExteriorRing** - Returns a LineString representing the exterior ring of a Polygon. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.2.3, 8.3.3
 - **ST_GMLToSQL** - Return a specified ST_Geometry value from GML representation. This is an alias name for ST_GeomFromGML. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.50 (except for curves support).
 - **ST_GeomCollFromText** - Makes a collection Geometry from collection WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0. This method implements the SQL/MM specification.
 - **ST_GeomFromText** - Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Well-Known Text representation (WKT). This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.40
 - **ST_GeomFromWKB** - Creates a geometry instance from a Well-Known Binary geometry representation (WKB) and optional SRID. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.41
 - **ST_GeometryFromText** - Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Well-Known Text representation (WKT). This is an alias name for ST_GeomFromText. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.40
 - **ST_GeometryN** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 9.1.5
 - **ST_GeometryType** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.4
 - **ST_GetFaceEdges** - Returns a set of ordered edges that bound a face. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3 Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.5
 - **ST_GetFaceGeometry** - Returns the polygon in the given topology with the specified face id. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3 Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.16
 - **ST_InitTopoGeo** - Creates a new topology schema and registers this new schema in the topology.topology table and details summary of process. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3 Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.17
-

- **ST_InteriorRingN** - Returns the Nth interior ring (hole) of a Polygon. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.2.6, 8.3.5
 - **ST_Intersection** - Computes a geometry representing the shared portion of geometries A and B. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.18
 - **ST_Intersects** - Returns true if two geometries intersect (they have at least one point in common). This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.27
 - **ST_IsClosed** - Restituisce TRUE se il punto iniziale e quello finale di LINESTRING coincidono. Per le superfici poliedriche indica una superficie chiusa (volumetrica). This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.1.5, 9.3.3
 - **ST_IsEmpty** - Tests if a geometry is empty. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.7
 - **ST_IsRing** - Tests if a LineString is closed and simple. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.1.6
 - **ST_IsSimple** - Tests if a geometry has no points of self-intersection or self-tangency. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.8
 - **ST_IsValid** - Tests if a geometry is well-formed in 2D. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.9
 - **ST_Length** - Returns the 2D length of a linear geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.1.2, 9.3.4
 - **ST_LineFromText** - Makes a Geometry from WKT representation with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.2.8
 - **ST_LineFromWKB** - Makes a LINESTRING from WKB with the given SRID. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.2.9
 - **ST_LinestringFromWKB** - Makes a geometry from WKB with the given SRID. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.2.9
 - **ST_M** - Returns the M coordinate of a Point. This method implements the SQL/MM specification.
 - **ST_MLineFromText** - Return a specified ST_MultiLineString value from WKT representation. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 9.4.4
 - **ST_MPointFromText** - Makes a Geometry from WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 9.2.4
 - **ST_MPolyFromText** - Makes a MultiPolygon Geometry from WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 9.6.4
 - **ST_ModEdgeHeal** - Heals two edges by deleting the node connecting them, modifying the first edge and deleting the second edge. Returns the id of the deleted node. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.9
 - **ST_ModEdgeSplit** - Split an edge by creating a new node along an existing edge, modifying the original edge and adding a new edge. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.9
 - **ST_MoveIsoNode** - Moves an isolated node in a topology from one point to another. If new apoint geometry exists as a node an error is thrown. Returns description of move. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Net Routines: X.3.2
 - **ST_NewEdgeHeal** - Heals two edges by deleting the node connecting them, deleting both edges, and replacing them with an edge whose direction is the same as the first edge provided. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.9
 - **ST_NewEdgesSplit** - Split an edge by creating a new node along an existing edge, deleting the original edge and replacing it with two new edges. Returns the id of the new node created that joins the new edges. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Net Routines: X.3.8
-

- **ST_NumGeometries** - Restituisce TRUE se la geometria è una geometrycollection, un poligono o un punto vuoto, ecc. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 9.1.4
 - **ST_NumInteriorRings** - Returns the number of interior rings (holes) of a Polygon. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.2.5
 - **ST_NumPatches** - Return the number of faces on a Polyhedral Surface. Will return null for non-polyhedral geometries. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: ?
 - **ST_NumPoints** - Returns the number of points in a LineString or CircularString. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.2.4
 - **ST_OrderingEquals** - Returns true if two geometries represent the same geometry and have points in the same directional order. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.43
 - **ST_Overlaps** - Returns true if two geometries intersect and have the same dimension, but are not completely contained by each other. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.32
 - **ST_PatchN** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: ?
 - **ST_Perimeter** - Returns the length of the boundary of a polygonal geometry or geography. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.1.3, 9.5.4
 - **ST_Point** - Creates a Point with the given coordinate values. Alias for ST_MakePoint. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 6.1.2
 - **ST_PointFromText** - Makes a point Geometry from WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to unknown. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 6.1.8
 - **ST_PointFromWKB** - Makes a geometry from WKB with the given SRID This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 6.1.9
 - **ST_PointN** - Returns the Nth point in the first LineString or circular LineString in a geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.2.5, 7.3.5
 - **ST_PointOnSurface** - Computes a point guaranteed to lie in a polygon, or on a geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.1.5, 9.5.6. The specifications define ST_PointOnSurface for surface geometries only. PostGIS extends the function to support all common geometry types. Other databases (Oracle, DB2, ArcSDE) seem to support this function only for surfaces. SQL Server 2008 supports all common geometry types.
 - **ST_Polygon** - Creates a Polygon from a LineString with a specified SRID. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.3.2
 - **ST_PolygonFromText** - Makes a Geometry from WKT with the given SRID. If SRID is not given, it defaults to 0. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 8.3.6
 - **ST_Relate** - Tests if two geometries have a topological relationship matching an Intersection Matrix pattern, or computes their Intersection Matrix This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.25
 - **ST_RemEdgeModFace** - Removes an edge and, if the removed edge separated two faces, delete one of the them and modify the other to take the space of both. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.15
 - **ST_RemEdgeNewFace** - Removes an edge and, if the removed edge separated two faces, delete the original faces and replace them with a new face. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X.3.14
 - **ST_RemoveIsoEdge** - Removes an isolated edge and returns description of action. If the edge is not isolated, then an exception is thrown. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X+1.3.3
-

- **ST_RemoveIsoNode** - Removes an isolated node and returns description of action. If the node is not isolated (is start or end of an edge), then an exception is thrown. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM: Topo-Geo and Topo-Net 3: Routine Details: X+1.3.3
- **ST_SRID** - Returns the spatial reference identifier for a geometry. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.5
- **ST_StartPoint** - Returns the first point of a LineString. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 7.1.3
- **ST_SymDifference** - Computes a geometry representing the portions of geometries A and B that do not intersect. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.21
- **ST_Touches** - Returns true if two geometries have at least one point in common, but their interiors do not intersect. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.28
- **ST_Transform** - Return a new geometry with coordinates transformed to a different spatial reference system. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.6
- **ST_Union** - Computes a geometry representing the point-set union of the input geometries. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.19 the z-index (elevation) when polygons are involved.
- **ST_WKBToSQL** - Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Well-Known Binary representation (WKB). This is an alias name for ST_GeomFromWKB that takes no srid This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.36
- **ST_WKTToSQL** - Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Well-Known Text representation (WKT). This is an alias name for ST_GeomFromText This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.34
- **ST_Within** - Returns true if no points of A lie in the exterior of B, and A and B have at least one interior point in common. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 5.1.30
- **ST_X** - Returns the X coordinate of a Point. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 6.1.3
- **ST_Y** - Returns the Y coordinate of a Point. This method implements the SQL/MM specification. SQL-MM 3: 6.1.4
- **ST_Z** - Returns the Z coordinate of a Point. This method implements the SQL/MM specification.

15.4 PostGIS Geography Support Functions

The functions and operators given below are PostGIS functions/operators that take as input or return as output a **geography** data type object.



Note

Functions with a (T) are not native geodetic functions, and use a ST_Transform call to and from geometry to do the operation. As a result, they may not behave as expected when going over dateline, poles, and for large geometries or geometry pairs that cover more than one UTM zone. Basic transform - (favoring UTM, Lambert Azimuthal (North/South), and falling back on mercator in worst case scenario)

- **ST_Area** - Returns the angle between two vectors defined by 3 or 4 points, or 2 lines.
- **ST_Area** - Returns the area of a polygonal geometry.
- **ST_AsBinary** - Return the OGC/ISO Well-Known Binary (WKB) representation of the geometry/geography without SRID meta data.
- **ST_AsEWKT** - Return the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the geometry with SRID meta data.
- **ST_AsGML** - Return the geometry as a GML version 2 or 3 element.
- **ST_AsGeoJSON** - Restituisce la geometria come elemento GeoJSON.

- **ST_AsKML** - Return the geometry as a KML element. Several variants. Default version=2, default maxdecimaldigits=15
- **ST_AsGML** - Aggregate function returning a Mapbox Vector Tile representation of a set of rows.
- **ST_AsSVG** - Returns SVG path data for a geometry.
- **ST_AsText** - Return the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the geometry/geography without SRID metadata.
- **ST_Azimuth** - Returns the north-based azimuth of a line between two points.
- **ST_Buffer** - Computes a geometry covering all points within a given distance from a geometry.
- **ST_CoveredBy** - Returns true if no point in A is outside B
- **ST_Covers** - Returns true if no point in B is outside A
- **ST_DWithin** - Returns true if two geometries are within a given distance
- **ST_GeogFromText** - Return a specified geography value from Well-Known Text representation or extended (WKT).
- **ST_GeogFromWKB** - Creates a geography instance from a Well-Known Binary geometry representation (WKB) or extended Well Known Binary (EWKB).
- **ST_GeographyFromText** - Return a specified geography value from Well-Known Text representation or extended (WKT).
- **=** - Returns TRUE if the coordinates and coordinate order geometry/geography A are the same as the coordinates and coordinate order of geometry/geography B.
- **ST_Intersection** - Computes a geometry representing the shared portion of geometries A and B.
- **ST_Intersects** - Returns true if two geometries intersect (they have at least one point in common).
- **ST_Length** - Returns the 2D length of a linear geometry.
- **ST_Perimeter** - Returns the length of the boundary of a polygonal geometry or geography.
- **ST_Project** - Returns a point projected from a start point by a distance and bearing (azimuth).
- **ST_Segmentize** - Return a modified geometry/geography having no segment longer than the given distance.
- **ST_Summary** - Returns a text summary of the contents of a geometry.
- **<->** - Returns the 2D distance between A and B.
- **&&** - Returns TRUE if A's 2D bounding box intersects B's 2D bounding box.

15.5 PostGIS Raster Support Functions

The functions and operators given below are PostGIS functions/operators that take as input or return as output a **raster** data type object. Listed in alphabetical order.

- **AddRasterConstraints** - Adds raster constraints to a loaded raster table for a specific column that constrains spatial ref, scaling, blocksize, alignment, bands, band type and a flag to denote if raster column is regularly blocked. The table must be loaded with data for the constraints to be inferred. Returns true if the constraint setting was accomplished and issues a notice otherwise.
- **Box3D** - Returns the box 3d representation of the enclosing box of the raster.
- **@** - Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is contained by B's. Uses double precision bounding box.
- **~** - Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is contains B's. Uses double precision bounding box.
- **=** - Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is the same as B's. Uses double precision bounding box.
- **&&** - Returns TRUE if A's bounding box intersects B's bounding box.

- **&<** - Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is to the left of B's.
 - **&>** - Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is to the right of B's.
 - **~=** - Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is the same as B's.
 - **ST_Retile** - Return a set of configured tiles from an arbitrarily tiled raster coverage.
 - **ST_AddBand** - Returns a raster with the new band(s) of given type added with given initial value in the given index location. If no index is specified, the band is added to the end.
 - **ST_AsBinary** - Return the Well-Known Binary (WKB) representation of the raster.
 - **ST_AsGDALRaster** - Return the raster tile in the designated GDAL Raster format. Raster formats are one of those supported by your compiled library. Use ST_GDALDrivers() to get a list of formats supported by your library.
 - **ST_Aspect** - Return the Well-Known Binary (WKB) in Hex representation of the raster.
 - **ST_AsJPEG** - Return the raster tile selected bands as a single Joint Photographic Exports Group (JPEG) image (byte array). If no band is specified and 1 or more than 3 bands, then only the first band is used. If only 3 bands then all 3 bands are used and mapped to RGB.
 - **ST_AsPNG** - Return the raster tile selected bands as a single portable network graphics (PNG) image (byte array). If 1, 3, or 4 bands in raster and no bands are specified, then all bands are used. If more 2 or more than 4 bands and no bands specified, then only band 1 is used. Bands are mapped to RGB or RGBA space.
 - **ST_AsRaster** - Converts a PostGIS geometry to a PostGIS raster.
 - **ST_AsTIFF** - Return the raster selected bands as a single TIFF image (byte array). If no band is specified or any of specified bands does not exist in the raster, then will try to use all bands.
 - **ST_Aspect** - Returns the aspect (in degrees by default) of an elevation raster band. Useful for analyzing terrain.
 - **ST_Band** - Returns one or more bands of an existing raster as a new raster. Useful for building new rasters from existing rasters.
 - **ST_BandPixelType** - Returns the file size of a band stored in file system. If no bandnum specified, 1 is assumed.
 - **ST_BandPixelType** - Returns the file timestamp of a band stored in file system. If no bandnum specified, 1 is assumed.
 - **ST_BandIsNoData** - Returns true if the band is filled with only nodata values.
 - **ST_BandMetaData** - Returns basic meta data for a specific raster band. band num 1 is assumed if none-specified.
 - **ST_BandNoDataValue** - Returns the value in a given band that represents no data. If no band num 1 is assumed.
 - **ST_BandPath** - Returns system file path to a band stored in file system. If no bandnum specified, 1 is assumed.
 - **ST_BandPixelType** - Returns the type of pixel for given band. If no bandnum specified, 1 is assumed.
 - **ST_Clip** - Returns the raster clipped by the input geometry. If band number not is specified, all bands are processed. If crop is not specified or TRUE, the output raster is cropped.
 - **ST_ColorMap** - Creates a new raster of up to four 8BUI bands (grayscale, RGB, RGBA) from the source raster and a specified band. Band 1 is assumed if not specified.
 - **ST_Contains** - Return true if no points of raster rastB lie in the exterior of raster rastA and at least one point of the interior of rastB lies in the interior of rastA.
 - **ST_ContainsProperly** - Return true if rastB intersects the interior of rastA but not the boundary or exterior of rastA.
 - **ST_ConvexHull** - Return the convex hull geometry of the raster including pixel values equal to BandNoDataValue. For regular shaped and non-skewed rasters, this gives the same result as ST_Envelope so only useful for irregularly shaped or skewed rasters.
-

- **ST_Count** - Returns the number of pixels in a given band of a raster or raster coverage. If no band is specified defaults to band 1. If `exclude_nodata_value` is set to true, will only count pixels that are not equal to the nodata value.
 - **ST_CountAgg** - Aggregate. Returns the number of pixels in a given band of a set of rasters. If no band is specified defaults to band 1. If `exclude_nodata_value` is set to true, will only count pixels that are not equal to the NODATA value.
 - **ST_CoveredBy** - Return true if no points of raster `rastA` lie outside raster `rastB`.
 - **ST_Covers** - Return true if no points of raster `rastB` lie outside raster `rastA`.
 - **ST_DFullyWithin** - Return true if rasters `rastA` and `rastB` are fully within the specified distance of each other.
 - **ST_DWithin** - Return true if rasters `rastA` and `rastB` are within the specified distance of each other.
 - **ST_Disjoint** - Return true if raster `rastA` does not spatially intersect `rastB`.
 - **ST_DumpAsPolygons** - Returns a set of `geomval (geom,val)` rows, from a given raster band. If no band number is specified, band num defaults to 1.
 - **ST_DumpValues** - Get the values of the specified band as a 2-dimension array.
 - **ST_Envelope** - Returns the polygon representation of the extent of the raster.
 - **ST_FromGDALRaster** - Returns a raster from a supported GDAL raster file.
 - **ST_GeoReference** - Returns the georeference meta data in GDAL or ESRI format as commonly seen in a world file. Default is GDAL.
 - **ST_Rescale** - Creates a new one-8BUI band raster from the source raster and specified bands representing Red, Green and Blue
 - **ST_HasNoBand** - Returns true if there is no band with given band number. If no band number is specified, then band number 1 is assumed.
 - **ST_Height** - Returns the height of the raster in pixels.
 - **ST_HillShade** - Returns the hypothetical illumination of an elevation raster band using provided azimuth, altitude, brightness and scale inputs.
 - **ST_Histogram** - Returns a set of record summarizing a raster or raster coverage data distribution separate bin ranges. Number of bins are autocomputed if not specified.
 - **ST_MakeEmptyRaster** - Interpolates a gridded surface based on an input set of 3-d points, using the X- and Y-values to position the points on the grid and the Z-value of the points as the surface elevation.
 - **ST_Intersection** - Returns a raster or a set of geometry-pixelvalue pairs representing the shared portion of two rasters or the geometrical intersection of a vectorization of the raster and a geometry.
 - **ST_Intersects** - Return true if raster `rastA` spatially intersects raster `rastB`.
 - **ST_IsEmpty** - Returns true if the raster is empty (`width = 0` and `height = 0`). Otherwise, returns false.
 - **ST_MakeEmptyRaster** - Cover georeferenced area with a grid of empty raster tiles.
 - **ST_MakeEmptyRaster** - Returns an empty raster (having no bands) of given dimensions (`width & height`), upperleft X and Y, pixel size and rotation (`scalex, scaley, skewx & skewy`) and reference system (`srid`). If a raster is passed in, returns a new raster with the same size, alignment and SRID. If `srid` is left out, the spatial ref is set to unknown (0).
 - **ST_MapAlgebra (callback function version)** - Callback function version - Returns a one-band raster given one or more input rasters, band indexes and one user-specified callback function.
 - **ST_MapAlgebraExpr** - 1 raster band version: Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL algebraic operation on the input raster band and of pixeltype provided. Band 1 is assumed if no band is specified.
-

- **ST_MapAlgebraExpr** - 2 raster band version: Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL algebraic operation on the two input raster bands and of pixeltype provided. band 1 of each raster is assumed if no band numbers are specified. The resulting raster will be aligned (scale, skew and pixel corners) on the grid defined by the first raster and have its extent defined by the "extenttype" parameter. Values for "extenttype" can be: INTERSECTION, UNION, FIRST, SECOND.
- **ST_MapAlgebraFct** - 1 band version - Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL function on the input raster band and of pixeltype provided. Band 1 is assumed if no band is specified.
- **ST_MapAlgebraFct** - 2 band version - Creates a new one band raster formed by applying a valid PostgreSQL function on the 2 input raster bands and of pixeltype provided. Band 1 is assumed if no band is specified. Extent type defaults to INTERSECTION if not specified.
- **ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb** - 1-band version: Map Algebra Nearest Neighbor using user-defined PostgreSQL function. Return a raster which values are the result of a PLPGSQL user function involving a neighborhood of values from the input raster band.
- **ST_MapAlgebraExpr** - Expression version - Returns a one-band raster given one or two input rasters, band indexes and one or more user-specified SQL expressions.
- **ST_MemSize** - Returns the amount of space (in bytes) the raster takes.
- **ST_MetaData** - Returns basic meta data about a raster object such as pixel size, rotation (skew), upper, lower left, etc.
- **ST_MinConvexHull** - Return the convex hull geometry of the raster excluding NODATA pixels.
- **ST_NearestValue** - Returns the nearest non-NODATA value of a given band's pixel specified by a columnx and rowy or a geometric point expressed in the same spatial reference coordinate system as the raster.
- **ST_Neighborhood** - Returns a 2-D double precision array of the non-NODATA values around a given band's pixel specified by either a columnX and rowY or a geometric point expressed in the same spatial reference coordinate system as the raster.
- **ST_NotSameAlignmentReason** - Returns text stating if rasters are aligned and if not aligned, a reason why.
- **ST_NumBands** - Returns the number of bands in the raster object.
- **ST_Overlaps** - Return true if raster rastA and rastB intersect but one does not completely contain the other.
- **ST_PixelAsCentroid** - Returns the centroid (point geometry) of the area represented by a pixel.
- **ST_PixelAsCentroids** - Returns the centroid (point geometry) for each pixel of a raster band along with the value, the X and the Y raster coordinates of each pixel. The point geometry is the centroid of the area represented by a pixel.
- **ST_PixelAsPoint** - Returns a point geometry of the pixel's upper-left corner.
- **ST_PixelAsPoints** - Returns a point geometry for each pixel of a raster band along with the value, the X and the Y raster coordinates of each pixel. The coordinates of the point geometry are of the pixel's upper-left corner.
- **ST_PixelAsPolygon** - Returns the polygon geometry that bounds the pixel for a particular row and column.
- **ST_PixelAsPolygons** - Returns the polygon geometry that bounds every pixel of a raster band along with the value, the X and the Y raster coordinates of each pixel.
- **ST_PixelHeight** - Returns the pixel height in geometric units of the spatial reference system.
- **ST_PixelOfValue** - Get the columnx, rowy coordinates of the pixel whose value equals the search value.
- **ST_PixelWidth** - Returns the pixel width in geometric units of the spatial reference system.
- **ST_Polygon** - Returns a multipolygon geometry formed by the union of pixels that have a pixel value that is not no data value. If no band number is specified, band num defaults to 1.
- **ST_Quantile** - Compute quantiles for a raster or raster table coverage in the context of the sample or population. Thus, a value could be examined to be at the raster's 25%, 50%, 75% percentile.
- **ST_RastFromHexWKB** - Return a raster value from a Hex representation of Well-Known Binary (WKB) raster.
- **ST_AsRaster** - Return a raster value from a Well-Known Binary (WKB) raster.

- **ST_RasterToWorldCoord** - Returns the raster's upper left corner as geometric X and Y (longitude and latitude) given a column and row. Column and row starts at 1.
 - **ST_RasterToWorldCoordX** - Returns the geometric X coordinate upper left of a raster, column and row. Numbering of columns and rows starts at 1.
 - **ST_RasterToWorldCoordY** - Returns the geometric Y coordinate upper left corner of a raster, column and row. Numbering of columns and rows starts at 1.
 - **ST_Reclass** - Creates a new raster composed of band types reclassified from original. The nband is the band to be changed. If nband is not specified assumed to be 1. All other bands are returned unchanged. Use case: convert a 16BUI band to a 8BUI and so forth for simpler rendering as viewable formats.
 - **ST_Resample** - Resample a raster using a specified resampling algorithm, new dimensions, an arbitrary grid corner and a set of raster georeferencing attributes defined or borrowed from another raster.
 - **ST_Rescale** - Resample a raster by adjusting only its scale (or pixel size). New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (english or american spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. Default is NearestNeighbor.
 - **ST_Resize** - Resize a raster to a new width/height
 - **ST_Reskew** - Resample a raster by adjusting only its skew (or rotation parameters). New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (english or american spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. Default is NearestNeighbor.
 - **ST_Rotation** - Returns the rotation of the raster in radian.
 - **ST_Roughness** - Returns a raster with the calculated "roughness" of a DEM.
 - **ST_SRID** - Returns the spatial reference identifier of the raster as defined in spatial_ref_sys table.
 - **ST_SameAlignment** - Returns true if rasters have same skew, scale, spatial ref, and offset (pixels can be put on same grid without cutting into pixels) and false if they don't with notice detailing issue.
 - **ST_ScaleX** - Returns the X component of the pixel width in units of coordinate reference system.
 - **ST_ScaleY** - Returns the Y component of the pixel height in units of coordinate reference system.
 - **ST_SetBandIsNoData** - Update the external band number of an out-db band
 - **ST_SetBandIsNoData** - Sets the isnodata flag of the band to TRUE.
 - **ST_SetBandNoDataValue** - Sets the value for the given band that represents no data. Band 1 is assumed if no band is specified. To mark a band as having no nodata value, set the nodata value = NULL.
 - **ST_BandPath** - Update the external path and band number of an out-db band
 - **ST_SetGeoReference** - Set Georeference 6 georeference parameters in a single call. Numbers should be separated by white space. Accepts inputs in GDAL or ESRI format. Default is GDAL.
 - **ST_SetSkew** - Returns a geometry with the same X/Y coordinates as the input geometry, and values from the raster copied into the Z dimension using the requested resample algorithm.
 - **ST_SetRotation** - Set the rotation of the raster in radian.
 - **ST_SetSRID** - Sets the SRID of a raster to a particular integer srid defined in the spatial_ref_sys table.
 - **ST_SetScale** - Sets the X and Y size of pixels in units of coordinate reference system. Number units/pixel width/height.
 - **ST_SetSkew** - Sets the georeference X and Y skew (or rotation parameter). If only one is passed in, sets X and Y to the same value.
 - **ST_SetUpperLeft** - Sets the value of the upper left corner of the pixel of the raster to projected X and Y coordinates.
-

- **ST_SetValue** - Returns modified raster resulting from setting the value of a given band in a given columnx, rowy pixel or the pixels that intersect a particular geometry. Band numbers start at 1 and assumed to be 1 if not specified.
- **ST_SetValues** - Returns modified raster resulting from setting the values of a given band.
- **ST_SetSkew** - Returns a geometry with the same X/Y coordinates as the input geometry, and values from the raster copied into the Z dimension using the requested resample algorithm.
- **ST_SkewX** - Returns the georeference X skew (or rotation parameter).
- **ST_SkewY** - Returns the georeference Y skew (or rotation parameter).
- **ST_Slope** - Returns the slope (in degrees by default) of an elevation raster band. Useful for analyzing terrain.
- **ST_SnapToGrid** - Resample a raster by snapping it to a grid. New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (english or american spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. Default is NearestNeighbor.
- **ST_Summary** - Returns a text summary of the contents of the raster.
- **ST_SummaryStats** - Returns summarystats consisting of count, sum, mean, stddev, min, max for a given raster band of a raster or raster coverage. Band 1 is assumed is no band is specified.
- **ST_SummaryStatsAgg** - Aggregate. Returns summarystats consisting of count, sum, mean, stddev, min, max for a given raster band of a set of raster. Band 1 is assumed is no band is specified.
- **ST_TPI** - Returns a raster with the calculated Topographic Position Index.
- **ST_TRI** - Returns a raster with the calculated Terrain Ruggedness Index.
- **ST_Tile** - Returns a set of rasters resulting from the split of the input raster based upon the desired dimensions of the output rasters.
- **ST_Touches** - Return true if raster rastA and rastB have at least one point in common but their interiors do not intersect.
- **ST_Transform** - Reprojects a raster in a known spatial reference system to another known spatial reference system using specified resampling algorithm. Options are NearestNeighbor, Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline, Lanczos defaulting to NearestNeighbor.
- **ST_Union** - Returns the union of a set of raster tiles into a single raster composed of 1 or more bands.
- **ST_UpperLeftX** - Returns the upper left X coordinate of raster in projected spatial ref.
- **ST_UpperLeftY** - Returns the upper left Y coordinate of raster in projected spatial ref.
- **ST_Value** - Returns the value of a given band in a given columnx, rowy pixel or at a particular geometric point. Band numbers start at 1 and assumed to be 1 if not specified. If exclude_nodata_value is set to false, then all pixels include nodata pixels are considered to intersect and return value. If exclude_nodata_value is not passed in then reads it from metadata of raster.
- **ST_ValueCount** - Returns a set of records containing a pixel band value and count of the number of pixels in a given band of a raster (or a raster coverage) that have a given set of values. If no band is specified defaults to band 1. By default nodata value pixels are not counted. and all other values in the pixel are output and pixel band values are rounded to the nearest integer.
- **ST_Width** - Returns the width of the raster in pixels.
- **ST_Within** - Return true if no points of raster rastA lie in the exterior of raster rastB and at least one point of the interior of rastA lies in the interior of rastB.
- **ST_WorldToRasterCoord** - Returns the upper left corner as column and row given geometric X and Y (longitude and latitude) or a point geometry expressed in the spatial reference coordinate system of the raster.
- **ST_WorldToRasterCoordX** - Returns the column in the raster of the point geometry (pt) or a X and Y world coordinate (xw, yw) represented in world spatial reference system of raster.
- **ST_WorldToRasterCoordY** - Returns the row in the raster of the point geometry (pt) or a X and Y world coordinate (xw, yw) represented in world spatial reference system of raster.
- **UpdateRasterSRID** - Change the SRID of all rasters in the user-specified column and table.
- **ST_PixelOfValue** - Returns the minimum value this pixeltype can store.

15.6 PostGIS Geometry / Geography / Raster Dump Functions

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that take as input or return as output a set of or single **geometry_dump** or **geomval** data type object.

- **ST_DumpAsPolygons** - Returns a set of geomval (geom,val) rows, from a given raster band. If no band number is specified, band num defaults to 1.
- **ST_Intersection** - Returns a raster or a set of geometry-pixelvalue pairs representing the shared portion of two rasters or the geometrical intersection of a vectorization of the raster and a geometry.
- **ST_Quantile** - Compute quantiles for a raster or raster table coverage in the context of the sample or population. Thus, a value could be examined to be at the raster's 25%, 50%, 75% percentile.
- **ST_Resample** - Resample a raster using a specified resampling algorithm, new dimensions, an arbitrary grid corner and a set of raster georeferencing attributes defined or borrowed from another raster.
- **ST_MinimumBoundingCircle** - Computes the largest circle that is fully contained within a geometry.
- **ST_MinimumBoundingCircle** - Returns the center point and radius of the smallest circle that contains a geometry.

15.7 PostGIS Box Functions

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that take as input or return as output the box* family of PostGIS spatial types. The box family of types consists of **box2d**, and **box3d**

- **Box2D** - Returns a BOX2D representing the 2D extent of a geometry.
 - **Box3D** - Returns a BOX3D representing the 3D extent of a geometry.
 - **Box3D** - Returns the box 3d representation of the enclosing box of the raster.
 - **ST_3DExtent** - Aggregate function that returns the 3D bounding box of geometries.
 - **ST_3DMakeBox** - Creates a BOX3D defined by two 3D point geometries.
 - **ST_AsTWKB** - Returns the geometry as TWKB, aka "Tiny Well-Known Binary"
 - **ST_Box2dFromGeoHash** - Return a BOX2D from a GeoHash string.
 - **ST_ClipByBox2D** - Computes the portion of a geometry falling within a rectangle.
 - **ST_EstimatedExtent** - Returns the estimated extent of a spatial table.
 - **ST_Expand** - Returns a bounding box expanded from another bounding box or a geometry.
 - **ST_Extent** - Aggregate function that returns the bounding box of geometries.
 - **ST_MakeBox2D** - Creates a BOX2D defined by two 2D point geometries.
 - **ST_XMax** - Returns the X maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
 - **ST_XMin** - Returns the X minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
 - **ST_YMax** - Returns the Y maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
 - **ST_YMin** - Returns the Y minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
 - **ST_ZMax** - Returns the Z maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
 - **ST_ZMin** - Returns the Z minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
-

15.8 PostGIS Functions that support 3D

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that do not throw away the Z-Index.

- **AddGeometryColumn** - Rimuove una colonna geometry da una tabella spaziale
 - **Box3D** - Returns a BOX3D representing the 3D extent of a geometry.
 - **DropGeometryColumn** - Rimuove una colonna geometry da una tabella spaziale
 - **GeometryType** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
 - **ST_3DArea** - Computes area of 3D surface geometries. Will return 0 for solids.
 - **ST_3DClosestPoint** - Returns the 3D point on g1 that is closest to g2. This is the first point of the 3D shortest line.
 - **ST_3DDFullyWithin** - Returns true if two 3D geometries are entirely within a given 3D distance
 - **ST_3DDWithin** - Returns true if two 3D geometries are within a given 3D distance
 - **ST_3DDifference** - Perform 3D difference
 - **ST_3DDistance** - Returns the 3D cartesian minimum distance (based on spatial ref) between two geometries in projected units.
 - **ST_3DExtent** - Aggregate function that returns the 3D bounding box of geometries.
 - **ST_3DIntersection** - Perform 3D intersection
 - **ST_3DIntersects** - Returns true if two geometries spatially intersect in 3D - only for points, linestrings, polygons, polyhedral surface (area).
 - **ST_3DLength** - Returns the 3D length of a linear geometry.
 - **ST_3DLongestLine** - Returns the 3D longest line between two geometries
 - **ST_3DMaxDistance** - Returns the 3D cartesian maximum distance (based on spatial ref) between two geometries in projected units.
 - **ST_3DPerimeter** - Returns the 3D perimeter of a polygonal geometry.
 - **ST_3DShortestLine** - Returns the 3D shortest line between two geometries
 - **ST_3DUnion** - Perform 3D union
 - **ST_AddMeasure** - Interpolates measures along a linear geometry.
 - **ST_AddPoint** - Add a point to a LineString.
 - **ST_Affine** - Apply a 3D affine transformation to a geometry.
 - **ST_ApproximateMedialAxis** - Compute the approximate medial axis of an areal geometry.
 - **ST_AsBinary** - Return the OGC/ISO Well-Known Binary (WKB) representation of the geometry/geography without SRID meta data.
 - **ST_AsEWKB** - Return the Extended Well-Known Binary (EWKB) representation of the geometry with SRID meta data.
 - **ST_AsEWKT** - Return the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the geometry with SRID meta data.
 - **ST_AsGML** - Return the geometry as a GML version 2 or 3 element.
 - **ST_AsGeoJSON** - Restituisce la geometria come elemento GeoJSON.
 - **ST_AsHEXEWKB** - Returns a Geometry in HEXEWKB format (as text) using either little-endian (NDR) or big-endian (XDR) encoding.
-

- **ST_AsKML** - Return the geometry as a KML element. Several variants. Default version=2, default maxdecimaldigits=15
 - **ST_AsX3D** - Returns a Geometry in X3D xml node element format: ISO-IEC-19776-1.2-X3DEncodings-XML
 - **ST_Boundary** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
 - **ST_BoundingDiagonal** - Returns the diagonal of a geometry's bounding box.
 - **ST_CPAWithin** - Tests if the closest point of approach of two trajectories is within the specified distance.
 - **ST_ClosestPointOfApproach** - Returns a measure at the closest point of approach of two trajectories.
 - **ST_Collect** - Creates a GeometryCollection or Multi* geometry from a set of geometries.
 - **ST_ConstrainedDelaunayTriangles** - Return a constrained Delaunay triangulation around the given input geometry.
 - **ST_ConvexHull** - Computes the convex hull of a geometry.
 - **ST_CoordDim** - Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.
 - **ST_CurveToLine** - Converts a geometry containing curves to a linear geometry.
 - **ST_DelaunayTriangles** - Returns the Delaunay triangulation of the vertices of a geometry.
 - **ST_Difference** - Computes a geometry representing the part of geometry A that does not intersect geometry B.
 - **ST_DistanceCPA** - Returns the distance between the closest point of approach of two trajectories.
 - **ST_Dump** - Returns a set of geometry_dump rows for the components of a geometry.
 - **ST_DumpPoints** - Returns a set of geometry_dump rows for the coordinates in a geometry.
 - **ST_DumpRings** - Returns a set of geometry_dump rows for the exterior and interior rings of a Polygon.
 - **ST_DumpSegments** - Returns a set of geometry_dump rows for the segments in a geometry.
 - **ST_EndPoint** - Returns the last point of a LineString or CircularLineString.
 - **ST_ExteriorRing** - Returns a LineString representing the exterior ring of a Polygon.
 - **ST_Extrude** - Estrude una superficie a volume
 - **ST_FlipCoordinates** - Returns a version of a geometry with X and Y axis flipped.
 - **ST_Force2D** - Force the geometries into a "2-dimensional mode".
 - **ST_ForceCurve** - Upcast a geometry into its curved type, if applicable.
 - **ST_ForceLHR** - Forza l'orientazione di tipo LHR
 - **ST_ForcePolygonCCW** - Orients all exterior rings counter-clockwise and all interior rings clockwise.
 - **ST_ForcePolygonCW** - Orients all exterior rings clockwise and all interior rings counter-clockwise.
 - **ST_ForceRHR** - Force the orientation of the vertices in a polygon to follow the Right-Hand-Rule.
 - **ST_ForceSFS** - Force the geometries to use SFS 1.1 geometry types only.
 - **ST_Force_3D** - Force the geometries into XYZ mode. This is an alias for ST_Force3DZ.
 - **ST_Force_3DZ** - Force the geometries into XYZ mode.
 - **ST_Force_4D** - Force the geometries into XYZM mode.
 - **ST_Force_Collection** - Convert the geometry into a GEOMETRYCOLLECTION.
 - **ST_GeomFromEWKB** - Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Extended Well-Known Binary representation (EWKB).
 - **ST_GeomFromEWKT** - Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Extended Well-Known Text representation (EWKT).
-

- **ST_GeomFromGML** - Takes as input GML representation of geometry and outputs a PostGIS geometry object
 - **ST_GeomFromGeoJSON** - Takes as input a geojson representation of a geometry and outputs a PostGIS geometry object
 - **ST_GeomFromKML** - Takes as input KML representation of geometry and outputs a PostGIS geometry object
 - **ST_GeometricMedian** - Returns the geometric median of a MultiPoint.
 - **ST_GeometryN** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
 - **ST_GeometryType** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
 - **ST_HasArc** - Tests if a geometry contains a circular arc
 - **ST_InteriorRingN** - Returns the Nth interior ring (hole) of a Polygon.
 - **ST_InterpolatePoint** - Returns the interpolated measure of a geometry closest to a point.
 - **ST_Intersection** - Computes a geometry representing the shared portion of geometries A and B.
 - **ST_IsClosed** - Restituisce TRUE se il punto iniziale e quello finale di LINESTRING coincidono. Per le superfici poliedriche indica una superficie chiusa (volumetrica).
 - **ST_IsCollection** - Restituisce TRUE se la geometria è una geometrycollection, un poligono o un punto vuoto, ecc.
 - **ST_IsPlanar** - Verifica se una superficie è planare o meno.
 - **ST_IsPolygonCCW** - Tests if Polygons have exterior rings oriented counter-clockwise and interior rings oriented clockwise.
 - **ST_IsPolygonCW** - Tests if Polygons have exterior rings oriented clockwise and interior rings oriented counter-clockwise.
 - **ST_IsSimple** - Tests if a geometry has no points of self-intersection or self-tangency.
 - **ST_IsSolid** - Test if the geometry is a solid. No validity check is performed.
 - **ST_IsValidTrajectory** - Tests if the geometry is a valid trajectory.
 - **ST_Length_Spheroid** - Returns the 2D or 3D length/perimeter of a lon/lat geometry on a spheroid.
 - **ST_LineFromMultiPoint** - Crea una LineString da una geometria MultiPoint.
 - **ST_LineInterpolatePoint** - Returns a point interpolated along a line at a fractional location.
 - **ST_LineInterpolatePoints** - Returns points interpolated along a line at a fractional interval.
 - **ST_LineSubstring** - Returns the part of a line between two fractional locations.
 - **ST_LineToCurve** - Converts a linear geometry to a curved geometry.
 - **ST_LocateBetweenElevations** - Returns the portions of a geometry that lie in an elevation (Z) range.
 - **ST_M** - Returns the M coordinate of a Point.
 - **ST_MakeLine** - Crea una LineString da una geometria MultiPoint.
 - **ST_MakePoint** - Creates a 2D, 3DZ or 4D Point.
 - **ST_MakePolygon** - Creates a Polygon from a shell and optional list of holes.
 - **ST_MakeSolid** - Cast the geometry into a solid. No check is performed. To obtain a valid solid, the input geometry must be a closed Polyhedral Surface or a closed TIN.
 - **ST_MakeValid** - Attempts to make an invalid geometry valid without losing vertices.
 - **ST_MemSize** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
 - **ST_MemUnion** - Aggregate function which unions geometries in a memory-efficient but slower way
 - **ST_NDims** - Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.
-

- **ST_NPoints** - Returns the number of points (vertices) in a geometry.
 - **ST_NRRings** - Returns the number of rings in a polygonal geometry.
 - **ST_Node** - Nodes a collection of lines.
 - **ST_NumGeometries** - Restituisce TRUE se la geometria è una geometrycollection, un poligono o un punto vuoto, ecc.
 - **ST_NumPatches** - Return the number of faces on a Polyhedral Surface. Will return null for non-polyhedral geometries.
 - **ST_Orientation** - Determina l'orientazione di una superficie.
 - **ST_PatchN** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
 - **ST_PointFromWKB** - Makes a geometry from WKB with the given SRID
 - **ST_PointN** - Returns the Nth point in the first LineString or circular LineString in a geometry.
 - **ST_PointOnSurface** - Computes a point guaranteed to lie in a polygon, or on a geometry.
 - **ST_Points** - Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.
 - **ST_Polygon** - Creates a Polygon from a LineString with a specified SRID.
 - **ST_RemovePoint** - Remove a point from a linestring.
 - **ST_RemoveRepeatedPoints** - Returns a version of the given geometry with duplicated points removed.
 - **ST_Reverse** - Return the geometry with vertex order reversed.
 - **ST_Rotate** - Rotates a geometry about an origin point.
 - **ST_RotateX** - Rotates a geometry about the X axis.
 - **ST_RotateY** - Rotates a geometry about the Y axis.
 - **ST_RotateZ** - Rotates a geometry about the Z axis.
 - **ST_Scale** - Scales a geometry by given factors.
 - **ST_SetPoint** - Replace point of a linestring with a given point.
 - **ST_Shift_Longitude** - Shifts a geometry with geographic coordinates between -180..180 and 0..360.
 - **ST_SnapToGrid** - Snap all points of the input geometry to a regular grid.
 - **ST_StartPoint** - Returns the first point of a LineString.
 - **ST_StraightSkeleton** - Compute a straight skeleton from a geometry
 - **ST_SwapOrdinates** - Returns a version of the given geometry with given ordinate values swapped.
 - **ST_SymDifference** - Computes a geometry representing the portions of geometries A and B that do not intersect.
 - **ST_Tessellate** - Perform surface Tessellation of a polygon or polyhedralsurface and returns as a TIN or collection of TINS
 - **ST_TransScale** - Translates and scales a geometry by given offsets and factors.
 - **ST_Translate** - Translates a geometry by given offsets.
 - **ST_UnaryUnion** - Computes the union of the components of a single geometry.
 - **ST_Union** - Computes a geometry representing the point-set union of the input geometries.
 - **ST_Volume** - Computes the volume of a 3D solid. If applied to surface (even closed) geometries will return 0.
 - **ST_WrapX** - Wrap a geometry around an X value.
 - **ST_X** - Returns the X coordinate of a Point.
-

- **ST_XMax** - Returns the X maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
- **ST_XMin** - Returns the X minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
- **ST_Y** - Returns the Y coordinate of a Point.
- **ST_YMax** - Returns the Y maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
- **ST_YMin** - Returns the Y minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
- **ST_Z** - Returns the Z coordinate of a Point.
- **ST_ZMax** - Returns the Z maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
- **ST_ZMin** - Returns the Z minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
- **ST_Zmflag** - Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.
- **TG_Equals** - Returns true if two topogeometries are composed of the same topology primitives.
- **TG_Intersects** - Returns true if any pair of primitives from the two topogeometries intersect.
- **UpdateGeometrySRID** - Updates the SRID of all features in a geometry column, and the table metadata.
- **geometry_overlaps_nd** - Returns TRUE if A's n-D bounding box intersects B's n-D bounding box.
- **overlaps_nd_geometry_gidx** - Returns TRUE if a geometry's (cached) n-D bounding box intersects a n-D float precision bounding box (GIDX).
- **overlaps_nd_gidx_geometry** - Returns TRUE if a n-D float precision bounding box (GIDX) intersects a geometry's (cached) n-D bounding box.
- **overlaps_nd_gidx_gidx** - Returns TRUE if two n-D float precision bounding boxes (GIDX) intersect each other.
- **postgis_sfcgal_version** - Returns the version of SFCGAL in use

15.9 PostGIS Curved Geometry Support Functions

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that can use CIRCULARSTRING, CURVEPOLYGON, and other curved geometry types

- **AddGeometryColumn** - Rimuove una colonna geometry da una tabella spaziale
- **Box2D** - Returns a BOX2D representing the 2D extent of a geometry.
- **Box3D** - Returns a BOX3D representing the 3D extent of a geometry.
- **DropGeometryColumn** - Rimuove una colonna geometry da una tabella spaziale
- **GeometryType** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
- **PostGIS_AddBBox** - Add bounding box to the geometry.
- **PostGIS_DropBBox** - Drop the bounding box cache from the geometry.
- **PostGIS_HasBBox** - Returns TRUE if the bbox of this geometry is cached, FALSE otherwise.
- **ST_3DExtent** - Aggregate function that returns the 3D bounding box of geometries.
- **ST_Affine** - Apply a 3D affine transformation to a geometry.
- **ST_AsBinary** - Return the OGC/ISO Well-Known Binary (WKB) representation of the geometry/geography without SRID meta data.
- **ST_AsEWKB** - Return the Extended Well-Known Binary (EWKB) representation of the geometry with SRID meta data.

- **ST_AsEWKT** - Return the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the geometry with SRID meta data.
 - **ST_AsHEXEWKB** - Returns a Geometry in HEXEWKB format (as text) using either little-endian (NDR) or big-endian (XDR) encoding.
 - **ST_AsText** - Return the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the geometry/geography without SRID metadata.
 - **ST_GeomCollFromText** - Creates a GeometryCollection or Multi* geometry from a set of geometries.
 - **ST_CoordDim** - Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.
 - **ST_CurveToLine** - Converts a geometry containing curves to a linear geometry.
 - **ST_Distance** - Returns the distance between two geometry or geography values.
 - **ST_Dump** - Returns a set of geometry_dump rows for the components of a geometry.
 - **ST_NumPoints** - Returns a set of geometry_dump rows for the coordinates in a geometry.
 - **ST_EndPoint** - Returns the last point of a LineString or CircularLineString.
 - **ST_EstimatedExtent** - Returns the estimated extent of a spatial table.
 - **ST_FlipCoordinates** - Returns a version of a geometry with X and Y axis flipped.
 - **ST_Force2D** - Force the geometries into a "2-dimensional mode".
 - **ST_ForceCurve** - Upcast a geometry into its curved type, if applicable.
 - **ST_ForceSFS** - Force the geometries to use SFS 1.1 geometry types only.
 - **ST_Force3D** - Force the geometries into XYZ mode. This is an alias for ST_Force3DZ.
 - **ST_Force3DM** - Force the geometries into XYM mode.
 - **ST_Force3DZ** - Force the geometries into XYZ mode.
 - **ST_Force4D** - Force the geometries into XYZM mode.
 - **ST_ForceCollection** - Convert the geometry into a GEOMETRYCOLLECTION.
 - **ST_GeoHash** - Return a GeoHash representation of the geometry.
 - **ST_GeogFromWKB** - Creates a geography instance from a Well-Known Binary geometry representation (WKB) or extended Well Known Binary (EWKB).
 - **ST_GeomFromEWKB** - Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Extended Well-Known Binary representation (EWKB).
 - **ST_GeomFromEWKT** - Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Extended Well-Known Text representation (EWKT).
 - **ST_GeomFromText** - Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Well-Known Text representation (WKT).
 - **ST_GeomFromWKB** - Creates a geometry instance from a Well-Known Binary geometry representation (WKB) and optional SRID.
 - **ST_GeometryN** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
 - **=** - Returns TRUE if the coordinates and coordinate order geometry/geography A are the same as the coordinates and coordinate order of geometry/geography B.
 - **&<|** - Returns TRUE if A's bounding box overlaps or is below B's.
 - **ST_HasArc** - Tests if a geometry contains a circular arc
 - **ST_Intersects** - Returns true if two geometries intersect (they have at least one point in common).
 - **ST_IsClosed** - Restituisce TRUE se il punto iniziale e quello finale di LINESTRING coincidono. Per le superfici poliedriche indica una superficie chiusa (volumetrica).
-

- **ST_IsCollection** - Restituisce TRUE se la geometria è una geometrycollection, un poligono o un punto vuoto, ecc.
 - **ST_IsEmpty** - Tests if a geometry is empty.
 - **ST_LineMerge** - Converts a linear geometry to a curved geometry.
 - **ST_MemSize** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
 - **ST_NPoints** - Returns the number of points (vertices) in a geometry.
 - **ST_NRings** - Returns the number of rings in a polygonal geometry.
 - **ST_PointFromWKB** - Makes a geometry from WKB with the given SRID
 - **ST_PointN** - Returns the Nth point in the first LineString or circular LineString in a geometry.
 - **ST_Points** - Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.
 - **ST_Rotate** - Rotates a geometry about an origin point.
 - **ST_RotateZ** - Rotates a geometry about the Z axis.
 - **ST_SRID** - Returns the spatial reference identifier for a geometry.
 - **ST_Scale** - Scales a geometry by given factors.
 - **ST_SetSRID** - Set the SRID on a geometry.
 - **ST_StartPoint** - Returns the first point of a LineString.
 - **ST_Summary** - Returns a text summary of the contents of a geometry.
 - **ST_SwapOrdinates** - Returns a version of the given geometry with given ordinate values swapped.
 - **ST_TransScale** - Translates and scales a geometry by given offsets and factors.
 - **ST_Transform** - Return a new geometry with coordinates transformed to a different spatial reference system.
 - **ST_Translate** - Translates a geometry by given offsets.
 - **ST_XMax** - Returns the X maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
 - **ST_XMin** - Returns the X minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
 - **ST_YMax** - Returns the Y maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
 - **ST_YMin** - Returns the Y minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
 - **ST_ZMax** - Returns the Z maxima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
 - **ST_ZMin** - Returns the Z minima of a 2D or 3D bounding box or a geometry.
 - **ST_Zmflag** - Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.
 - **UpdateGeometrySRID** - Updates the SRID of all features in a geometry column, and the table metadata.
 - **~(box2df,box2df)** - Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) contains another 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF).
 - **~(box2df,geometry)** - Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) contains a geometry's 2D bonding box.
 - **~(geometry,box2df)** - Returns TRUE if a geometry's 2D bonding box contains a 2D float precision bounding box (GIDX).
 - **&&** - Returns TRUE if A's 2D bounding box intersects B's 2D bounding box.
 - **&&&** - Returns TRUE if A's n-D bounding box intersects B's n-D bounding box.
 - **@(box2df,box2df)** - Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) is contained into another 2D float precision bounding box.
-

- **@(box2df,geometry)** - Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) is contained into a geometry's 2D bounding box.
- **@(geometry,box2df)** - Returns TRUE if a geometry's 2D bounding box is contained into a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF).
- **&&(box2df,box2df)** - Returns TRUE if two 2D float precision bounding boxes (BOX2DF) intersect each other.
- **&&(box2df,geometry)** - Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) intersects a geometry's (cached) 2D bounding box.
- **&&(geometry,box2df)** - Returns TRUE if a geometry's (cached) 2D bounding box intersects a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF).
- **&&&** - Returns TRUE if a geometry's (cached) n-D bounding box intersects a n-D float precision bounding box (GIDX).
- **&&&** - Returns TRUE if a n-D float precision bounding box (GIDX) intersects a geometry's (cached) n-D bounding box.
- **&&&** - Returns TRUE if two n-D float precision bounding boxes (GIDX) intersect each other.

15.10 PostGIS Polyhedral Surface Support Functions

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that can use POLYHEDRALSURFACE, POLYHEDRALSURFACEM geometries

- **Box2D** - Returns a BOX2D representing the 2D extent of a geometry.
- **Box3D** - Returns a BOX3D representing the 3D extent of a geometry.
- **GeometryType** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
- **ST_3DArea** - Computes area of 3D surface geometries. Will return 0 for solids.
- **ST_3DClosestPoint** - Returns the 3D point on g1 that is closest to g2. This is the first point of the 3D shortest line.
- **ST_3DDFullyWithin** - Returns true if two 3D geometries are entirely within a given 3D distance
- **ST_3DDWithin** - Returns true if two 3D geometries are within a given 3D distance
- **ST_3DDifference** - Perform 3D difference
- **ST_3DDistance** - Returns the 3D cartesian minimum distance (based on spatial ref) between two geometries in projected units.
- **ST_3DExtent** - Aggregate function that returns the 3D bounding box of geometries.
- **ST_3DIntersection** - Perform 3D intersection
- **ST_3DIntersects** - Returns true if two geometries spatially intersect in 3D - only for points, linestrings, polygons, polyhedral surface (area).
- **ST_3DLongestLine** - Returns the 3D longest line between two geometries
- **ST_3DMaxDistance** - Returns the 3D cartesian maximum distance (based on spatial ref) between two geometries in projected units.
- **ST_3DShortestLine** - Returns the 3D shortest line between two geometries
- **ST_3DUnion** - Perform 3D union
- **ST_Affine** - Apply a 3D affine transformation to a geometry.
- **ST_ApproximateMedialAxis** - Compute the approximate medial axis of an areal geometry.
- **ST_Area** - Returns the area of a polygonal geometry.

- **ST_AsBinary** - Return the OGC/ISO Well-Known Binary (WKB) representation of the geometry/geography without SRID meta data.
- **ST_AsEWKB** - Return the Extended Well-Known Binary (EWKB) representation of the geometry with SRID meta data.
- **ST_AsEWKT** - Return the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the geometry with SRID meta data.
- **ST_AsGML** - Return the geometry as a GML version 2 or 3 element.
- **ST_AsX3D** - Returns a Geometry in X3D xml node element format: ISO-IEC-19776-1.2-X3DEncodings-XML
- **ST_CoordDim** - Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.
- **ST_Dimension** - Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.
- **ST_Dump** - Returns a set of geometry_dump rows for the components of a geometry.
- **ST_NumPoints** - Returns a set of geometry_dump rows for the coordinates in a geometry.
- **ST_Expand** - Returns a bounding box expanded from another bounding box or a geometry.
- **ST_Extent** - Aggregate function that returns the bounding box of geometries.
- **ST_Extrude** - Estrude una superficie a volume
- **ST_FlipCoordinates** - Returns a version of a geometry with X and Y axis flipped.
- **ST_Force2D** - Force the geometries into a "2-dimensional mode".
- **ST_ForceLHR** - Forza l'orientazione di tipo LHR
- **ST_ForceRHR** - Force the orientation of the vertices in a polygon to follow the Right-Hand-Rule.
- **ST_ForceSFS** - Force the geometries to use SFS 1.1 geometry types only.
- **ST_Force3D** - Force the geometries into XYZ mode. This is an alias for ST_Force3DZ.
- **ST_Force3DZ** - Force the geometries into XYZ mode.
- **ST_ForceCollection** - Convert the geometry into a GEOMETRYCOLLECTION.
- **ST_GeomFromEWKB** - Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Extended Well-Known Binary representation (EWKB).
- **ST_GeomFromEWKT** - Return a specified ST_Geometry value from Extended Well-Known Text representation (EWKT).
- **ST_GeomFromGML** - Takes as input GML representation of geometry and outputs a PostGIS geometry object
- **ST_GeometryN** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
- **ST_GeometryType** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
- **=** - Returns TRUE if the coordinates and coordinate order geometry/geography A are the same as the coordinates and coordinate order of geometry/geography B.
- **&<|** - Returns TRUE if A's bounding box overlaps or is below B's.
- **~=** - Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is the same as B's.
- **ST_IsClosed** - Restituisce TRUE se il punto iniziale e quello finale di LINESTRING coincidono. Per le superfici poliedriche indica una superficie chiusa (volumetrica).
- **ST_IsPlanar** - Verifica se una superficie è planare o meno.
- **ST_IsSolid** - Test if the geometry is a solid. No validity check is performed.
- **ST_MakeSolid** - Cast the geometry into a solid. No check is performed. To obtain a valid solid, the input geometry must be a closed Polyhedral Surface or a closed TIN.

- **ST_MemSize** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
- **ST_NPoints** - Returns the number of points (vertices) in a geometry.
- **ST_NumGeometries** - Restituisce TRUE se la geometria è una geometrycollection, un poligono o un punto vuoto, ecc.
- **ST_NumPatches** - Return the number of faces on a Polyhedral Surface. Will return null for non-polyhedral geometries.
- **ST_PatchN** - Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
- **ST_RemovePoint** - Returns a version of the given geometry with duplicated points removed.
- **ST_Reverse** - Return the geometry with vertex order reversed.
- **ST_Rotate** - Rotates a geometry about an origin point.
- **ST_RotateX** - Rotates a geometry about the X axis.
- **ST_RotateY** - Rotates a geometry about the Y axis.
- **ST_RotateZ** - Rotates a geometry about the Z axis.
- **ST_Scale** - Scales a geometry by given factors.
- **ST_ShiftLongitude** - Shifts a geometry with geographic coordinates between -180..180 and 0..360.
- **ST_StraightSkeleton** - Compute a straight skeleton from a geometry
- **ST_Summary** - Returns a text summary of the contents of a geometry.
- **ST_SwapOrdinates** - Returns a version of the given geometry with given ordinate values swapped.
- **ST_Tessellate** - Perform surface Tesselation of a polygon or polyhedralsurface and returns as a TIN or collection of TINS
- **ST_Transform** - Return a new geometry with coordinates transformed to a different spatial reference system.
- **ST_Volume** - Computes the volume of a 3D solid. If applied to surface (even closed) geometries will return 0.
- **~(box2df,box2df)** - Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) contains another 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF).
- **~(box2df,geometry)** - Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) contains a geometry's 2D bonding box.
- **~(geometry,box2df)** - Returns TRUE if a geometry's 2D bonding box contains a 2D float precision bounding box (GIDX).
- **&&** - Returns TRUE if A's 2D bounding box intersects B's 2D bounding box.
- **&&&** - Returns TRUE if A's n-D bounding box intersects B's n-D bounding box.
- **@(box2df,box2df)** - Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) is contained into another 2D float precision bounding box.
- **@(box2df,geometry)** - Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) is contained into a geometry's 2D bounding box.
- **@(geometry,box2df)** - Returns TRUE if a geometry's 2D bounding box is contained into a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF).
- **&&(box2df,box2df)** - Returns TRUE if two 2D float precision bounding boxes (BOX2DF) intersect each other.
- **&&(box2df,geometry)** - Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) intersects a geometry's (cached) 2D bounding box.
- **&&(geometry,box2df)** - Returns TRUE if a geometry's (cached) 2D bounding box intersects a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF).
- **&&&** - Returns TRUE if a geometry's (cached) n-D bounding box intersects a n-D float precision bounding box (GIDX).
- **&&&** - Returns TRUE if a n-D float precision bounding box (GIDX) intersects a geometry's (cached) n-D bounding box.
- **&&&** - Returns TRUE if two n-D float precision bounding boxes (GIDX) intersect each other.
- **postgis_sfcgal_version** - Returns the version of SFCGAL in use

15.11 PostGIS Function Support Matrix

Below is an alphabetical listing of spatial specific functions in PostGIS and the kinds of spatial types they work with or OGC/SQL compliance they try to conform to.

- A  means the function works with the type or subtype natively.
- A  means it works but with a transform cast built-in using cast to geometry, transform to a "best srid" spatial ref and then cast back. Results may not be as expected for large areas or areas at poles and may accumulate floating point junk.
- A  means the function works with the type because of a auto-cast to another such as to box3d rather than direct type support.
- A  means the function only available if PostGIS compiled with SFCGAL support.
- A  means the function support is provided by SFCGAL if PostGIS compiled with SFCGAL support, otherwise GEOS/built-in support.
- geom - Basic 2D geometry support (x,y).
- geog - Basic 2D geography support (x,y).
- 2.5D - basic 2D geometries in 3 D/4D space (has Z or M coord).
- PS - Polyhedral surfaces
- T - Triangles and Triangulated Irregular Network surfaces (TIN)

Function	geom	geog	2.5D	Curves	SQL MM	PS	T
Box2D	✓			✓		✓	✓
Box3D	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
GeometryType	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
PostGIS_AddBBox	✓			✓			
PostGIS_DropBBox	✓			✓			
PostGIS_Extensions_Upgrade							
PostGIS_Full_Version							
PostGIS_GEOS_Version							
PostGIS_HasBBox	✓			✓			
PostGIS_LibXML_Version							
PostGIS_Lib_Build_Date							
PostGIS_Lib_Version							
PostGIS_Liblwgeom_Version							
PostGIS_PROJ_Version							
PostGIS_Scripts_Build_Date							
PostGIS_Scripts_Installed							
PostGIS_Scripts_Released							
PostGIS_Version							
PostGIS_Wagyu_Version							
ST_3DArea							

Function	geom	geog	2.5D	Curves	SQL MM	PS	T
ST_3DClosestPoint	✓		✓			✓	
ST_3DDifference							
ST_3DDistance	✓		✓		✓	✓	
ST_3DExtent	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
ST_3DIntersection							
ST_3DLength	✓		✓				
ST_InterpolatePoint	✓						
ST_3DLongestLine	✓		✓			✓	
ST_3DMakeBox	✓						
ST_3DMaxDistance	✓		✓			✓	
ST_3DPerimeter	✓		✓				
ST_3DShortestLine	✓		✓			✓	
ST_3DUnion							
ST_AddMeasure	✓		✓				
ST_AddPoint	✓		✓				
ST_Affine	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
ST_Area	✓	✓					
ST_ApproximateM		Axis					
ST_Area	✓	✓			✓	✓	
ST_Azimuth	✓	✓					
ST_Boundary	✓		✓		✓		✓
ST_BoundingDiagon	✓		✓				
ST_Buffer	✓	✓			✓		
ST_BuildArea	✓						
ST_CPAWithin	✓		✓				
ST_Centroid	✓				✓		
ST_ChaikinSmooth	✓						
ST_ClipByBox2D	✓						
ST_ClosestPoint	✓						
ST_ClosestPointOf	✓	reach	✓				
ST_ClusterDBSCAN	✓						
ST_ClusterIntersect	✓						

Function	geom	geog	2.5D	Curves	SQL MM	PS	T
ST_ClusterKMeans	✓						
ST_ClusterWithin	✓						
ST_GeomCollFrom	✓		✓	✓			
ST_CollectionExtract	✓						
ST_CollectionHomogenize	✓						
ST_ConcaveHull	✓						✓
ST_ConstrainedDelaunayTriangles							
ST_ConvexHull	✓		✓		✓		
ST_CoordDim	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ST_CurveToLine	✓		✓	✓	✓		
ST_DelaunayTriangles	✓		✓				✓
ST_Difference	✓		✓		✓		
ST_Dimension	✓				✓	✓	✓
ST_Distance	✓			✓	✓		
ST_DistanceCPA	✓		✓				
ST_DistanceSphere	✓						
ST_DistanceSpheroid	✓						
ST_Dump	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
ST_NumPoints	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
ST_NRings	✓		✓				
ST_NumPoints	✓		✓				✓
ST_EndPoint	✓		✓	✓	✓		
ST_Envelope	✓				✓		
ST_EstimatedExtent				✓			
ST_Expand	✓					✓	✓
ST_Extent	✓					✓	✓
ST_ExteriorRing	✓		✓		✓		
ST_Extrude							
ST_FilterByM	✓						
ST_FlipCoordinates	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
ST_Force2D	✓		✓	✓		✓	
ST_ForceCurve	✓		✓	✓			
ST_ForceLHR							

Function	geom	geog	2.5D	Curves	SQL MM	PS	T
ST_ForcePolygonC	✓		✓				
ST_ForcePolygonC	✓		✓				
ST_ForceRHR	✓		✓			✓	
ST_ForceSFS	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
ST_Force3D	✓		✓	✓		✓	
ST_Force3DM	✓			✓			
ST_Force3DZ	✓		✓	✓		✓	
ST_Force4D	✓		✓	✓			
ST_ForceCollection	✓		✓	✓		✓	
ST_Distance	✓						
ST_RemoveRepeatedPoints	✓						
ST_GeometricMedian	✓		✓				
ST_GeometryN	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ST_GeometryType	✓		✓		✓	✓	
ST_HasArc	✓		✓	✓			
ST_HausdorffDistance	✓						
ST_Hexagon	✓						
ST_HexagonGrid	✓						
ST_InteriorRingN	✓		✓		✓		
ST_InterpolatePoint	✓		✓				
ST_Intersection	✓	✓	✓		✓		
ST_IsClosed	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
ST_IsCollection	✓		✓	✓			
ST_IsEmpty	✓			✓	✓		
ST_IsPlanar							
ST_IsPolygonCCW	✓		✓				
ST_IsPolygonCW	✓		✓				
ST_IsRing	✓				✓		
ST_IsSimple	✓		✓		✓		
ST_IsSolid							
ST_IsValid	✓				✓		
ST_IsValidDetail	✓						
ST_IsValidReason	✓						

Function	geom	geog	2.5D	Curves	SQL MM	PS	T
ST_IsValidTrajectory	✓		✓				
ST_Length	✓	✓					
ST_Length2D	✓						
ST_LengthSpheroid	✓		✓				
ST_LineFromMultiPoint	✓		✓				
ST_LineInterpolatePoint	✓		✓				
ST_LineInterpolatePoints	✓		✓				
ST_LineLocatePoint	✓						
ST_LineToCurve	✓						
ST_LineSubstring	✓		✓				
ST_LineMerge	✓		✓	✓			
ST_LocateAlong	✓						
ST_LocateBetween	✓						
ST_LocateBetweenPoints	✓		✓				
ST_LongestLine	✓						
ST_M	✓		✓		✓		
ST_MakeBox2D	✓						
ST_MakeEnvelope	✓						
ST_MakeLine	✓		✓				
ST_MakePoint	✓		✓				
ST_MakePointM	✓						
ST_MakePolygon	✓		✓				
ST_MakeSolid							
ST_MakeValid	✓		✓				
ST_MaxDistance	✓						
ST_MinimumBoundingCircle	✓						
ST_MemSize	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
ST_MemUnion	✓		✓				
ST_MinimumBoundingCircle	✓						
ST_MinimumBoundingCircle	✓						
ST_MinimumClearance	✓						
ST_MinimumClearanceLine	✓						
ST_MinkowskiSum							

Function	geom	geog	2.5D	Curves	SQL MM	PS	T
ST_Multi	✓						
ST_NDims	✓		✓				
ST_NPoints	✓		✓	✓		✓	
ST_NRings	✓		✓	✓			
ST_Node	✓		✓				
ST_Normalize	✓						
ST_NumGeometries	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
ST_NumInteriorRings	✓						
ST_NumInteriorRings	✓				✓		
ST_NumPatches	✓		✓		✓	✓	
ST_NumPoints	✓				✓		
ST_OffsetCurve	✓						
ST_Orientation							
ST_OrientedEnvelope	✓						
ST_PatchN	✓		✓		✓	✓	
ST_Perimeter	✓	✓			✓		
ST_Perimeter2D	✓						
ST_Point	✓				✓		
ST_Point	✓						
ST_PointN	✓		✓	✓	✓		
ST_PointOnSurface	✓		✓		✓		
ST_Point	✓						
ST_Point	✓						
ST_Points	✓		✓	✓			
ST_Polygon	✓		✓		✓		
ST_Polygonize	✓						
ST_Project		✓					
ST_QuantizeCoordinates	✓						
ST_ReducePrecision	✓						
ST_RemovePoint	✓		✓				
ST_RemovePoint	✓		✓			✓	
ST_Reverse	✓		✓			✓	
ST_Rotate	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓

Function	geom	geog	2.5D	Curves	SQL MM	PS	T
ST_RotateX	✓		✓			✓	✓
ST_RotateY	✓		✓			✓	✓
ST_RotateZ	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
ST_SRID	✓			✓	✓		
ST_Scale	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
ST_Segmentize	✓	✓					
ST_SetEffectiveArea	✓						
ST_SetPoint	✓		✓				
ST_SetSRID	✓			✓			
ST_SharedPaths	✓						
ST_ShiftLongitude	✓		✓			✓	✓
ST_ShortestLine	✓						
ST_Simplify	✓						
ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology	✓	Topology					
ST_SimplifyVW	✓						
ST_Snap	✓						
ST_SnapToGrid	✓		✓				
ST_Split	✓						
ST_Square	✓						
ST_SquareGrid	✓						
ST_StartPoint	✓		✓	✓	✓		
ST_StraightSkeleton							
ST_Subdivide	✓						
ST_Summary	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
ST_SwapOrdinates	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
ST_SymDifference	✓		✓		✓		
ST_Tessellate							
ST_MakeEnvelope	✓						
ST_TransScale	✓		✓	✓			
ST_Transform	✓			✓	✓	✓	
ST_Translate	✓		✓	✓			
ST_UnaryUnion	✓		✓				
ST_Union	✓		✓		✓		

Function	geom	geog	2.5D	Curves	SQL MM	PS	T
ST_Volume							
ST_CurveToLine	✓						
ST_Polygonize	✓						
ST_WrapX	✓		✓				
ST_X	✓		✓		✓		
ST_XMax			✓	✓			
ST_XMin			✓	✓			
ST_Y	✓		✓		✓		
ST_YMax			✓	✓			
ST_YMin			✓	✓			
ST_Z	✓		✓		✓		
ST_ZMax			✓	✓			
ST_ZMin			✓	✓			
ST_Zmflag	✓		✓	✓			
postgis.backend							
postgis.enable_outdb_rasters							
postgis.gdal_datapath							
postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers							
postgis.gdal_config_options							
postgis_sfcgal_version							

15.12 New, Enhanced or changed PostGIS Functions

15.12.1 PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 3.2

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that were added or enhanced.

Functions new in PostGIS 3.2

- **postgis.gdal_config_options** - Availability: 3.2.0 A string configuration to set options used when working with an out-db raster.

Functions enhanced in PostGIS 3.2

- **GetFaceByPoint** - Enhanced: 3.2.0 more efficient implementation and clearer contract, stops working with invalid topologies. Finds face intersecting a given point.
- **ST_ClusterKMeans** - Enhanced: 3.2.0 Support for max_radius Window function that returns a cluster id for each input geometry using the K-means algorithm.
- **ST_MakeValid** - Enhanced: 3.2.0, added algorithm options, 'linework' and 'structure'. Attempts to make an invalid geometry valid without losing vertices.
- **ST_MoveIsoNode** - Enhanced: 3.2.0 ensures the nod cannot be moved in a different face Moves an isolated node in a topology from one point to another. If new apoint geometry exists as a node an error is thrown. Returns description of move.

- **ST_StartPoint** - Enhanced: 3.2.0 returns a point for all geometries. Prior behavior returns NULLs if input was not a LineString. Returns the first point of a LineString.
- **ST_Value** - Enhanced: 3.2.0 resample optional argument was added. Returns the value of a given band in a given columnx, rowy pixel or at a particular geometric point. Band numbers start at 1 and assumed to be 1 if not specified. If exclude_nodata_value is set to false, then all pixels include nodata pixels are considered to intersect and return value. If exclude_nodata_value is not passed in then reads it from metadata of raster.

Functions changed in PostGIS 3.2

- **ST_Boundary** - Changed: 3.2.0 support for TIN, does not use geos, does not linearize curves Restituisce il tipo di geometria per il valore ST_Geometry.
- **ValidateTopology** - Changed: 3.2.0 added optional bbox parameter, perform face labeling and edge linking checks. Returns a set of validate_topology_returntype objects detailing issues with topology.

15.12.2 PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 3.1

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that were added or enhanced.

Functions new in PostGIS 3.1

- **ST_MinimumBoundingCircle** - Availability: 3.1.0 - requires GEOS >= 3.9.0. Computes the largest circle that is fully contained within a geometry.
- **ST_ReducePrecision** - Availability: 3.1.0 - requires GEOS >= 3.9.0. Returns a valid geometry with points rounded to a grid tolerance.

Functions enhanced in PostGIS 3.1

- **ST_AsEWKT** - Enhanced: 3.1.0 support for optional precision parameter. Return the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the geometry with SRID meta data.
- **ST_ClusterKMeans** - Enhanced: 3.1.0 Support for 3D geometries and weights Window function that returns a cluster id for each input geometry using the K-means algorithm.
- **ST_Difference** - Enhanced: 3.1.0 accept a gridSize parameter - requires GEOS >= 3.9.0 Computes a geometry representing the part of geometry A that does not intersect geometry B.
- **ST_Intersection** - Enhanced: 3.1.0 accept a gridSize parameter - requires GEOS >= 3.9.0 Computes a geometry representing the shared portion of geometries A and B.
- **ST_MakeValid** - Enhanced: 3.1.0, added removal of Coordinates with NaN values. Attempts to make an invalid geometry valid without losing vertices.
- **ST_Subdivide** - Enhanced: 3.1.0 accept a gridSize parameter, requires GEOS >= 3.9.0 to use this new feature. Computes a rectilinear subdivision of a geometry.
- **ST_SymDifference** - Enhanced: 3.1.0 accept a gridSize parameter - requires GEOS >= 3.9.0 Computes a geometry representing the portions of geometries A and B that do not intersect.
- **ST_UnaryUnion** - Enhanced: 3.1.0 accept a gridSize parameter - requires GEOS >= 3.9.0 Computes the union of the components of a single geometry.
- **ST_Union** - Enhanced: 3.1.0 accept a gridSize parameter - requires GEOS >= 3.9.0 Computes a geometry representing the point-set union of the input geometries.

Functions changed in PostGIS 3.1

- **ST_Count** - Changed: 3.1.0 - The ST_Count(rastertable, rastercolumn, ...) variants removed. Use instead. Returns the number of pixels in a given band of a raster or raster coverage. If no band is specified defaults to band 1. If exclude_nodata_value is set to true, will only count pixels that are not equal to the nodata value.
- **ST_Force3D** - Changed: 3.1.0. Added support for supplying a non-zero Z value. Force the geometries into XYZ mode. This is an alias for ST_Force3DZ.
- **ST_Force3DM** - Changed: 3.1.0. Added support for supplying a non-zero M value. Force the geometries into XYM mode.
- **ST_Force3DZ** - Changed: 3.1.0. Added support for supplying a non-zero Z value. Force the geometries into XYZ mode.
- **ST_Force4D** - Changed: 3.1.0. Added support for supplying non-zero Z and M values. Force the geometries into XYZM mode.
- **ST_Histogram** - Changed: 3.1.0 Removed ST_Histogram(table_name, column_name) variant. Returns a set of record summarizing a raster or raster coverage data distribution separate bin ranges. Number of bins are autocomputed if not specified.
- **ST_Quantile** - Changed: 3.1.0 Removed ST_Quantile(table_name, column_name) variant. Compute quantiles for a raster or raster table coverage in the context of the sample or population. Thus, a value could be examined to be at the raster's 25%, 50%, 75% percentile.
- **ST_SummaryStats** - Changed: 3.1.0 ST_SummaryStats(rastertable, rastercolumn, ...) variants are removed. Use instead. Returns summarystats consisting of count, sum, mean, stddev, min, max for a given raster band of a raster or raster coverage. Band 1 is assumed if no band is specified.

15.12.3 PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 3.0

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that were added or enhanced.

Functions new in PostGIS 3.0

- **ST_ConstrainedDelaunayTriangles** - Availability: 3.0.0 Return a constrained Delaunay triangulation around the given input geometry.

Functions enhanced in PostGIS 3.0

- **ST_AsGML** - Enhanced: 3.0 - added support for Feature ID. Aggregate function returning a Mapbox Vector Tile representation of a set of rows.
- **ST_Contains** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION Returns true if no points of B lie in the exterior of A, and A and B have at least one interior point in common.
- **ST_ContainsProperly** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION Returns true if B intersects the interior of A but not the boundary or exterior.
- **ST_CoveredBy** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION Returns true if no point in A is outside B
- **ST_Covers** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION Returns true if no point in B is outside A
- **ST_Crosses** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION Returns true if two geometries have some, but not all, interior points in common.
- **ST_CurveToLine** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 implemented a minimum number of segments per linearized arc to prevent topological collapse. Converts a geometry containing curves to a linear geometry.
- **ST_Disjoint** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION Returns true if two geometries do not intersect (they have no point in common).
- **ST_Equals** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION Returns true if two geometries include the same set of points.

- **ST_GeomFromGeoJSON** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 parsed geometry defaults to SRID=4326 if not specified otherwise. Takes as input a geojson representation of a geometry and outputs a PostGIS geometry object
- **ST_LocateBetween** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 - added support for POLYGON, TIN, TRIANGLE. Returns the portions of a geometry that match a measure range.
- **ST_LocateBetweenElevations** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 - added support for POLYGON, TIN, TRIANGLE. Returns the portions of a geometry that lie in an elevation (Z) range.
- **ST_Overlaps** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION Returns true if two geometries intersect and have the same dimension, but are not completely contained by each other.
- **ST_Relate** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION Tests if two geometries have a topological relationship matching an Intersection Matrix pattern, or computes their Intersection Matrix
- **ST_RemoveRepeatedPoints** - Enhanced: 3.0.0, added seed parameter Generates random points contained in a Polygon or MultiPolygon.
- **ST_Segmentize** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 Segmentize geometry now uses equal length segments Return a modified geometry/geography having no segment longer than the given distance.
- **ST_Touches** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION Returns true if two geometries have at least one point in common, but their interiors do not intersect.
- **ST_Within** - Enhanced: 3.0.0 enabled support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION Returns true if no points of A lie in the exterior of B, and A and B have at least one interior point in common.

Functions changed in PostGIS 3.0

- **PostGIS_Extensions_Upgrade** - Changed: 3.0.0 to repack loose extensions and support postgis_raster. Packages and upgrades PostGIS extensions (e.g. postgis_raster, postgis_topology, postgis_sfcgal) to latest available version.
 - **ST_3DDistance** - Changed: 3.0.0 - SFCGAL version removed Returns the 3D cartesian minimum distance (based on spatial ref) between two geometries in projected units.
 - **ST_3DIntersects** - Changed: 3.0.0 SFCGAL backend removed, GEOS backend supports TINs. Returns true if two geometries spatially intersect in 3D - only for points, linestrings, polygons, polyhedral surface (area).
 - **ST_Area** - Changed: 3.0.0 - does not depend on SFCGAL anymore. Returns the area of a polygonal geometry.
 - **ST_AsGeoJSON** - Changed: 3.0.0 support records as input Restituisce la geometria come elemento GeoJSON.
 - **ST_AsGeoJSON** - Changed: 3.0.0 output SRID if not EPSG:4326. Restituisce la geometria come elemento GeoJSON.
 - **ST_Distance** - Changed: 3.0.0 - does not depend on SFCGAL anymore. Returns the distance between two geometry or geography values.
 - **ST_Intersection** - Changed: 3.0.0 does not depend on SFCGAL. Computes a geometry representing the shared portion of geometries A and B.
 - **ST_Intersects** - Changed: 3.0.0 SFCGAL version removed and native support for 2D TINS added. Returns true if two geometries intersect (they have at least one point in common).
 - **ST_Union** - Changed: 3.0.0 does not depend on SFCGAL. Computes a geometry representing the point-set union of the input geometries.
-

15.12.4 PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 2.5

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that were added or enhanced.

Functions new in PostGIS 2.5

- **PostGIS_Extensions_Upgrade** - Availability: 2.5.0 Packages and upgrades PostGIS extensions (e.g. postgis_raster, postgis_topology, postgis_sfcgal) to latest available version.
- **ST_LineInterpolatePoints** - Availability: 2.5.0 Returns points interpolated along a line at a fractional interval.

Functions enhanced in PostGIS 2.5

- **ST_AsBinary** - Enhanced: 2.5.0 Addition of ST_AsWKB Return the Well-Known Binary (WKB) representation of the raster.
- **ST_AsGML** - Enhanced: 2.5.0 - added support parallel query. Aggregate function returning a Mapbox Vector Tile representation of a set of rows.
- **ST_AsText** - Enhanced: 2.5 - optional parameter precision introduced. Return the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the geometry/geography without SRID metadata.
- **ST_BandMetaData** - Enhanced: 2.5.0 to include outdbbandnum, filesize and filetimestamp for outdb rasters. Returns basic meta data for a specific raster band. band num 1 is assumed if none-specified.
- **ST_Buffer** - Enhanced: 2.5.0 - ST_Buffer geometry support was enhanced to allow for side buffering specification side=both|left|right. Computes a geometry covering all points within a given distance from a geometry.
- **ST_GeomFromGeoJSON** - Enhanced: 2.5.0 can now accept json and jsonb as inputs. Takes as input a geojson representation of a geometry and outputs a PostGIS geometry object
- **ST_GeometricMedian** - Enhanced: 2.5.0 Added support for M as weight of points. Returns the geometric median of a Multi-Point.
- **ST_Intersects** - Enhanced: 2.5.0 Supports GEOMETRYCOLLECTION. Returns true if two geometries intersect (they have at least one point in common).
- **ST_OffsetCurve** - Enhanced: 2.5 - added support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION and MULTILINESTRING Returns an offset line at a given distance and side from an input line.
- **ST_Scale** - Enhanced: 2.5.0 support for scaling relative to a local origin (origin parameter) was introduced. Scales a geometry by given factors.
- **ST_Split** - Enhanced: 2.5.0 support for splitting a polygon by a multiline was introduced. Returns a collection of geometries created by splitting a geometry by another geometry.
- **ST_Subdivide** - Enhanced: 2.5.0 reuses existing points on polygon split, vertex count is lowered from 8 to 5. Computes a rectilinear subdivision of a geometry.

Functions changed in PostGIS 2.5

- **ST_GDALDrivers** - Changed: 2.5.0 - add can_read and can_write columns. Returns a list of raster formats supported by PostGIS through GDAL. Only those formats with can_write=True can be used by ST_AsGDALRaster

15.12.5 PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 2.4

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that were added or enhanced.

Functions new in PostGIS 2.4

- **ST_Centroid** - Availability: 2.4.0 support for geography was introduced. Returns the geometric center of a geometry.

Functions enhanced in PostGIS 2.4

All aggregates now marked as parallel safe which should allow them to be used in plans that can employ parallelism.

PostGIS 2.4.1 `postgis_tiger_geocoder` set to load Tiger 2017 data. Can optionally load zip code 5-digit tabulation (zcta) as part of the [Loader_Generate_Nation_Script](#).

- **Loader_Generate_Nation_Script** - Enhanced: 2.4.1 zip code 5 tabulation area (zcta5) load step was fixed and when enabled, zcta5 data is loaded as a single table called `zcta5_all` as part of the nation script load. Generates a shell script for the specified platform that loads in the county and state lookup tables.
- **Normalize_Address** - Enhanced: 2.4.0 `norm_addy` object includes additional fields `zip4` and `address_alphanumeric`. Given a textual street address, returns a composite `norm_addy` type that has road suffix, prefix and type standardized, street, streetname etc. broken into separate fields. This function will work with just the lookup data packaged with the `tiger_geocoder` (no need for tiger census data).
- **Page_Normalize_Address** - Enhanced: 2.4.0 `norm_addy` object includes additional fields `zip4` and `address_alphanumeric`. Given a textual street address, returns a composite `norm_addy` type that has road suffix, prefix and type standardized, street, streetname etc. broken into separate fields. This function will work with just the lookup data packaged with the `tiger_geocoder` (no need for tiger census data). Requires `address_standardizer` extension.
- **Reverse_Geocode** - Enhanced: 2.4.1 if optional zcta5 dataset is loaded, the `reverse_geocode` function can resolve to state and zip even if the specific state data is not loaded. Refer to for details on loading zcta5 data. Takes a geometry point in a known spatial ref sys and returns a record containing an array of theoretically possible addresses and an array of cross streets. If `include_stnum_range = true`, includes the street range in the cross streets.
- **ST_AsTWKB** - Enhanced: 2.4.0 memory and speed improvements. Returns the geometry as TWKB, aka "Tiny Well-Known Binary".
- **ST_Covers** - Enhanced: 2.4.0 Support for polygon in polygon and line in polygon added for geography type Returns true if no point in B is outside A
- **ST_CurveToLine** - Enhanced: 2.4.0 added support for max-deviation and max-angle tolerance, and for symmetric output. Converts a geometry containing curves to a linear geometry.
- **ST_Project** - Enhanced: 2.4.0 Allow negative distance and non-normalized azimuth. Returns a point projected from a start point by a distance and bearing (azimuth).
- **ST_Reverse** - Enhanced: 2.4.0 support for curves was introduced. Return the geometry with vertex order reversed.

Functions changed in PostGIS 2.4

All PostGIS aggregates now marked as parallel safe. This will force a drop and recreate of aggregates during upgrade which may fail if any user views or sql functions rely on PostGIS aggregates.

- **=** - Changed: 2.4.0, in prior versions this was bounding box equality not a geometric equality. If you need bounding box equality, use instead. Returns TRUE if the coordinates and coordinate order geometry/geography A are the same as the coordinates and coordinate order of geometry/geography B.
- **ST_Node** - Changed: 2.4.0 this function uses `GEOSNode` internally instead of `GEOSUnaryUnion`. This may cause the resulting linestrings to have a different order and direction compared to PostGIS < 2.4. Nodes a collection of lines.

15.12.6 PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 2.3

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that were added or enhanced.



Note

PostGIS 2.3.0: PostgreSQL 9.6+ support for parallel queries.

**Note**

PostGIS 2.3.0: PostGIS extension, all functions schema qualified to reduce issues in database restore.

**Note**

PostGIS 2.3.0: PostgreSQL 9.4+ support for BRIN indexes. Refer to Section [4.9.2](#).

**Note**

PostGIS 2.3.0: Tiger Geocoder upgraded to work with TIGER 2016 data.

Functions new in PostGIS 2.3

- **&&&** - Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INDEXes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+. Returns TRUE if a geometry's (cached) n-D bounding box intersects a n-D float precision bounding box (GIDX).
- **&&&** - Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INDEXes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+. Returns TRUE if a n-D float precision bounding box (GIDX) intersects a geometry's (cached) n-D bounding box.
- **&&&** - Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INDEXes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+. Returns TRUE if two n-D float precision bounding boxes (GIDX) intersect each other.
- **&&(box2df,box2df)** - Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INDEXes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+. Returns TRUE if two 2D float precision bounding boxes (BOX2DF) intersect each other.
- **&&(box2df,geometry)** - Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INDEXes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+. Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) intersects a geometry's (cached) 2D bounding box.
- **&&(geometry,box2df)** - Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INDEXes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+. Returns TRUE if a geometry's (cached) 2D bounding box intersects a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF).
- **@(box2df,box2df)** - Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INDEXes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+. Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) is contained into another 2D float precision bounding box.
- **@(box2df,geometry)** - Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INDEXes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+. Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) is contained into a geometry's 2D bounding box.
- **@(geometry,box2df)** - Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INDEXes (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+. Returns TRUE if a geometry's 2D bounding box is contained into a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF).
- **Populate_Topology_Layer** - Availability: 2.3.0 Adds missing entries to topology.layer table by reading metadata from topo tables.
- **ST_ClusterDBSCAN** - Availability: 2.3.0 Window function that returns a cluster id for each input geometry using the DB-SCAN algorithm.
- **ST_ClusterKMeans** - Availability: 2.3.0 Window function that returns a cluster id for each input geometry using the K-means algorithm.
- **ST_MakeLine** - Availability: 2.3.0 - Support for MultiPoint input elements was introduced Crea una LineString da una geometria MultiPoint.
- **ST_MinimumClearanceLine** - Availability: 2.3.0 - requires GEOS >= 3.6.0 Returns the two-point LineString spanning a geometry's minimum clearance.

- **ST_Normalize** - Availability: 2.3.0 Return the geometry in its canonical form.
- **ST_Points** - Availability: 2.3.0 Restituisce la dimensione delle coordinate di ST_Geometry value.
- **TopoGeom_addElement** - Availability: 2.3 Adds an element to the definition of a TopoGeometry.
- **TopoGeom_remElement** - Availability: 2.3 Removes an element from the definition of a TopoGeometry.
- **~(box2df,box2df)** - Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdices (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+. Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) contains another 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF).
- **~(box2df,geometry)** - Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdices (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+. Returns TRUE if a 2D float precision bounding box (BOX2DF) contains a geometry's 2D bonding box.
- **~(geometry,box2df)** - Availability: 2.3.0 support for Block Range INdices (BRIN) was introduced. Requires PostgreSQL 9.5+. Returns TRUE if a geometry's 2D bonding box contains a 2D float precision bounding box (GIDX).

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that are enhanced in PostGIS 2.3.

- **ST_Contains** - Enhanced: 2.3.0 Enhancement to PIP short-circuit extended to support MultiPoints with few points. Prior versions only supported point in polygon.
- **ST_Covers** - Enhanced: 2.3.0 Enhancement to PIP short-circuit for geometry extended to support MultiPoints with few points. Prior versions only supported point in polygon.
- **ST_Expand** - Enhanced: 2.3.0 support was added to expand a box by different amounts in different dimensions.
- **ST_Intersects** - Enhanced: 2.3.0 Enhancement to PIP short-circuit extended to support MultiPoints with few points. Prior versions only supported point in polygon.
- **ST_Segmentize** - Enhanced: 2.3.0 Segmentize geography now uses equal length segments
- **ST_Transform** - Enhanced: 2.3.0 support for direct PROJ.4 text was introduced.
- **ST_Within** - Enhanced: 2.3.0 Enhancement to PIP short-circuit for geometry extended to support MultiPoints with few points. Prior versions only supported point in polygon.

15.12.7 PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 2.2

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that were added or enhanced.



Note

postgis_sfcgal now can be installed as an extension using `CREATE EXTENSION postgis_sfcgal;`



Note

PostGIS 2.2.0: Tiger Geocoder upgraded to work with TIGER 2015 data.



Note

address_standardizer, address_standardizer_data_us extensions for standardizing address data refer to Section [14.1](#) for details.

**Note**

Many functions in topology rewritten as C functions for increased performance.

Functions new in PostGIS 2.2

- **<<#>>** - Availability: 2.2.0 -- KNN only available for PostgreSQL 9.1+ Returns the n-D distance between A and B bounding boxes.
- **<<->>** - Availability: 2.2.0 -- KNN only available for PostgreSQL 9.1+ Returns the n-D distance between the centroids of A and B bounding boxes.
- **ST_3DDifference** - Availability: 2.2.0 Perform 3D difference
- **ST_3DUnion** - Availability: 2.2.0 Perform 3D union
- **ST_ApproximateMedialAxis** - Availability: 2.2.0 Compute the approximate medial axis of an areal geometry.
- **ST_AsEncodedPolyline** - Availability: 2.2.0 Returns an Encoded Polyline from a LineString geometry.
- **ST_AsTWKB** - Availability: 2.2.0 Returns the geometry as TWKB, aka "Tiny Well-Known Binary"
- **ST_BoundingDiagonal** - Availability: 2.2.0 Returns the diagonal of a geometry's bounding box.
- **ST_CPAWithin** - Availability: 2.2.0 Tests if the closest point of approach of two trajectories is within the specified distance.
- **ST_ClipByBox2D** - Availability: 2.2.0 Computes the portion of a geometry falling within a rectangle.
- **ST_ClosestPointOfApproach** - Availability: 2.2.0 Returns a measure at the closest point of approach of two trajectories.
- **ST_ClusterIntersecting** - Availability: 2.2.0 Aggregate function that clusters the input geometries into connected sets.
- **ST_ClusterWithin** - Availability: 2.2.0 Aggregate function that clusters the input geometries by separation distance.
- **ST_CountAgg** - Availability: 2.2.0 Aggregate. Returns the number of pixels in a given band of a set of rasters. If no band is specified defaults to band 1. If `exclude_nodata_value` is set to true, will only count pixels that are not equal to the NODATA value.
- **ST_CreateOverview** - Availability: 2.2.0 Create an reduced resolution version of a given raster coverage.
- **ST_DistanceCPA** - Availability: 2.2.0 Returns the distance between the closest point of approach of two trajectories.
- **ST_ForceCurve** - Availability: 2.2.0 Upcast a geometry into its curved type, if applicable.
- **ST_IsPlanar** - Availability: 2.2.0: This was documented in 2.1.0 but got accidentally left out in 2.1 release. Verifica se una superficie è planare o meno.
- **ST_IsSolid** - Availability: 2.2.0 Test if the geometry is a solid. No validity check is performed.
- **ST_IsValidTrajectory** - Availability: 2.2.0 Tests if the geometry is a valid trajectory.
- **ST_LineFromEncodedPolyline** - Availability: 2.2.0 Creates a LineString from an Encoded Polyline.
- **ST_MakeSolid** - Availability: 2.2.0 Cast the geometry into a solid. No check is performed. To obtain a valid solid, the input geometry must be a closed Polyhedral Surface or a closed TIN.
- **ST_MapAlgebra (callback function version)** - Availability: 2.2.0: Ability to add a mask Callback function version - Returns a one-band raster given one or more input rasters, band indexes and one user-specified callback function.
- **ST_MemSize** - Availability: 2.2.0 Returns the amount of space (in bytes) the raster takes.
- **ST_RemovePoint** - Availability: 2.2.0 Returns a version of the given geometry with duplicated points removed.
- **ST_Retile** - Availability: 2.2.0 Return a set of configured tiles from an arbitrarily tiled raster coverage.

- **ST_SetEffectiveArea** - Availability: 2.2.0 Sets the effective area for each vertex, using the Visvalingam-Whyatt algorithm.
- **ST_SimplifyVW** - Availability: 2.2.0 Returns a simplified version of a geometry, using the Visvalingam-Whyatt algorithm
- **ST_Subdivide** - Availability: 2.2.0 Computes a rectilinear subdivision of a geometry.
- **ST_SummaryStatsAgg** - Availability: 2.2.0 Aggregate. Returns summarystats consisting of count, sum, mean, stddev, min, max for a given raster band of a set of raster. Band 1 is assumed is no band is specified.
- **ST_SwapOrdinates** - Availability: 2.2.0 Returns a version of the given geometry with given ordinate values swapped.
- **ST_Volume** - Availability: 2.2.0 Computes the volume of a 3D solid. If applied to surface (even closed) geometries will return 0.
- **parse_address** - Availability: 2.2.0 Takes a 1 line address and breaks into parts
- **postgis.enable_outdb_rasters** - Availability: 2.2.0 A boolean configuration option to enable access to out-db raster bands.
- **postgis.gdal_datapath** - Availability: 2.2.0 A configuration option to assign the value of GDAL's GDAL_DATA option. If not set, the environmentally set GDAL_DATA variable is used.
- **postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers** - Availability: 2.2.0 A configuration option to set the enabled GDAL drivers in the PostGIS environment. Affects the GDAL configuration variable GDAL_SKIP.
- **standardize_address** - Availability: 2.2.0 Returns an stdaddr form of an input address utilizing lex, gaz, and rule tables.
- **l=|** - Availability: 2.2.0. Index-supported only available for PostgreSQL 9.5+ Returns the distance between A and B trajectories at their closest point of approach.

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that are enhanced in PostGIS 2.2.

- **AsTopoJSON** - Enhanced: 2.2.1 added support for puntal inputs
- **ST_Area** - Enhanced: 2.2.0 - measurement on spheroid performed with GeographicLib for improved accuracy and robustness. Requires PROJ >= 4.9.0 to take advantage of the new feature.
- **ST_AsX3D** - Enhanced: 2.2.0: Support for GeoCoordinates and axis (x/y, long/lat) flipping. Look at options for details.
- **ST_Azimuth** - Enhanced: 2.2.0 measurement on spheroid performed with GeographicLib for improved accuracy and robustness. Requires PROJ >= 4.9.0 to take advantage of the new feature.
- **ST_Distance** - Enhanced: 2.2.0 - measurement on spheroid performed with GeographicLib for improved accuracy and robustness. Requires PROJ >= 4.9.0 to take advantage of the new feature.
- **ST_Scale** - Enhanced: 2.2.0 support for scaling all dimension (factor parameter) was introduced.
- **ST_Split** - Enhanced: 2.2.0 support for splitting a line by a multiline, a multipoint or (multi)polygon boundary was introduced.
- **ST_Summary** - Enhanced: 2.2.0 Added support for TIN and Curves
- **<->** - Enhanced: 2.2.0 -- True KNN ("K nearest neighbor") behavior for geometry and geography for PostgreSQL 9.5+. Note for geography KNN is based on sphere rather than spheroid. For PostgreSQL 9.4 and below, geography support is new but only supports centroid box.

15.12.8 PostGIS functions breaking changes in 2.2

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that have possibly breaking changes in PostGIS 2.2. If you use any of these, you may need to check your existing code.

- **Get_Geocode_Setting** - Changed: 2.2.0 : default settings are now kept in a table called geocode_settings_default. Use customized settings are in geocode_settings and only contain those that have been set by user.

- **ST_3DClosestPoint** - Changed: 2.2.0 - if 2 2D geometries are input, a 2D point is returned (instead of old behavior assuming 0 for missing Z). In case of 2D and 3D, Z is no longer assumed to be 0 for missing Z.
- **ST_3DDistance** - Changed: 2.2.0 - In case of 2D and 3D, Z is no longer assumed to be 0 for missing Z.
- **ST_3DLongestLine** - Changed: 2.2.0 - if 2 2D geometries are input, a 2D point is returned (instead of old behavior assuming 0 for missing Z). In case of 2D and 3D, Z is no longer assumed to be 0 for missing Z.
- **ST_3DMaxDistance** - Changed: 2.2.0 - In case of 2D and 3D, Z is no longer assumed to be 0 for missing Z.
- **ST_3DShortestLine** - Changed: 2.2.0 - if 2 2D geometries are input, a 2D point is returned (instead of old behavior assuming 0 for missing Z). In case of 2D and 3D, Z is no longer assumed to be 0 for missing Z.
- **ST_DistanceSphere** - Changed: 2.2.0 In prior versions this used to be called ST_Distance_Sphere
- **ST_DistanceSpheroid** - Changed: 2.2.0 In prior versions this was called ST_Distance_Spheroid
- **ST_Equals** - Changed: 2.2.0 Returns true even for invalid geometries if they are binary equal
- **ST_LengthSpheroid** - Changed: 2.2.0 In prior versions this was called ST_Length_Spheroid and had the alias ST_3DLength_Spheroid
- **ST_MemSize** - Changed: 2.2.0 name changed to ST_MemSize to follow naming convention.
- **ST_PointInsideCircle** - Changed: 2.2.0 In prior versions this was called ST_Point_Inside_Circle
- **ValidateTopology** - Changed: 2.2.0 values for id1 and id2 were swapped for 'edge crosses node' to be consistent with error description.
- **<->** - Changed: 2.2.0 -- For PostgreSQL 9.5 users, old Hybrid syntax may be slower, so you'll want to get rid of that hack if you are running your code only on PostGIS 2.2+ 9.5+. See examples below.

15.12.9 PostGIS Functions new or enhanced in 2.1

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that were added or enhanced.



Note

More Topology performance Improvements. Please refer to Chapter 10 for more details.



Note

Bug fixes (particularly with handling of out-of-band rasters), many new functions (often shortening code you have to write to accomplish a common task) and massive speed improvements to raster functionality. Refer to Chapter 12 for more details.



Note

PostGIS 2.1.0: Tiger Geocoder upgraded to work with TIGER 2012 census data. `geocode_settings` added for debugging and tweaking rating preferences, loader made less greedy, now only downloads tables to be loaded. PostGIS 2.1.1: Tiger Geocoder upgraded to work with TIGER 2013 data. Please refer to Section 14.2 for more details.

Functions new in PostGIS 2.1

- **=** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is the same as B's. Uses double precision bounding box.
- **AsTopoJSON** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns the TopoJSON representation of a topogeometry.

- **Drop_Nation_Tables_Generate_Script** - Availability: 2.1.0 Generates a script that drops all tables in the specified schema that start with county_all, state_all or state code followed by county or state.
 - **Get_Geocode_Setting** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns value of specific setting stored in tiger.geocode_settings table.
 - **Loader_Generate_Nation_Script** - Availability: 2.1.0 Generates a shell script for the specified platform that loads in the county and state lookup tables.
 - **Page_Normalize_Address** - Availability: 2.1.0 Given a textual street address, returns a composite norm_addy type that has road suffix, prefix and type standardized, street, streetname etc. broken into separate fields. This function will work with just the lookup data packaged with the tiger_geocoder (no need for tiger census data). Requires address_standardizer extension.
 - **ST_3DArea** - Availability: 2.1.0 Computes area of 3D surface geometries. Will return 0 for solids.
 - **ST_3DIntersection** - Availability: 2.1.0 Perform 3D intersection
 - **ST_Box2dFromGeoHash** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return a BOX2D from a GeoHash string.
 - **ST_ColorMap** - Availability: 2.1.0 Creates a new raster of up to four 8BUI bands (grayscale, RGB, RGBA) from the source raster and a specified band. Band 1 is assumed if not specified.
 - **ST_Contains** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return true if no points of raster rastB lie in the exterior of raster rastA and at least one point of the interior of rastB lies in the interior of rastA.
 - **ST_ContainsProperly** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return true if rastB intersects the interior of rastA but not the boundary or exterior of rastA.
 - **ST_CoveredBy** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return true if no points of raster rastA lie outside raster rastB.
 - **ST_Covers** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return true if no points of raster rastB lie outside raster rastA.
 - **ST_DFullyWithin** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return true if rasters rastA and rastB are fully within the specified distance of each other.
 - **ST_DWithin** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return true if rasters rastA and rastB are within the specified distance of each other.
 - **ST_Disjoint** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return true if raster rastA does not spatially intersect rastB.
 - **ST_DumpValues** - Availability: 2.1.0 Get the values of the specified band as a 2-dimension array.
 - **ST_Extrude** - Availability: 2.1.0 Estrude una superficie a volume
 - **ST_ForceLHR** - Availability: 2.1.0 Forza l'orientazione di tipo LHR
 - **ST_FromGDALRaster** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns a raster from a supported GDAL raster file.
 - **ST_GeomFromGeoHash** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return a geometry from a GeoHash string.
 - **ST_InvDistWeight4ma** - Availability: 2.1.0 Raster processing function that interpolates a pixel's value from the pixel's neighborhood.
 - **ST_MapAlgebra (callback function version)** - Availability: 2.1.0 Callback function version - Returns a one-band raster given one or more input rasters, band indexes and one user-specified callback function.
 - **ST_MapAlgebraExpr** - Availability: 2.1.0 Expression version - Returns a one-band raster given one or two input rasters, band indexes and one or more user-specified SQL expressions.
 - **ST_MinConvexHull** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return the convex hull geometry of the raster excluding NODATA pixels.
 - **ST_MinDist4ma** - Availability: 2.1.0 Raster processing function that returns the minimum distance (in number of pixels) between the pixel of interest and a neighboring pixel with value.
 - **ST_MinkowskiSum** - Availability: 2.1.0 Performs Minkowski sum
 - **ST_NearestValue** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns the nearest non-NODATA value of a given band's pixel specified by a columnx and rowy or a geometric point expressed in the same spatial reference coordinate system as the raster.
-

- **ST_Neighborhood** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns a 2-D double precision array of the non-NODATA values around a given band's pixel specified by either a columnX and rowY or a geometric point expressed in the same spatial reference coordinate system as the raster.
 - **ST_NotSameAlignmentReason** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns text stating if rasters are aligned and if not aligned, a reason why.
 - **ST_Orientation** - Availability: 2.1.0 Determina l'orientazione di una superficie.
 - **ST_Overlaps** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return true if raster rastA and rastB intersect but one does not completely contain the other.
 - **ST_PixelAsCentroid** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns the centroid (point geometry) of the area represented by a pixel.
 - **ST_PixelAsCentroids** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns the centroid (point geometry) for each pixel of a raster band along with the value, the X and the Y raster coordinates of each pixel. The point geometry is the centroid of the area represented by a pixel.
 - **ST_PixelAsPoint** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns a point geometry of the pixel's upper-left corner.
 - **ST_PixelAsPoints** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns a point geometry for each pixel of a raster band along with the value, the X and the Y raster coordinates of each pixel. The coordinates of the point geometry are of the pixel's upper-left corner.
 - **ST_PixelOfValue** - Availability: 2.1.0 Get the columnx, rowy coordinates of the pixel whose value equals the search value.
 - **ST_PointFromGeoHash** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return a point from a GeoHash string.
 - **ST_RasterToWorldCoord** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns the raster's upper left corner as geometric X and Y (longitude and latitude) given a column and row. Column and row starts at 1.
 - **ST_Resize** - Availability: 2.1.0 Requires GDAL 1.6.1+ Resize a raster to a new width/height
 - **ST_Roughness** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns a raster with the calculated "roughness" of a DEM.
 - **ST_SetValues** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns modified raster resulting from setting the values of a given band.
 - **ST_Simplify** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns a "simplified" geometry version of the given TopoGeometry using the Douglas-Peucker algorithm.
 - **ST_StraightSkeleton** - Availability: 2.1.0 Compute a straight skeleton from a geometry
 - **ST_Summary** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns a text summary of the contents of the raster.
 - **ST_TPI** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns a raster with the calculated Topographic Position Index.
 - **ST_TRI** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns a raster with the calculated Terrain Ruggedness Index.
 - **ST_Tessellate** - Availability: 2.1.0 Perform surface Tessellation of a polygon or polyhedralsurface and returns as a TIN or collection of TINS
 - **ST_Tile** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns a set of rasters resulting from the split of the input raster based upon the desired dimensions of the output rasters.
 - **ST_Touches** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return true if raster rastA and rastB have at least one point in common but their interiors do not intersect.
 - **ST_Union** - Availability: 2.1.0 ST_Union(rast, unionarg) variant was introduced. Returns the union of a set of raster tiles into a single raster composed of 1 or more bands.
 - **ST_Within** - Availability: 2.1.0 Return true if no points of raster rastA lie in the exterior of raster rastB and at least one point of the interior of rastA lies in the interior of rastB.
 - **ST_WorldToRasterCoord** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns the upper left corner as column and row given geometric X and Y (longitude and latitude) or a point geometry expressed in the spatial reference coordinate system of the raster.
 - **Set_Geocode_Setting** - Availability: 2.1.0 Sets a setting that affects behavior of geocoder functions.
 - **UpdateRasterSRID** - Availability: 2.1.0 Change the SRID of all rasters in the user-specified column and table.
-

- **clearTopoGeom** - Availability: 2.1 Clears the content of a topo geometry.
- **postgis.backend** - Availability: 2.1.0 The backend to service a function where GEOS and SFCGAL overlap. Options: geos or sfcgal. Defaults to geos.
- **postgis_sfcgal_version** - Availability: 2.1.0 Returns the version of SFCGAL in use

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that are enhanced in PostGIS 2.1.

- **ST_AddBand** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 support for addbandarg added.
- **ST_AddBand** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 support for new out-db bands added.
- **ST_AsBinary** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of outasin
- **ST_Aspect** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Uses ST_MapAlgebra() and added optional interpolate_nodata function parameter
- **ST_Clip** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Rewritten in C
- **ST_Distinct4ma** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2
- **ST_HillShade** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Uses ST_MapAlgebra() and added optional interpolate_nodata function parameter
- **ST_Max4ma** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2
- **ST_Mean4ma** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2
- **ST_Min4ma** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2
- **ST_PixelAsPolygons** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 exclude_nodata_value optional argument was added.
- **ST_Polygon** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Improved Speed (fully C-Based) and the returning multipolygon is ensured to be valid.
- **ST_Range4ma** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2
- **ST_SameAlignment** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 addition of Aggregate variant
- **ST_SetGeoReference** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of ST_SetGeoReference(raster, double precision, ...) variant
- **ST_SetValue** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Geometry variant of ST_SetValue() now supports any geometry type, not just point. The geometry variant is a wrapper around the geomval[] variant of ST_SetValues()
- **ST_Slope** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Uses ST_MapAlgebra() and added optional units, scale, interpolate_nodata function parameters
- **ST_StdDev4ma** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2
- **ST_Sum4ma** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of Variant 2
- **ST_Transform** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Addition of ST_Transform(rast, alignto) variant
- **ST_Union** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Improved Speed (fully C-Based).
- **ST_Union** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 ST_Union(rast) (variant 1) unions all bands of all input rasters. Prior versions of PostGIS assumed the first band.
- **ST_Union** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 ST_Union(rast, uniontype) (variant 4) unions all bands of all input rasters.
- **ST_AsGML** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 id support was introduced, for GML 3.
- **ST_Boundary** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 support for Triangle was introduced
- **ST_DWithin** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 improved speed for geography. See Making Geography faster for details.
- **ST_DWithin** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 support for curved geometries was introduced.
- **ST_Distance** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 improved speed for geography. See Making Geography faster for details.

- **ST_Distance** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 - support for curved geometries was introduced.
- **ST_NumPoints** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 Faster speed. Reimplemented as native-C.
- **ST_MakeValid** - Enhanced: 2.1.0, added support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION and MULTIPOINT.
- **ST_Segmentize** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 support for geography was introduced.
- **ST_Summary** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 S flag to denote if has a known spatial reference system
- **toTopoGeom** - Enhanced: 2.1.0 adds the version taking an existing TopoGeometry.

15.12.10 PostGIS functions breaking changes in 2.1

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that have possibly breaking changes in PostGIS 2.1. If you use any of these, you may need to check your existing code.

- **ST_Aspect** - Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, return values were in radians. Now, return values default to degrees
 - **ST_HillShade** - Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, azimuth and altitude were expressed in radians. Now, azimuth and altitude are expressed in degrees
 - **ST_Intersects** - Changed: 2.1.0 The behavior of the ST_Intersects(raster, geometry) variants changed to match that of ST_Intersects(geometry, raster).
 - **ST_PixelAsCentroids** - Changed: 2.1.1 Changed behavior of exclude_nodata_value.
 - **ST_PixelAsPoints** - Changed: 2.1.1 Changed behavior of exclude_nodata_value.
 - **ST_PixelAsPolygons** - Changed: 2.1.1 Changed behavior of exclude_nodata_value.
 - **ST_Polygon** - Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions would sometimes return a polygon, changed to always return multipolygon.
 - **ST_RasterToWorldCoordX** - Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, this was called ST_Raster2WorldCoordX
 - **ST_RasterToWorldCoordY** - Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, this was called ST_Raster2WorldCoordY
 - **ST_Resample** - Changed: 2.1.0 Parameter srId removed. Variants with a reference raster no longer applies the reference raster's SRID. Use ST_Transform() to reproject raster. Works on rasters with no SRID.
 - **ST_Rescale** - Changed: 2.1.0 Works on rasters with no SRID
 - **ST_Reskew** - Changed: 2.1.0 Works on rasters with no SRID
 - **ST_Slope** - Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, return values were in radians. Now, return values default to degrees
 - **ST_SnapToGrid** - Changed: 2.1.0 Works on rasters with no SRID
 - **ST_WorldToRasterCoordX** - Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, this was called ST_World2RasterCoordX
 - **ST_WorldToRasterCoordY** - Changed: 2.1.0 In prior versions, this was called ST_World2RasterCoordY
 - **ST_EstimatedExtent** - Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Estimated_Extent.
 - **ST_Force2D** - Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Force_2D.
 - **ST_Force3D** - Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Force_3D.
 - **ST_Force3DM** - Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Force_3DM.
 - **ST_Force3DZ** - Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Force_3DZ.
 - **ST_Force4D** - Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Force_4D.
 - **ST_ForceCollection** - Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Force_Collection.
-

- **ST_LineInterpolatePoint** - Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Line_Interpolate_Point.
- **ST_LineLocatePoint** - Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Line_Locate_Point.
- **ST_LineSubstring** - Changed: 2.1.0. Up to 2.0.x this was called ST_Line_Substring.
- **ST_Segmentize** - Changed: 2.1.0 As a result of the introduction of geography support: The construct `SELECT ST_Segmentize('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)',0.5);` will result in ambiguous function error. You need to have properly typed object e.g. a geometry/geography column, use `ST_GeomFromText`, `ST_GeogFromText` or `SELECT ST_Segmentize('LINESTRING(1 2, 3 4)::geometry,0.5);`

15.12.11 PostGIS Functions new, behavior changed, or enhanced in 2.0

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that were added, enhanced, or have Section 15.12.12 breaking changes in 2.0 releases.

New geometry types: TIN and Polyhedral surfaces was introduced in 2.0



Note

Greatly improved support for Topology. Please refer to Chapter 10 for more details.



Note

In PostGIS 2.0, raster type and raster functionality has been integrated. There are way too many new raster functions to list here and all are new so please refer to Chapter 12 for more details of the raster functions available. Earlier pre-2.0 versions had `raster_columns/raster_overviews` as real tables. These were changed to views before release. Functions such as `ST_AddRasterColumn` were removed and replaced with **AddRasterConstraints**, **DropRasterConstraints** as a result some apps that created raster tables may need changing.



Note

Tiger Geocoder upgraded to work with TIGER 2010 census data and now included in the core PostGIS documentation. A reverse geocoder function was also added. Please refer to Section 14.2 for more details.

- **<#>** - Availability: 2.0.0 -- KNN only available for PostgreSQL 9.1+ Returns the 2D distance between A and B bounding boxes.
- **<->** - Availability: 2.0.0 -- Weak KNN provides nearest neighbors based on geometry centroid distances instead of true distances. Exact results for points, inexact for all other types. Available for PostgreSQL 9.1+ Returns the 2D distance between A and B.
- **@** - Availability: 2.0.0 raster @ raster, raster @ geometry introduced Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is contained by B's. Uses double precision bounding box.
- **@** - Availability: 2.0.5 geometry @ raster introduced Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is contained by B's. Uses double precision bounding box.
- **Loader_Generate_Script** - Availability: 2.0.0 to support Tiger 2010 structured data and load census tract (tract), block groups (bg), and blocks (tabblocks) tables . Generates a shell script for the specified platform for the specified states that will download Tiger data, stage and load into tiger_data schema. Each state script is returned as a separate record. Latest version supports Tiger 2010 structural changes and also loads census tract, block groups, and blocks tables.
- **ST_3DDFullyWithin** - Availability: 2.0.0 Returns true if two 3D geometries are entirely within a given 3D distance
- **ST_3DDWithin** - Availability: 2.0.0 Returns true if two 3D geometries are within a given 3D distance

- **ST_3DIntersects** - Availability: 2.0.0 Returns true if two geometries spatially intersect in 3D - only for points, linestrings, polygons, polyhedral surface (area).
- **ST_AsGDALRaster** - Availability: 2.0.0 - requires GDAL >= 1.6.0. Return the raster tile in the designated GDAL Raster format. Raster formats are one of those supported by your compiled library. Use ST_GDALDrivers() to get a list of formats supported by your library.
- **ST_AsJPEG** - Availability: 2.0.0 - requires GDAL >= 1.6.0. Return the raster tile selected bands as a single Joint Photographic Exports Group (JPEG) image (byte array). If no band is specified and 1 or more than 3 bands, then only the first band is used. If only 3 bands then all 3 bands are used and mapped to RGB.
- **ST_AsLatLonText** - Availability: 2.0 Return the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds representation of the given point.
- **ST_AsPNG** - Availability: 2.0.0 - requires GDAL >= 1.6.0. Return the raster tile selected bands as a single portable network graphics (PNG) image (byte array). If 1, 3, or 4 bands in raster and no bands are specified, then all bands are used. If more 2 or more than 4 bands and no bands specified, then only band 1 is used. Bands are mapped to RGB or RGBA space.
- **ST_AsRaster** - Availability: 2.0.0 - requires GDAL >= 1.6.0. Converts a PostGIS geometry to a PostGIS raster.
- **ST_AsTIFF** - Availability: 2.0.0 - requires GDAL >= 1.6.0. Return the raster selected bands as a single TIFF image (byte array). If no band is specified or any of specified bands does not exist in the raster, then will try to use all bands.
- **ST_AsX3D** - Availability: 2.0.0: ISO-IEC-19776-1.2-X3DEncodings-XML Returns a Geometry in X3D xml node element format: ISO-IEC-19776-1.2-X3DEncodings-XML
- **ST_GDALDrivers** - Availability: 2.0.0 - requires GDAL >= 1.6.0. Returns a list of raster formats supported by PostGIS through GDAL. Only those formats with can_write=True can be used by ST_AsGDALRaster
- **ST_GeomFromGeoJSON** - Availability: 2.0.0 requires - JSON-C >= 0.9 Takes as input a geojson representation of a geometry and outputs a PostGIS geometry object
- **ST_IsValidDetail** - Availability: 2.0.0 Returns a valid_detail row stating if a geometry is valid or if not a reason and a location.
- **ST_IsValidReason** - Availability: 2.0 version taking flags. Returns text stating if a geometry is valid, or a reason for invalidity.
- **ST_MakeLine** - Availability: 2.0.0 - Support for LineString input elements was introduced Crea una LineString da una geometria MultiPoint.
- **ST_MakeValid** - Availability: 2.0.0 Attempts to make an invalid geometry valid without losing vertices.
- **ST_Node** - Availability: 2.0.0 Nodes a collection of lines.
- **ST_RelateMatch** - Availability: 2.0.0 Tests if a DE-9IM Intersection Matrix matches an Intersection Matrix pattern
- **ST_Resample** - Availability: 2.0.0 Requires GDAL 1.6.1+ Resample a raster using a specified resampling algorithm, new dimensions, an arbitrary grid corner and a set of raster georeferencing attributes defined or borrowed from another raster.
- **ST_Rescale** - Availability: 2.0.0 Requires GDAL 1.6.1+ Resample a raster by adjusting only its scale (or pixel size). New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (english or american spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. Default is NearestNeighbor.
- **ST_Reskew** - Availability: 2.0.0 Requires GDAL 1.6.1+ Resample a raster by adjusting only its skew (or rotation parameters). New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (english or american spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. Default is NearestNeighbor.
- **ST_SnapToGrid** - Availability: 2.0.0 Requires GDAL 1.6.1+ Resample a raster by snapping it to a grid. New pixel values are computed using the NearestNeighbor (english or american spelling), Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline or Lanczos resampling algorithm. Default is NearestNeighbor.
- **ST_Split** - Availability: 2.0.0 requires GEOS Returns a collection of geometries created by splitting a geometry by another geometry.
- **ST_Transform** - Availability: 2.0.0 Requires GDAL 1.6.1+ Reprojects a raster in a known spatial reference system to another known spatial reference system using specified resampling algorithm. Options are NearestNeighbor, Bilinear, Cubic, CubicSpline, Lanczos defaulting to NearestNeighbor.

- **ST_UnaryUnion** - Availability: 2.0.0 Computes the union of the components of a single geometry.

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that are enhanced in PostGIS 2.0.

- **Box2D** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
 - **Box3D** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
 - **Geocode** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 to support Tiger 2010 structured data and revised some logic to improve speed, accuracy of geocoding, and to offset point from centerline to side of street address is located on. The new parameter max_results useful for specifying number of best results or just returning the best result.
 - **ST_Intersection** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 - Intersection in the raster space was introduced. In earlier pre-2.0.0 versions, only intersection performed in vector space were supported.
 - **ST_Intersects** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support raster/raster intersects was introduced.
 - **ST_Value** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 exclude_nodata_value optional argument was added.
 - **ST_3DExtent** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
 - **ST_Affine** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
 - **ST_Area** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 - support for 2D polyhedral surfaces was introduced.
 - **ST_AsBinary** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
 - **ST_AsBinary** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for higher coordinate dimensions was introduced.
 - **ST_AsBinary** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for specifying endian with geography was introduced.
 - **ST_AsEWKB** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
 - **ST_AsEWKT** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Geography, Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
 - **ST_AsGML** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 prefix support was introduced. Option 4 for GML3 was introduced to allow using LineString instead of Curve tag for lines. GML3 Support for Polyhedral surfaces and TINS was introduced. Option 32 was introduced to output the box.
 - **ST_AsKML** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 - Add prefix namespace. Default is no prefix
 - **ST_Azimuth** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for geography was introduced.
 - **ST_ChangeEdgeGeom** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 adds topological consistency enforcement
 - **ST_Expand** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
 - **ST_Extent** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
 - **ST_GMLToSQL** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces and TIN was introduced.
 - **ST_GMLToSQL** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 default srid optional parameter added.
 - **ST_GeomFromEWKB** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces and TIN was introduced.
 - **ST_GeomFromEWKT** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces and TIN was introduced.
 - **ST_GeomFromGML** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces and TIN was introduced.
 - **ST_GeomFromGML** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 default srid optional parameter added.
 - **ST_MakeEnvelope** - Enhanced: 2.0: Ability to specify an envelope without specifying an SRID was introduced.
 - **ST_MakeValid** - Enhanced: 2.0.1, speed improvements
 - **ST_Relate** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 - added support for specifying boundary node rule.
-

- **ST_Rotate** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
- **ST_Rotate** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 additional parameters for specifying the origin of rotation were added.
- **ST_RotateX** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
- **ST_RotateY** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
- **ST_RotateZ** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
- **ST_Scale** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces, Triangles and TIN was introduced.
- **ST_Summary** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 added support for geography
- **ST_Transform** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces was introduced.
- **ValidateTopology** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 more efficient edge crossing detection and fixes for false positives that were existent in prior versions.
- **&&** - Enhanced: 2.0.0 support for Polyhedral surfaces was introduced.

15.12.12 PostGIS Functions changed behavior in 2.0

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that have changed behavior in PostGIS 2.0 and may require application changes.



Note

Most deprecated functions have been removed. These are functions that haven't been documented since 1.2 or some internal functions that were never documented. If you are using a function that you don't see documented, it's probably deprecated, about to be deprecated, or internal and should be avoided. If you have applications or tools that rely on deprecated functions, please refer to [?qandaentry] for more details.



Note

Bounding boxes of geometries have been changed from float4 to double precision (float8). This has an impact on answers you get using bounding box operators and casting of bounding boxes to geometries. E.g ST_SetSRID(abbox) will often return a different more accurate answer in PostGIS 2.0+ than it did in prior versions which may very well slightly change answers to view port queries.



Note

The arguments hasnodata was replaced with exclude_nodata_value which has the same meaning as the older hasnodata but clearer in purpose.

- **Box3D** - Changed: 2.0.0 In pre-2.0 versions, there used to be a box2d instead of box3d. Since box2d is a deprecated type, this was changed to box3d.
- **ST_GDALDrivers** - Changed: 2.0.6, 2.1.3 - by default no drivers are enabled, unless GUC or Environment variable gdal_enabled_drivers is set.
- **ST_ScaleX** - Changed: 2.0.0. In WKTRaster versions this was called ST_PixelSizeX.
- **ST_ScaleY** - Changed: 2.0.0. In WKTRaster versions this was called ST_PixelSizeY.
- **ST_SetScale** - Changed: 2.0.0 In WKTRaster versions this was called ST_SetPixelSize. This was changed in 2.0.0.
- **ST_3DExtent** - Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions this used to be called ST_Extent3D
- **ST_3DLength** - Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions this used to be called ST_Length3D

- **ST_3DMakeBox** - Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions this used to be called ST_MakeBox3D
- **ST_3DPerimeter** - Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions this used to be called ST_Perimeter3D
- **ST_AsBinary** - Changed: 2.0.0 Inputs to this function can not be unknown -- must be geometry. Constructs such as ST_AsBinary('POINT(1 2)') are no longer valid and you will get an error: st_asbinary(unknown) is not unique error. Code like that needs to be changed to ST_AsBinary('POINT(1 2)::geometry');. If that is not possible, then install legacy.sql.
- **ST_AsGML** - Changed: 2.0.0 use default named args
- **ST_AsGeoJSON** - Changed: 2.0.0 support default args and named args.
- **ST_AsKML** - Changed: 2.0.0 - uses default args and supports named args
- **ST_AsSVG** - Changed: 2.0.0 to use default args and support named args
- **ST_GeomFromText** - Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions of PostGIS ST_GeomFromText('GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(EMPTY)') was allowed. This is now illegal in PostGIS 2.0.0 to better conform with SQL/MM standards. This should now be written as ST_GeomFromText('GEOMETRYCOLLECTION EMPTY')
- **ST_GeometryN** - Changed: 2.0.0 Prior versions would return NULL for singular geometries. This was changed to return the geometry for ST_GeometryN(..,1) case.
- **ST_IsEmpty** - Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions of PostGIS ST_GeomFromText('GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(EMPTY)') was allowed. This is now illegal in PostGIS 2.0.0 to better conform with SQL/MM standards
- **ST_Length** - Changed: 2.0.0 Breaking change -- in prior versions applying this to a MULTI/POLYGON of type geography would give you the perimeter of the POLYGON/MULTIPOLYGON. In 2.0.0 this was changed to return 0 to be in line with geometry behavior. Please use ST_Perimeter if you want the perimeter of a polygon
- **ST_LocateAlong** - Changed: 2.0.0 in prior versions this used to be called ST_Locate_Along_Measure.
- **ST_LocateBetween** - Changed: 2.0.0 - in prior versions this used to be called ST_Locate_Between_Measures.
- **ST_ModEdgeSplit** - Changed: 2.0 - In prior versions, this was misnamed ST_ModEdgesSplit
- **ST_NumGeometries** - Changed: 2.0.0 In prior versions this would return NULL if the geometry was not a collection/MULTI type. 2.0.0+ now returns 1 for single geometries e.g POLYGON, LINESTRING, POINT.
- **ST_NumInteriorRings** - Changed: 2.0.0 - in prior versions it would allow passing a MULTIPOLYGON, returning the number of interior rings of first POLYGON.
- **ST_PointN** - Changed: 2.0.0 no longer works with single geometry multilinestrings. In older versions of PostGIS -- a single line multilinestring would work happily with this function and return the start point. In 2.0.0 it just returns NULL like any other multilinestring.

15.12.13 PostGIS Functions new, behavior changed, or enhanced in 1.5

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that were introduced or enhanced in this minor release.

- **PostGIS_LibXML_Version** - Availability: 1.5 Returns the version number of the libxml2 library.
- **ST_AsBinary** - Availability: 1.5.0 geography support was introduced. Return the OGC/ISO Well-Known Binary (WKB) representation of the geometry/geography without SRID meta data.
- **ST_AsGML** - Availability: 1.5.0 geography support was introduced. Return the geometry as a GML version 2 or 3 element.
- **ST_AsGeoJSON** - Availability: 1.5.0 geography support was introduced. Restituisce la geometria come elemento GeoJSON.
- **ST_AsText** - Availability: 1.5 - support for geography was introduced. Return the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of the geometry/geography without SRID metadata.

- **ST_Buffer** - Availability: 1.5 - ST_Buffer was enhanced to support different endcaps and join types. These are useful for example to convert road linestrings into polygon roads with flat or square edges instead of rounded edges. Thin wrapper for geography was added. Computes a geometry covering all points within a given distance from a geometry.
- **ST_Covers** - Availability: 1.5 - support for geography was introduced. Returns true if no point in B is outside A
- **ST_DFullyWithin** - Availability: 1.5.0 Returns true if two geometries are entirely within a given distance
- **ST_DWithin** - Availability: 1.5.0 support for geography was introduced Returns true if two geometries are within a given distance
- **ST_Distance** - Availability: 1.5.0 geography support was introduced in 1.5. Speed improvements for planar to better handle large or many vertex geometries Returns the distance between two geometry or geography values.
- **ST_DistanceSphere** - Availability: 1.5 - support for other geometry types besides points was introduced. Prior versions only work with points. Returns minimum distance in meters between two lon/lat geometries using a spherical earth model.
- **ST_DistanceSpheroid** - Availability: 1.5 - support for other geometry types besides points was introduced. Prior versions only work with points. Returns the minimum distance between two lon/lat geometries using a spheroidal earth model.
- **ST_Expand** - Availability: 1.5.0 behavior changed to output double precision instead of float4 coordinates. Returns a bounding box expanded from another bounding box or a geometry.
- **ST_GMLToSQL** - Availability: 1.5, requires libxml2 1.6+ Return a specified ST_Geometry value from GML representation. This is an alias name for ST_GeomFromGML
- **ST_GeomFromGML** - Availability: 1.5, requires libxml2 1.6+ Takes as input GML representation of geometry and outputs a PostGIS geometry object
- **ST_GeomFromKML** - Availability: 1.5, requires libxml2 2.6+ Takes as input KML representation of geometry and outputs a PostGIS geometry object
- **~=** - Availability: 1.5.0 changed behavior Returns TRUE if A's bounding box is the same as B's.
- **ST_Intersection** - Availability: 1.5 support for geography data type was introduced. Computes a geometry representing the shared portion of geometries A and B.
- **ST_Intersects** - Availability: 1.5 support for geography was introduced. Returns true if two geometries intersect (they have at least one point in common).
- **ST_Length** - Availability: 1.5.0 geography support was introduced in 1.5. Returns the 2D length of a linear geometry.
- **&&** - Availability: 1.5.0 support for geography was introduced. Returns TRUE if A's 2D bounding box intersects B's 2D bounding box.

15.12.14 PostGIS Functions new, behavior changed, or enhanced in 1.4

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that were introduced or enhanced in the 1.4 release.

- **ST_AsSVG** - Returns SVG path data for a geometry. Availability: 1.2.2. Availability: 1.4.0 Changed in PostGIS 1.4.0 to include L command in absolute path to conform to <http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/paths.html#PathDataBNF>
- **ST_Collect** - Creates a GeometryCollection or Multi* geometry from a set of geometries. Availability: 1.4.0 - ST_Collect(geomarray) was introduced. ST_Collect was enhanced to handle more geometries faster.
- **ST_ContainsProperly** - Returns true if B intersects the interior of A but not the boundary or exterior. Availability: 1.4.0
- **ST_IsValidReason** - Returns text stating if a geometry is valid, or a reason for invalidity. Availability: 1.4
- **ST_LineCrossingDirection** - Returns a number indicating the crossing behavior of two LineStrings. Availability: 1.4
- **ST_MakeLine** - Crea una LineString da una geometria MultiPoint. Availability: 1.4.0 - ST_MakeLine(geomarray) was introduced. ST_MakeLine aggregate functions was enhanced to handle more points faster.
- **ST_Union** - Computes a geometry representing the point-set union of the input geometries. Availability: 1.4.0 - ST_Union was enhanced. ST_Union(geomarray) was introduced and also faster aggregate collection in PostgreSQL.

15.12.15 PostGIS Functions new in 1.3

The functions given below are PostGIS functions that were introduced in the 1.3 release.

- **ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology** - Returns a simplified and valid version of a geometry, using the Douglas-Peucker algorithm.
Availability: 1.3.3

Chapter 16

Segnalare Problemi

16.1 Segnalare Bug del Software

Segnalare efficacemente i bug è una modalità fondamentale per aiutare lo sviluppo di PostGIS. Il bug report più efficiente è quello che permette agli sviluppatori PostGIS di replicarlo, quindi idealmente contiene uno script che lo rende evidente e un elenco di informazioni sull'ambiente in cui si verifica. Le informazioni indispensabili possono essere estratte eseguendo `SELECT postgis_full_version() [per postgis]` and `SELECT version() [per postgresql]`.

Se non si sta usando l'ultima release, vale la pena leggerne il [release changelog](#), per scoprire se il bug in questione è già stato risolto.

Usare il [PostGIS bug tracker](#) assicura che le segnalazioni non vadano perse, e permette di restare aggiornati sulla sua gestione. Prima di riportare un nuovo bug, per favore esaminate il database dei bug per vedere se è già stato segnalato, nel qual caso è opportuno aggiungere ad esso nuove informazioni.

Consigliamo la lettura del paper di Simon Tatham su [How to Report Bugs Effectively](#) (Come riportare bug in modo efficiente) prima di compilare un nuovo bug report.

16.2 Segnalare Problemi nella Documentazione

La documentazione deve riflettere accuratamente le funzionalità e il comportamento del software. Se così non fosse, potrebbe essere dovuto a un bug del software o a un errore o mancanza della documentazione.

I problemi della documentazione possono essere riportati nel [bug tracker di PostGIS](#).

Se la revisione è minore, basta descriverla in una nuova issue del bug tracker, specificando la sua posizione nella documentazione.

Se i cambiamenti sono più estesi, è preferibile mandare una patch per Subversion. In Unix, si tratta di un processo in 4 fasi (assumendo di avere [Subversion](#) già installato):

1. Eseguire il checkout del trunk di PostGIS da Subversion. In Unix, digitare:
git clone https://git.osgeo.org/gitea/postgis/postgis.git
I file saranno salvati nella cartella `./trunk`
 2. Apportare le modifiche alla documentazione con l'editor di testo preferito. In Unix, ad esempio, digitare:
vim trunk/doc/postgis.xml
Nota: la documentazione è scritta in DocBook XML, non in HTML, quindi se non si ha familiarità con esso conviene seguire lo stile della documentazione esistente.
 3. Produrre una patch, cioè un file contenente le differenze rispetto alla copia master della documentazione. In Unix, digitare:
svn diff trunk/doc/postgis.xml > doc.patch
 4. Allegare la patch a una nuova issue nel bug tracker.
-

Appendix A

Appendix

A.1 Release 3.2.0alpha1

Release date: 2021/09/10

This version requires PostgreSQL 9.6 or higher, GEOS 3.6 or higher, and Proj 4.9 or higher. Additional features are enabled if you are running GEOS 3.9+ (more with GEOS 3.10+), Proj 6.1+, or PostgreSQL 14+.

A.1.1 Breaking changes

#4824, Removed `--without-wagyu` build option. Using Wagyu is now mandatory to build with MVT support.

#4933, `topology.GetFaceByPoint` will not work with topologies having invalid edge linking.

#4981, `ST_StartPoint` support any geometry. No longer returns null for non-linestrings.

#4149, `ST_AsMVTGeom` now preserves more of original geometry's details at scale close to target extent. If you need previous simplifying behaviour, you can `ST_Simplify` the geometry in advance. (Darafei Praliaskouski)

Proj 4.9 or higher is required.

A.1.2 Enhancements

#2592, Do not allow `CreateTopology` to define topologies with `SRID > 0` (Sandro Santilli)

#3232, Prevent moving an isolated node to different face (Sandro Santilli)

Consider collection `TopoGeometries` while editing topology primitives. (Sandro Santilli)

#3248, Prevent removing isolated edges if used in a `TopoGeometry` (Sandro Santilli)

#3231, Prevent removing isolated nodes if used in a `TopoGeometry` (Sandro Santilli)

#3239, Prevent headling topology edges if the connecting node is used in the definition of a `TopoGeometry` (Sandro Santilli)

#4950, Speed up checking `containing_face` for nodes in `ValidateTopology` (Sandro Santilli)

#4945, Multi-shell face check in `ValidateTopology` (Sandro Santilli)

#4944, Side-location conflict check in `ValidateTopology` (Sandro Santilli)

#3042, `ValidateTopology` check for edge linking (Sandro Santilli)

#3276, `ValidateTopology` check for face's mbr (Sandro Santilli)

#4936, Bounding box limited `ValidateTopology` (Sandro Santilli)

#4933, Speed up topology building in presence of big faces (Sandro Santilli)

#3233, ValidateTopology check for node's containing_face (Sandro Santilli)
#4830, ValidateTopology check for edges side face containment (Sandro Santilli)
#4827, Allow NaN coordinates in WKT input (Paul Ramsey)
ST_Value() accepts resample parameter to add bilinear option (Paul Ramsey)
#3778, #4401, ST_Boundary now works for TIN and does not linearize curves (Aliaksandr Kalenik)
#4881, #4884, Store sign of edge_id for lineal TopoGeometry in relation table to retain direction (Sandro Santilli)
#4628, Add an option to disable ANALYZE when loading shapefiles (Stefan Corneliu Petrea)
#4924, Faster ST_RemoveRepeatedPoints on large multipoints, $O(N \log N)$ instead of $O(N^2)$ (Aliaksandr Kalenik, Darafei Praliaskouski)
#4925, fix ST_DumpPoints to not overlook points (Aliaksandr Kalenik)
ST_SRID(topogeometry) override, to speedup lookups (Sandro Santilli)
#2175, Avoid creating additional nodes when adding same closed line to topology (Sandro Santilli)
#4974, Upgrade path for address_standardizer_data_us (Jan Katins of Aiven, Regina Obe)
#4975, PostGIS upgrade change to not use temp tables (Jan Katins of Aiven)
#4981, ST_StartPoint support any geometry (Aliaksandr Kalenik)
#4799, Include srs in GeoJSON where it exists in spatial_ref_sys.
#4986, GIST indexes on Postgres 14 are now created faster using Hilbert-sorting method. (Han Wang, Aliaksandr Kalenik, Darafei Praliaskouski, Giuseppe Broccolo)
#4949, Use proj_normalize_for_visualization to hand "axis swap" decisions (Paul Ramsey)

A.1.3 New features

#4923, topology.ValidateTopologyRelation (Sandro Santilli)
#4933, topology.GetFaceContainingPoint (Sandro Santilli)
#2175, ST_Scroll (Sandro Santilli)
#4841, FindTopology to quickly get a topology record (Sandro Santilli)
#4869, FindLayer to quickly get a layer record (Sandro Santilli)
#4851, TopoGeom_addTopoGeom function (Sandro Santilli)
ST_MakeValid(geometry, options) allows alternative validity building algorithms with GEOS 3.10 (Paul Ramsey)
ST_InterpolateRaster() fills in raster cells between sample points using one of a number of algorithms (inverse weighted distance, average, etc) using algorithms from GDAL (Paul Ramsey)
ST_Contour() generates contour lines from raster values using algorithms from GDAL (Paul Ramsey)
ST_SetZ()/ST_SetM() fills in z/m coordinates of a geometry using data read from a raster (Paul Ramsey)
New postgis.gdal_vsi_options GUC allows out-db rasters on VSI network services to be accessed with authentication keys, etc. (Paul Ramsey)
ST_DumpSegments returns a set of segments of input geometry (Aliaksandr Kalenik)
#4859, ST_Point, ST_PointZ, ST_PointM, ST_PointZM, constructors with SRID parameter (Paul Ramsey)
#4808, ST_ClusterKMeans now supports max_radius argument. Use it when you're not sure what is the number of clusters but you know what the size of clusters should be. (Darafei Praliaskouski)

A.2 Release 3.1.0beta1

Release date: 2020/12/09

Only changes since 3.1.0alpha2 are listed. This version requires PostgreSQL 9.6-13 and GEOS >= 3.6+ Additional features and enhancements enabled if you are running Proj6+, PostgreSQL 12+, and GEOS 3.9.0dev

A.2.1 Breaking changes

4214, Deprecated ST_Count(tablename,...), ST_ApproxCount(tablename, ...) ST_SummaryStats(tablename, ..), ST_Histogram(tablename, ...), ST_ApproxHistogram(tablename, ...), ST_Quantile(tablename, ...), ST_ApproxQuantile(tablename, ...) removed. (Darafei Praliaskouski)

A.2.2 Enhancements

4801, ST_ClusterKMeans supports weights in POINT[Z]M geometries (Darafei Praliaskouski)

4804, ST_ReducePrecision (GEOS 3.9+) allows valid precision reduction (Paul Ramsey)

4805, _ST_SortableHash exposed to work around parallel sorting performance issue in Postgres. If your table is huge, use ORDER BY _ST_SortableHash(geom) instead of ORDER BY geom to make parallel sort faster (Darafei Praliaskouski)

4625, Correlation statistics now calculated. Run ANALYZE for BRIN indexes to start kicking in. (Darafei Praliaskouski)

Fix axis order issue with urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG in ST_GeomFromGML() (Even Roualt)

A.3 Release 3.1.0alpha3

Release date: 2020/11/19

Only changes since 3.1.0alpha2 are listed. This version requires PostgreSQL 9.6-13 and GEOS >= 3.6+ Additional features and enhancements enabled if you are running Proj6+, PostgreSQL 12+, and GEOS 3.9.0dev

A.3.1 Breaking changes

4737, Bump minimum protobuf-c requirement to 1.1.0 (Raúl Marín) The configure step will now fail if the requirement isn't met or explicitly disabled (--without-protobuf)

4258, Untangle postgis_sfcgal from postgis into its own lib file (Regina Obe)

A.3.2 New features

4698, Add a precision parameter to ST_AsEWKT (Raúl Marín)

Add a gridSize optional parameter to ST_Union, ST_UnaryUnion, ST_Difference, ST_Intersection, ST_SymDifference, ST_Subdivide Requires GEOS 3.9 (Sandro Santilli)

A.3.3 Enhancements

4789, Speed up TopoJSON output for areal TopoGeometry with many holes (Sandro Santilli)

4758, Improve topology noding robustness (Sandro Santilli)

Make ST_Subdivide interruptable (Sandro Santilli)

4660, Changes in double / coordinate printing (Raúl Marín) - Use the shortest representation (enough to guarantee roundtrip). - Uses scientific notation for absolute numbers smaller than 1e-8. The previous behaviour was to output 0 for absolute values

smaller than 1e-12 and fixed notation for anything bigger than that. - Uses scientific notation for absolute numbers greater than 1e+15 (same behaviour). - The precision parameter now also affects the scientific notation (before it was fixed [5-8]). - All output functions now respect the requested precision (without any limits). - The default precision is the same (9 for GeoJSON, 15 for everything else).

4729, WKT/KML: Print doubles directly into stringbuffers (Raúl Marín)

4533, Use the standard coordinate printing system for box types (Raúl Marín)

4686, Avoid decompressing geographies when possible (Raúl Marín) Affects ANALYZE, _ST_PointOutside, postgis_geobbox, ST_CombineBbox(box2d, geometry), ST_ClipByBox2D when the geometry is fully inside or outside the bbox and ST_BoundingDiagon

4741, Don't use ST_PointInsideCircle if you need indexes, use ST_DWithin instead. Documentation adjusted (Darafei Praliaskouski)

4737, Improve performance and reduce memory usage in ST_AsMVT, especially in queries involving parallelism (Raúl Marín)

4746, Micro optimizations to the serialization process (Raúl Marín)

4719, Fail fast when srids don't match ST_Intersection(geometry,raster) Also schema qualify calls in function. (Regina Obe)

4784, Add ST_CollectionExtract(geometry) with default behaviour of extracting the components of highest coordinate dimension. (Paul Ramsey)

A.3.4 Bug Fixes

4691, Fix segfault during gist index creation with empty geometries (Raúl Marín)

Fix handling of bad WKB inputs (Oracle types) and unit tests for malformed WKB. Remove memory leaks in malformed WKB cases. (Paul Ramsey)

4740, Round values in geography_distance_tree as we do on geography_distance (Raúl Marín, Paul Ramsey, Regina Obe)

4739, Ensure all functions using postgis_oid initialize the internal cache (Raúl Marín)

4767, #4768, #4771, #4772, Fix segfault when parsing invalid WKB (Raúl Marín)

4769, Fix segfault in st_addband (Raúl Marín)

4790, Fix ST_3dintersects calculations with identical vertices (Nicklas Avén)

4742, tiger geocoder reverted to 2018 version on tiger upgrade (Regina Obe)

3372, TopoElementArray cannot be null - change domain constraint (Regina Obe)

A.4 Release 3.1.0alpha2

Release date: 2020/07/18

Only changes since 3.1.0alpha1 are listed. This version requires PostgreSQL 9.6-13 and GEOS >= 3.6+ Additional features and enhancements enabled if you are running Proj6+, PostgreSQL 12+, and GEOS 3.9.0dev

A.4.1 New Features

4656, Cast a geojson_text::geometry for implicit GeoJSON ingestion (Raúl Marín)

4687, Expose GEOS MaximumInscribedCircle (Paul Ramsey)

4710, ST_ClusterKMeans now works with 3D geometries (Darafei Praliaskouski)

A.4.2 Enhancements

4675, topology.GetRingEdges now implemented in C (Sandro Santilli)
4681, ST_GetFaceGeometry: print corruption information (Sandro Santilli)
4651, ST_Simplify: Don't copy if nothing is removed (Raúl Marín)
4657, Avoid De-TOASTing where possible (Paul Ramsey)
4490, Tweak function costs (Raúl Marín)
4672, Cache getSRSbySRID and getSRIDbySRS (Raúl Marín)
4676, Avoid decompressing toasted geometries to read only the header (Raúl Marín) Optimize cast to Postgresql point type (Raúl Marín)
4620, Update internal wagy to 0.5.0 (Raúl Marín)
4623, Optimize varlena returning functions (Raúl Marín)
4677, Share gserialized objects between different cache types (Raúl Marín)
Fix compilation with MSVC compiler / Standardize shebangs (Loïc Bartoletti)

A.4.3 Bug fixes

4652, Fix several memory related bugs in ST_GeomFromGML (Raúl Marín)
4661, Fix access to spatial_ref_sys with a non default schema (Raúl Marín)
4670, ST_AddPoint: Fix bug when a positive position is requested (Raúl Marín)
4699, crash on null input to ST_Union(raster, otherarg) (Jaime Casanova, 2ndQuadrant)
4716, Fix several issues with pkg-config in the configure script (Raúl Marín)

A.5 Release 3.1.0alpha1

Release date: 2020/02/01

This version requires PostgreSQL 9.6+-13 and GEOS >= 3.6+ Additional features and enhancements enabled if you are running Proj6+, PostgreSQL 12+, and GEOS 3.8.0

A.5.1 Breaking Changes

svn number replaced by git hash in version output (Sandro Santilli, Raúl Marín)
4577, Drop support for PostgreSQL 9.5 (Raúl Marín)
4579, Drop postgis_proc_set_search_path.pl (Raúl Marín)
4601, ST_TileEnvelope signature changed.
3057, ST_Force3D, ST_Force3DZ, ST_Force3DM and ST_Force4D signatures changed.

A.5.2 New features

4601, Add ST_TileEnvelope margin argument (Yuri Astrakhan)
2972, Add quiet mode (-q) to pgsq2shp (Kristian Thy)
4617, Add configure switch `--without-phony-revision` (Raúl Marín)
3057, Optional value params for Force3D*, Force4D functions (Kristian Thy)
4624, ST_HexagonGrid and ST_SquareGrid, set returning functions to generate tilings of the plane (Paul Ramsey)

A.5.3 Enhancements

4539, Unify libm includes (Raúl Marín)

4569, Allow unknown SRID geometry insertion into typmod SRID column (Paul Ramsey)

4149, ST_Simplify(geom, 0) is now O(N). ST_Affine (ST_Translate, ST_TransScale, ST_Rotate) optimized. ST_SnapToGrid optimized. (Darafei Praliaskouski)

4574, Link Time Optimizations enabled (Darafei Praliaskouski)

4578, Add parallism and cost properties to brin functions (Raúl Marín)

4473, Silence yacc warnings (Raúl Marín)

4589, Disable C asserts when building without "--enable-debug" (Raúl Marín)

4543, Introduce ryu to print doubles (Raúl Marín)

4626, Support pkg-config for libxml2 (Bas Couwenberg)

4615, Speed up geojson output (Raúl Marín)

A.6 Release 3.0.0

Release date: 2019/10/20

This version requires PostgreSQL 9.5+-12 and GEOS >= 3.6+ Additional features and enhancements enabled if you are running Proj6+, PostgreSQL 12, and GEOS 3.8.0

A.6.1 New Features

2902, postgis_geos_noop (Sandro Santilli)

4128, ST_AsMVT support for Feature ID (Stepan Kuzmin)

4230, SP-GiST and GiST support for ND box operators overlaps, contains, within, equals (Esteban Zimányi and Arthur Lesuisse from Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Darafei Praliaskouski)

4171, ST_3DLineInterpolatePoint (Julien Cabieces, Vincent Mora)

4311, Introduce WAGYU to validate MVT polygons. This option requires a C++11 compiler and will use CXXFLAGS (not CFLAGS). Add `--without-wagyu` to disable this option and keep the behaviour from 2.5 (Raúl Marín)

1833, ST_AsGeoJSON(row) generates full GeoJSON Features (Joe Conway)

3687, Casts json(geometry) and jsonb(geometry) for implicit GeoJSON generation (Paul Ramsey)

4198, Add ST_ConstrainedDelaunayTriangles SFCGAL function (Darafei Praliaskouski)

A.6.2 Breaking Changes

4267, Bump minimum GEOS version to 3.6 (Regina Obe, Darafei Praliaskouski)

3888, Raster support now available as a separate extension (Sandro Santilli)

3807, Extension library files no longer include the minor version. Use New configure switch --with-library-minor-version if you need the old behavior (Regina Obe)

4230, ND box operators (overlaps, contains, within, equals) now don't look on dimensions that aren't present in both operands. Please REINDEX your ND indexes after upgrade. (Darafei Praliaskouski)

4229, Dropped support for PostgreSQL < 9.5. (Darafei Praliaskouski)

- 4260, liblwgeom headers are not installed anymore. If your project depends on them available, please use librttopo instead. (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4258, Remove SFCGAL support for ST_Area, ST_Distance, ST_Intersection, ST_Difference, ST_Union, ST_Intersects, ST_3DIntersect, ST_3DDistance and postgis.backend switch (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4267, Enable Proj 6 deprecated APIs (Darafei Praliaskouski, Raúl Marín)
- 4268, Bump minimum SFCGAL version to 1.3.1 (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4331, ST_3DMakeBox now returns error instead of a miniscule box (Regina Obe)
- 4342, Removed "versioned" variants of ST_AsGeoJSON and ST_AsKML (Paul Ramsey)
- 4356, ST_Accum removed. Use array_agg instead. (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4414, Include version number in address_standardizer lib (Raúl Marín)
- 4334, Fix upgrade issues related to renamed function parameters (Raúl Marín)
- 4442, raster2pgsql now skips NODATA tiles. Use -k option if you still want them in database for some reason. (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4433, 32-bit hash fix (requires reindexing hash(geometry) indexes) (Raúl Marín)
- 3383, Sorting now uses Hilbert curve and Postgres Abbreviated Compare. You need to REINDEX your btree indexes if you had them. (Darafei Praliaskouski)

A.6.3 Enhancements

- 4341, Using "support function" API in PostgreSQL 12+ to replace SQL inlining as the mechanism for providing index support under ST_Intersects, et al
- 4330, postgis_restore OOM when output piped to an intermediate process (Hugh Ranalli)
- 4322, Support for Proj 6+ API, bringing more accurate datum transforms and support for WKT projections
- 4153, ST_Segmentize now splits segments proportionally (Darafei Praliaskouski).
- 4162, ST_DWithin documentation examples for storing geometry and radius in table (Darafei Praliaskouski, github user Boscop).
- 4161 and #4294, ST_AsMVTGeom: Shortcut geometries smaller than the resolution (Raúl Marín)
- 4176, ST_Intersects supports GEOMETRYCOLLECTION (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4181, ST_AsMVTGeom: Avoid type changes due to validation (Raúl Marín)
- 4183, ST_AsMVTGeom: Drop invalid geometries after simplification (Raúl Marín)
- 4196, Have postgis_extensions_upgrade() package unpackaged extensions (Sandro Santilli)
- 4215, Use floating point compare in ST_DumpAsPolygons (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4155, Support for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION, POLYGON, TIN, TRIANGLE in ST_LocateBetween and ST_LocateBetweenElevation (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 2767, Documentation for AddRasterConstraint optional parameters (Sunveer Singh)
- 4244, Avoid unaligned memory access in BOX2D_out (Raúl Marín)
- 4139, Make mixed-dimension ND index build tree correctly (Darafei Praliaskouski, Arthur Lesuisse, Andrew Gierth, Raúl Marín)
- 4262, Document MULTISURFACE compatibility of ST_LineToCurve (Steven Ottens)
- 4276, ST_AsGeoJSON documentation refresh (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4292, ST_AsMVT: parse JSON numeric values with decimals as doubles (Raúl Marín)
- 4300, ST_AsMVTGeom: Always return the simplest geometry (Raúl Marín)
- 4301, ST_Subdivide: fix endless loop on coordinates near coincident to bounds (Darafei Praliaskouski)
-

- 4289, ST_AsMVTGeom: Transform coordinates space before clipping (Raúl Marín)
- 4272, Improve notice message when unable to compute stats (Raúl Marín)
- 4313, #4307, PostgreSQL 12 compatibility (Laurenz Albe, Raúl Marín)
- 4299, #4304, ST_GeneratePoints is now VOLATILE. IMMUTABLE version with seed parameter added. (Mike Taves)
- 4278, ST_3DDistance and ST_3DIntersects now support Solid TIN and Solid POLYHEDRALSURFACE (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4348, ST_AsMVTGeom (GEOS): Enforce validation at all times (Raúl Marín)
- 4295, Allow GEOMETRYCOLLECTION in ST_Overlaps, ST_Contains, ST_ContainsProperly, ST_Covers, ST_CoveredBy, ST_Crosses, ST_Touches, ST_Disjoint, ST_Relate, ST_Equals (Esteban Zimányi)
- 4340, ST_Union aggregate now can handle more than 1 GB of geometries (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4378, Allow passing TINs as input to GEOS-backed functions (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4368, Reorder LWGEOM struct members to minimize extra padding (Raúl Marín)
- 4141, Use uint64 to handle row counts in the topology extension (Raúl Marín)
- 4412, Support ingesting rasters with NODATA=NaN (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4413, Raster tile size follows GeoTIFF block size on raster2pgsql -t auto (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4422, Modernize Python 2 code to get ready for Python 3 (Christian Clauss)
- 4352, Use CREATE OR REPLACE AGGREGATE for PG12+ (Raúl Marín)
- 4394, Allow FULL OUTER JOIN on geometry equality operator (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4441, Make GiST penalty friendly to multi-column indexes and build single-column ones faster. (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4403, Support for shp2pgsql ability to reproject with copy mode (-D) (Regina Obe)
- 4410, More descriptive error messages about SRID mismatch (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4399, TIN and Triangle output support in all output functions (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 3719, Impose minimum number of segments per arc during linearization (Dan Baston / City of Helsinki, Raúl Marín)
- 4277, ST_GeomFromGeoJSON now marks SRID=4326 by default as per RFC7946, ST_AsGeoJSON sets SRID in JSON output if it differs from 4326. (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 3979, postgis_sfcgal_noop() round trip function (Lucas C. Villa Real)
- 4328, ST_3DIntersects for 2D TINs. (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- 4509, Update geocoder for tiger 2019 (Regina Obe)

A.7 Release 3.0.0rc2

Release date: 2019/10/13

If compiling with PostgreSQL+JIT, LLVM >= 6 is required

Supported PostgreSQL versions for this release are: PostgreSQL 9.5 - PostgreSQL 12 GEOS >= 3.6. Additional features enabled if you running Proj6+ and/or PostgreSQL 12. Performance enhancements if running GEOS 3.8+

A.7.1 Major highlights

- 4534, Fix leak in lwcurvepoly_from_wkb_state (Raúl Marín)
 - 4536, Fix leak in lwcollection_from_wkb_state (Raúl Marín)
 - 4537, Fix leak in WKT collection parser (Raúl Marín)
 - 4535, WKB: Avoid buffer overflow (Raúl Marín)
-

A.8 Release 3.0.0rc1

Release date: 2019/10/08

If compiling with PostgreSQL+JIT, LLVM >= 6 is required

Supported PostgreSQL versions for this release are: PostgreSQL 9.5 - PostgreSQL 12 GEOS >= 3.6. Additional features enabled if you running Proj6+ and/or PostgreSQL 12. Performance enhancements if running GEOS 3.8+

A.8.1 Major highlights

4519, Fix getSRIDbySRS crash (Raúl Marín)

4520, Use a clean environment when detecting C++ libraries (Raúl Marín)

Restore ST_Union() aggregate signature so drop agg not required and re-work performance/size enhancement to continue to avoid using Array type during ST_Union(), hopefully avoiding Array size limitations. (Paul Ramsey)

A.9 Release 3.0.0beta1

Release date: 2019/09/28

If compiling with PostgreSQL+JIT, LLVM >= 6 is required

Supported PostgreSQL versions for this release are: PostgreSQL 9.5 - PostgreSQL 12 GEOS >= 3.6. Additional features enabled if you running Proj6+ and/or PostgreSQL 12. Performance enhancements if running GEOS 3.8+

A.9.1 Major highlights

4492, Fix ST_Simplify ignoring the value of the 3rd parameter (Raúl Marín)

4494, Fix ST_Simplify output having an outdated bbox (Raúl Marín)

4493, Fix ST_RemoveRepeatedPoints output having an outdated bbox (Raúl Marín)

4495, Fix ST_SnapToGrid output having an outdated bbox (Raúl Marín)

4496, Make ST_Simplify(TRIANGLE) collapse if requested (Raúl Marín)

4501, Allow postgis_tiger_geocoder to be installable by non-super users (Regina Obe)

4503, Speed up the calculation of cartesian bbox (Raúl Marín)

4504, shp2pgsql -D not working with schema qualified tables (Regina Obe)

4505, Speed up conversion of geometries to/from GEOS (Dan Baston)

4507, Use GEOSMakeValid and GEOSBuildArea for GEOS 3.8+ (Dan Baston)

4491, Speed up ST_RemoveRepeatedPoints (Raúl Marín)

4509, Update geocoder for tiger 2019 (Regina Obe)

4338, Census block level data (tabblock table) not loading (Regina Obe)

A.10 Release 3.0.0alpha4

Release date: 2019/08/11

If compiling with PostgreSQL+JIT, LLVM >= 6 is required

Supported PostgreSQL versions for this release are: PostgreSQL 9.5 - PostgreSQL 12 GEOS >= 3.6. Additional features enabled if you running Proj6+ and/or PostgreSQL 12

A.10.1 Major highlights

4433, 32-bit hash fix (requires reindexing hash(geometry) indexes) (Raúl Marín)
4445, Fix a bug in geometry_le (Raúl Marín)
4451, Fix the calculation of gserialized_max_header_size (Raúl Marín)
4450, Speed up ST_GeometryType (Raúl Marín)
4452, Add ST_TileEnvelope() (Paul Ramsey)
4403, Support for shp2pgsql ability to reproject with copy mode (-D) (Regina Obe)
4417, Update spatial_ref_sys with new entries (Paul Ramsey)
4449, Speed up ST_X, ST_Y, ST_Z and ST_M (Raúl Marín)
4454, Speed up _ST_OrderingEquals (Raúl Marín)
4453, Speed up ST_IsEmpty (Raúl Marín)
4271, postgis_extensions_upgrade() also updates after pg_upgrade (Raúl Marín)
4466, Fix undefined behaviour in _postgis_gserialized_stats (Raúl Marín)
4209, Handle NULL geometry values in pgsq2shp (Paul Ramsey)
4419, Use protobuf version to enable/disable mvt/geobuf (Paul Ramsey)
4437, Handle POINT EMPTY in shape loader/dumper (Paul Ramsey)
4456, add Rasbery Pi 32-bit jenkins bot for testing (Bruce Rindahl, Regina Obe)
4420, update path does not exists for address_standardizer extension (Regina Obe)

A.11 Release 3.0.0alpha3

Release date: 2019/07/01

If compiling with PostgreSQL+JIT, LLVM >= 6 is required

Supported PostgreSQL versions for this release are: PostgreSQL 9.5 - PostgreSQL 12 GEOS >= 3.6

A.11.1 Major highlights

4414, Include version number in address_standardizer lib (Raúl Marín)
4352, Use CREATE OR REPLACE AGGREGATE for PG12+ (Raúl Marín)
4334, Fix upgrade issues related to renamed parameters (Raúl Marín)
4388, AddRasterConstraints: Ignore NULLs when generating constraints (Raúl Marín)
4327, Avoid pfree'ing the result of getenv (Raúl Marín)
4406, Throw on invalid characters when decoding geohash (Raúl Marín)
4429, Avoid resource leaks with PROJ6 (Raúl Marín)
4372, PROJ6: Speed improvements (Raúl Marín)
3437, Speed up ST_Intersects with Points (Raúl Marín)
4438, Update serialization to support extended flags area (Paul Ramsey)
4443, Fix wagu configure dropping CPPFLAGS (Raúl Marín)
4440, Type lookups in FDW fail (Paul Ramsey)
4442, raster2pgsql now skips NODATA tiles. Use -k option if you still want them in database for some reason. (Darafei Praliaskouski)
4441, Make GiST penalty friendly to multi-column indexes and build single-column ones faster. (Darafei Praliaskouski)

A.12 Release 3.0.0alpha2

Release date: 2019/06/02

If compiling with PostgreSQL+JIT, LLVM >= 6 is required

Supported PostgreSQL versions for this release are: PostgreSQL 9.5 - PostgreSQL 12 GEOS >= 3.6

A.12.1 Major highlights

#4404, Fix selectivity issue with support functions (Paul Ramsey)

#4311, Make `wagyu` the default option to validate polygons. This option requires a C++11 compiler and will use `CXXFLAGS` (not `CFLAGS`). It is only enabled if built with MVT support (protobuf) Add `--without-wagyu` to disable this option and keep the behaviour from 2.5 (Raúl Marín)

#4198, Add `ST_ConstrainedDelaunayTriangles` SFCGAL function (Darafei Praliaskouski)

A.13 Release 3.0.0alpha1

Release date: 2019/05/26

If compiling with PostgreSQL+JIT, LLVM >= 6 is required

Supported PostgreSQL versions for this release are: PostgreSQL 9.5 - PostgreSQL 12 GEOS >= 3.6

A.13.1 New Features

additional features enabled if you are running Proj6+

Read the NEWS file in the included tarball for more details

A.14 Release 2.5.0

Release date: 2018/09/23

If compiling with PostgreSQL+JIT, LLVM >= 6 is required

Supported PostgreSQL versions for this release are: PostgreSQL 9.4 - PostgreSQL 12 (in development) GEOS >= 3.5

A.14.1 New Features

#1847, `spgist` 2d and 3d support for PG 11+ (Esteban Zimányi and Arthur Lesuisse from Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Darafei Praliaskouski)

#4056, `ST_FilterByM` (Nicklas Avén)

#4050, `ST_ChaikinSmoothing` (Nicklas Avén)

#3989, `ST_Buffer` single sided option (Stephen Knox)

#3876, `ST_Angle` function (Rémi Cura)

#3564, `ST_LineInterpolatePoints` (Dan Baston)

#3896, `PostGIS_Extensions_Upgrade()` (Regina Obe)

#3913, Upgrade when creating extension from unpackaged (Sandro Santilli)

#2256, `_postgis_index_extent()` for extent from index (Paul Ramsey)
#3176, Add `ST_OrientedEnvelope` (Dan Baston)
#4029, Add `ST_QuantizeCoordinates` (Dan Baston)
#4063, Optional false origin point for `ST_Scale` (Paul Ramsey)
#4082, Add `ST_BandFileSize` and `ST_BandFileTimestamp`, extend `ST_BandMetadata` (Even Rouault)
#2597, Add `ST_Grayscale` (Bborie Park)
#4007, Add `ST_SetBandPath` (Bborie Park)
#4008, Add `ST_SetBandIndex` (Bborie Park)

A.14.2 Breaking Changes

Upgrade scripts from multiple old versions are now all symlinks to a single upgrade script (Sandro Santilli)
#3944, Update to EPSG register v9.2 (Even Rouault)
#3927, Parallel implementation of `ST_AsMVT`
#3925, Simplify geometry using map grid cell size before generating MVT
#3899, BTree sort order is now defined on collections of EMPTY and same-prefix geometries (Darafei Praliaskouski)
#3864, Performance improvement for sorting POINT geometries (Darafei Praliaskouski)
#3900, GCC warnings fixed, `make -j` is now working (Darafei Praliaskouski) - TopoGeo_addLinestring robustness improvements (Sandro Santilli) #1855, #1946, #3718, #3838
#3234, Do not accept EMPTY points as topology nodes (Sandro Santilli)
#1014, Hashable geometry, allowing direct use in CTE signatures (Paul Ramsey)
#3097, Really allow MULTILINESTRING blades in `ST_Split()` (Paul Ramsey)
#3942, geojson: Do not include private header for json-c >= 0.13 (Björn Esser)
#3954, `ST_GeometricMedian` now supports point weights (Darafei Praliaskouski)
#3965, #3971, #3977, #4071 `ST_ClusterKMeans` rewritten: better initialization, faster convergence, K=2 even faster (Darafei Praliaskouski)
#3982, `ST_AsEncodedPolyline` supports LINESTRING EMPTY and MULTIPOINT EMPTY (Darafei Praliaskouski)
#3986, `ST_AsText` now has second argument to limit decimal digits (Marc Ducobu, Darafei Praliaskouski)
#4020, Casting from box3d to geometry now returns correctly connected PolyhedralSurface (Matthias Bay)
#2508, `ST_OffsetCurve` now works with collections (Darafei Praliaskouski)
#4006, `ST_GeomFromGeoJSON` support for json and jsonb as input (Paul Ramsey, Regina Obe)
#4038, `ST_Subdivide` now selects pivot for geometry split that reuses input vertices. (Darafei Praliaskouski)
#4025, #4032 Fixed precision issue in `ST_ClosestPointOfApproach`, `ST_DistanceCPA`, and `ST_CPAWithin` (Paul Ramsey, Darafei Praliaskouski)
#4076, Reduce use of GEOS in topology implementation (Björn Harrtell)
#4080, Add external raster band index to `ST_BandMetaData` - Add Raster Tips section to Documentation for information about Raster behavior (e.g. Out-DB performance, maximum open files)
#4084: Fixed wrong code-comment regarding front/back of BOX3D (Matthias Bay)
#4060, #4094, PostgreSQL JIT support (Raúl Marín, Laurenz Albe)
#3960, `ST_Centroid` now uses `lwgeom_centroid` (Darafei Praliaskouski)
#4027, Remove duplicated code in `lwgeom_geos` (Darafei Praliaskouski, Daniel Baston)

- #4115, Fix a bug that created MVTs with incorrect property values under parallel plans (Raúl Marín).
- #4120, ST_AsMVTGeom: Clip using tile coordinates (Raúl Marín).
- #4132, ST_Intersection on Raster now works without throwing TopologyException (Vinícius A.B. Schmidt, Darafei Praliaskouski)
- #4177, #4180 Support for PostgreSQL 12 dev branch (Laurenz Albe, Raúl Marín)
- #4156, ST_ChaikinSmoothing: also smooth start/end point of polygon by default (Darafei Praliaskouski)

A.15 Release 2.4.5

Release date: 2018/09/12

This is a bug fix and performance improvement release.

A.15.1 Bug Fixes

- #4031, Survive to big MaxError tolerances passed to ST_CurveToLine (Sandro Santilli)
- #4058, Fix infinite loop in linearization of a big radius small arc (Sandro Santilli)
- #4071, ST_ClusterKMeans crash on NULL/EMPTY fixed (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- #4079, ensure St_AsMVTGeom outputs CW oriented polygons (Paul Ramsey)
- #4070, use standard interruption error code on GEOS interruptions (Paul Ramsey)
- #3980, delay freeing input until processing complete (lucasvr)
- #4090, PG 11 support (Paul Ramsey, Raúl Marín)
- #4077, Serialization failure for particular empty geometry cases (Paul Ramsey)
- #3997, fix bug in lwgeom_median and avoid division by zero (Raúl Marín)
- #4093, Inconsistent results from qsort callback (yugr)
- #4081, Geography DWithin() issues for certain cases (Paul Ramsey)
- #4105, Parallel build of tarball (Bas Couwenberg)
- #4163, MVT: Fix resource leak when the first geometry is NULL (Raúl Marín)

A.16 Release 2.4.4

Release date: 2018/04/08

This is a bug fix and performance improvement release.

A.16.1 Bug Fixes

- #3055, [raster] ST_Clip() on a raster without band crashes the server (Regina Obe)
 - #3942, geojson: Do not include private header for json-c >= 0.13 (Björn Esser)
 - #3952, ST_Transform fails in parallel mode (Paul Ramsey)
 - #3978, Fix KNN when upgrading from 2.1 or older (Sandro Santilli)
 - #4003, lwpoly_construct_circle: Avoid division by zero (Raúl Marín Rodríguez)
 - #4004, Avoid memory exhaustion when building a btree index (Edmund Horner)
-

- #4016, proj 5.0.0 support (Raúl Marín Rodríguez)
- #4017, lwgeom lexer memory corruption (Peter E)
- #4020, Casting from box3d to geometry now returns correctly connected PolyhedralSurface (Matthias Bay)
- #4025, #4032 Incorrect answers for temporally "almost overlapping" ranges (Paul Ramsey, Darafei Praliaskouski)
- #4052, schema qualify several functions in geography (Regina Obe)
- #4055, ST_ClusterIntersecting drops SRID (Daniel Baston)

A.16.2 Enhancements

- #3946, Compile support for PostgreSQL 11 (Paul Ramsey)
- #3992, Use PKG_PROG_PKG_CONFIG macro from pkg.m4 to detect pkg-config (Bas Couwenberg)
- #4044, Upgrade support for PostgreSQL 11 (Regina Obe)

A.17 Release 2.4.3

Release date: 2018/01/17

This is a bug fix and performance improvement release.

A.17.1 Bug Fixes and Enhancements

- #3713, Support encodings that happen to output a '\ ' character
- #3827, Set configure default to not do interrupt testing, was causing false negatives for many people. (Regina Obe) revised to be standards compliant in #3988 (Greg Troxel)
- #3930, Minimum bounding circle issues on 32-bit platforms
- #3965, ST_ClusterKMeans used to lose some clusters on initialization (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- #3956, Brin opclass object does not upgrade properly (Sandro Santilli)
- #3982, ST_AsEncodedPolyline supports LINESTRING EMPTY and MULTIPOINT EMPTY (Darafei Praliaskouski)
- #3975, ST_Transform runs query on spatial_ref_sys without schema qualification. Was causing restore issues. (Paul Ramsey)

A.18 Release 2.4.2

Release date: 2017/11/15

This is a bug fix and performance improvement release.

A.18.1 Bug Fixes and Enhancements

- #3917, Fix zcta5 load
 - #3667, Fix for bug in geography ST_Segmentize
 - #3926, Add missing 2.2.6 and 2.3.4 upgrade paths (Muhammad Usama)
-

A.19 Release 2.4.1

Release date: 2017/10/18

This is a bug fix and performance improvement release.

A.19.1 Bug Fixes and Enhancements

- #3864, Fix memory leaks in BTREE operators
- #3869, Fix build with "gold" linker
- #3845, Gracefully handle short-measure issue
- #3871, Performance tweak for geometry cmp function
- #3879, Division by zero in some arc cases
- #3878, Single defn of signum in header
- #3880, Undefined behaviour in TYPMOD_GET_SRID
- #3875, Fix undefined behaviour in shift operation
- #3864, Performance improvements for b-tree geometry sorts
- #3874, lw_dist2d_pt_arc division by zero
- #3882, undefined behaviour in zigzag with negative inputs
- #3891, undefined behaviour in pointarray_to_encoded_polyline
- #3895, throw error on malformed WKB input
- #3886, fix rare missing boxes in geometry subdivision
- #3907, Allocate enough space for all possible GBOX string outputs (Raúl Marín Rodríguez)

A.20 Release 2.4.0

Release date: 2017/09/30

A.20.1 New Features

- #3822, Have postgis_full_version() also show and check version of PostgreSQL the scripts were built against (Sandro Santilli)
 - #2411, curves support in ST_Reverse (Sandro Santilli)
 - #2951, ST_Centroid for geography (Danny Götte)
 - #3788, Allow postgis_restore.pl to work on directory-style (-Fd) dumps (Roger Crew)
 - #3772, Direction agnostic ST_CurveToLine output (Sandro Santilli / KKGeo)
 - #2464, ST_CurveToLine with MaxError tolerance (Sandro Santilli / KKGeo)
 - #3599, Geobuf output support via ST_AsGeobuf (Björn Harrtell)
 - #3661, Mapbox vector tile output support via ST_AsMVT (Björn Harrtell / CartoDB)
 - #3689, Add orientation checking and forcing functions (Dan Baston)
 - #3753, Gist penalty speed improvements for 2D and ND points (Darafei Praliaskouski, Andrey Borodin)
 - #3677, ST_FrechetDistance (Shinichi Sugiyama)
 - Most aggregates (raster and geometry), and all stable / immutable (raster and geometry) marked as parallel safe
 - #2249, ST_MakeEmptyCoverage for raster (David Zwarg, ainomieli)
 - #3709, Allow signed distance for ST_Project (Darafei Praliaskouski)
 - #524, Covers support for polygon on polygon, line on line, point on line for geography (Danny Götte)
-

A.20.2 Enhancements and Fixes

Many corrections to docs and several translations almost complete. Andreas Schild who provided many corrections to core docs. PostGIS Japanese translation team first to reach completion of translation.

Support for PostgreSQL 10

Preliminary support for PostgreSQL 11

#3645, Avoid loading logically deleted records from shapefiles

#3747, Add zip4 and address_alphanumeric as attributes to norm_addy tiger_geocoder type.

#3748, address_standardizer lookup tables update so pagc_normalize_address better standardizes abbreviations

#3647, better handling of noding in ST_Node using GEOSNode (Wouter Geraedts)

#3684, Update to EPSG register v9 (Even Rouault)

#3830, Fix initialization of incompatible type (>=9.6) address_standardizer

#3662, Make shp2pgsql work in debug mode by sending debug to stderr

#3405, Fixed memory leak in lwgeom_to_points

#3832, Support wide integer fields as int8 in shp2pgsql

#3841, Deterministic sorting support for empty geometries in btree geography

#3844, Make = operator a strict equality test, and < > to rough "spatial sorting"

#3855, ST_AsTWKB memory and speed improvements

A.20.3 Breaking Changes

Dropped support for PostgreSQL 9.2.

#3810, GEOS 3.4.0 or above minimum required to compile

Most aggregates now marked as parallel safe, which means most aggs have to be dropped / recreated. If you have views that utilize PostGIS aggs, you'll need to drop before upgrade and recreate after upgrade

#3578, ST_NumInteriorRings(POLYGON EMPTY) now returns 0 instead of NULL

_ST_DumpPoints removed, was no longer needed after PostGIS 2.1.0 when ST_DumpPoints got reimplemented in C

B-Tree index operators < = > changed to provide better spatial locality on sorting and have expected behavior on GROUP BY. If you have btree index for geometry or geography, you need to REINDEX it, or review if it was created by accident and needs to be replaced with GiST index. If your code relies on old left-to-right box compare ordering, update it to use << >> operators.

A.21 Release 2.3.3

Release date: 2017/07/01

This is a bug fix and performance improvement release.

A.21.1 Bug Fixes and Enhancements

#3777, GROUP BY anomaly with empty geometries

#3711, Azimuth error upon adding 2.5D edges to topology

#3726, PDF manual from dblatex renders fancy quotes for programlisting (Mike Toews)

#3738, raster: Using -s without -Y in raster2pgsql transforms raster data instead of setting srid

- #3744, ST_Subdivide loses subparts of inverted geometries (Darafei Praliaskouski Komzpa)
- #3750, @ and ~ operator not always schema qualified in geometry and raster functions. Causes restore issues. (Shane StClair of Axiom Data Science)
- #3682, Strange fieldlength for boolean in result of pgsql2shp
- #3701, Escape double quotes issue in pgsql2shp
- #3704, ST_AsX3D crashes on empty geometry
- #3730, Change ST_Clip from Error to Notice when ST_Clip can't compute a band

A.22 Release 2.3.2

Release date: 2017/01/31

This is a bug fix and performance improvement release.

A.22.1 Bug Fixes and Enhancements

- #3418, KNN recheck in 9.5+ fails with index returned tuples in wrong order
- #3675, Relationship functions not using an index in some cases
- #3680, PostGIS upgrade scripts missing GRANT for views
- #3683, Unable to update postgis after postgres pg_upgrade going from < 9.5 to pg > 9.4
- #3688, ST_AsLatLonText: round minutes

A.23 Release 2.3.1

Release date: 2016/11/28

This is a bug fix and performance improvement release.

A.23.1 Bug Fixes and Enhancements

- #1973, st_concavehull() returns sometimes empty geometry collection Fix from gde
 - #3501, add raster constraint max extent exceeds array size limit for large tables
 - #3643, PostGIS not building on latest OSX XCode
 - #3644, Deadlock on interrupt
 - #3650, Mark ST_Extent, ST_3DExtent and ST_Mem* agg functions as parallel safe so they can be parallelized
 - #3652, Crash on Collection(MultiCurve())
 - #3656, Fix upgrade of aggregates from 2.2 or lower version
 - #3659, Crash caused by raster GUC define after CREATE EXTENSION using wrong memory context. (manaeem)
 - #3665, Index corruption and memory leak in BRIN indexes patch from Julien Rouhaud (Dalibo)
 - #3667, geography ST_Segmentize bug patch from Hugo Mercier (Oslandia)
-

A.24 Release 2.3.0

Release date: 2016/09/26

This is a new feature release, with new functions, improved performance, all relevant bug fixes from PostGIS 2.2.3, and other goodies.

A.24.1 Important / Breaking Changes

#3466, Casting from box3d to geometry now returns a 3D geometry (Julien Rouhaud of Dalibo)

#3396, ST_EstimatedExtent, throw WARNING instead of ERROR (Regina Obe)

A.24.2 New Features

Add support for custom TOC in postgis_restore.pl (Christoph Moench-Tegeder)

Add support for negative indexing in ST_PointN and ST_SetPoint (Rémi Cura)

Add parameters for geography ST_Buffer (Thomas Bonfort)

TopoGeom_addElement, TopoGeom_remElement (Sandro Santilli)

populate_topology_layer (Sandro Santilli)

#454, ST_WrapX and lwgeom_wrapx (Sandro Santilli)

#1758, ST_Normalize (Sandro Santilli)

#2236, shp2pgsql -d now emits "DROP TABLE IF EXISTS"

#2259, ST_VoronoiPolygons and ST_VoronoiLines (Dan Baston)

#2841 and #2996, ST_MinimumBoundingRadius and new ST_MinimumBoundingCircle implementation using Welzl's algorithm (Dan Baston)

#2991, Enable ST_Transform to use PROJ.4 text (Mike Toews)

#3059, Allow passing per-dimension parameters in ST_Expand (Dan Baston)

#3339, ST_GeneratePoints (Paul Ramsey)

#3362, ST_ClusterDBSCAN (Dan Baston)

#3364, ST_GeometricMedian (Dan Baston)

#3391, Add table inheritance support in ST_EstimatedExtent (Alessandro Pasotti)

#3424, ST_MinimumClearance (Dan Baston)

#3428, ST_Points (Dan Baston)

#3465, ST_ClusterKMeans (Paul Ramsey)

#3469, ST_MakeLine with MULTIPOINTs (Paul Norman)

#3549, Support PostgreSQL 9.6 parallel query mode, as far as possible (Paul Ramsey, Regina Obe)

#3557, Geometry function costs based on query stats (Paul Norman)

#3591, Add support for BRIN indexes. PostgreSQL 9.4+ required. (Giuseppe Broccolo of 2nd Quadrant, Julien Rouhaud and Ronan Dunklau of Dalibo)

#3496, Make postgis non-relocateable for extension install, schema qualify calls in functions (Regina Obe) Should resolve once and for all for extensions #3494, #3486, #3076

#3547, Update tiger geocoder to support TIGER 2016 and to support both http and ftp.

#3613, Segmentize geography using equal length segments (Hugo Mercier of Oslandia)

A.24.3 Bug Fixes

All relevant bug fixes from PostGIS 2.2.3

#2841, ST_MinimumBoundingCircle not covering original

#3604, pgcommon/Makefile.in orders CFLAGS incorrectly leading to wrong liblwgeom.h (Greg Troxel)

A.24.4 Performance Enhancements

#75, Enhancement to PIP short circuit (Dan Baston)

#3383, Avoid deserializing small geometries during index operations (Dan Baston)

#3400, Minor optimization of PIP routines (Dan Baston)

Make adding a line to topology interruptible (Sandro Santilli)

Documentation updates from Mike Toews

A.25 Release 2.2.2

Release date: 2016/03/22

This is a bug fix and performance improvement release.

A.25.1 New Features

#3463, Fix crash on face-collapsing edge change

#3422, Improve ST_Split robustness on standard precision double systems (arm64, ppc64el, s390c, powerpc, ...)

#3427, Update spatial_ref_sys to EPSG version 8.8

#3433, ST_ClusterIntersecting incorrect for MultiPoints

#3435, ST_AsX3D fix rendering of concave geometries

#3436, memory handling mistake in ptarray_clone_deep

#3437, ST_Intersects incorrect for MultiPoints

#3461, ST_GeomFromKML crashes Postgres when there are innerBoundaryIs and no outerBoundaryIs

#3429, upgrading to 2.3 or from 2.1 can cause loop/hang on some platforms

#3460, ST_ClusterWithin 'Tolerance not defined' error after upgrade

#3490, Raster data restore issues, materialized views. Scripts postgis_proc_set_search_path.sql, rtpostgis_proc_set_search_path.sql refer to http://postgis.net/docs/manual-2.2/RT_FAQ.html#faq_raster_data_not_restore

#3426, failing POINT EMPTY tests on fun architectures

A.26 Release 2.2.1

Release date: 2016/01/06

This is a bug fix and performance improvement release.

A.26.1 New Features

#2232, avoid accumulated error in SVG rounding
#3321, Fix performance regression in topology loading
#3329, Fix robustness regression in TopoGeo_addPoint
#3349, Fix installation path of postgis_topology scripts
#3351, set endnodes isolation on ST_RemoveIsoEdge (and lwt_RemIsoEdge)
#3355, geography ST_Segmentize has geometry bbox
#3359, Fix toTopoGeom loss of low-id primitives from TopoGeometry definition
#3360, _raster_constraint_info_scale invalid input syntax
#3375, crash in repeated point removal for collection(point)
#3378, Fix handling of hierarchical TopoGeometries in presence of multiple topologies
#3380, #3402, Decimate lines on topology load
#3388, #3410, Fix missing end-points in ST_Removepoints
#3389, Buffer overflow in lwgeom_to_geojson
#3390, Compilation under Alpine Linux 3.2 gives an error when compiling the postgis and postgis_topology extension
#3393, ST_Area NaN for some polygons
#3401, Improve ST_Split robustness on 32bit systems
#3404, ST_ClusterWithin crashes backend
#3407, Fix crash on splitting a face or an edge defining multiple TopoGeometry objects
#3411, Clustering functions not using spatial index
#3412, Improve robustness of snapping step in TopoGeo_addLinestring
#3415, Fix OSX 10.9 build under pkgsrc
Fix memory leak in lwt_ChangeEdgeGeom [liblwgeom]

A.27 Release 2.2.0

Release date: 2015/10/07

This is a new feature release, with new functions, improved performance, and other goodies.

A.27.1 New Features

Topology API in liblwgeom (Sandro Santilli / Regione Toscana - SITA)

New lwgeom_unaryunion method in liblwgeom

New lwgeom_linemerge method in liblwgeom

New lwgeom_is_simple method in liblwgeom

#3169, Add SFCGAL 1.1 support: add ST_3DDifference, ST_3DUnion, ST_Volume, ST_MakeSolid, ST_IsSolid (Vincent Mora / Oslandia)

#3169, ST_ApproximateMedialAxis (Sandro Santilli)

ST_CPAWithin (Sandro Santilli / Boundless)

Add |= operator with CPA semantic and KNN support with PostgreSQL 9.5+ (Sandro Santilli / Boundless)

#3131, KNN support for the geography type (Paul Ramsey / CartoDB)

#3023, ST_ClusterIntersecting / ST_ClusterWithin (Dan Baston)

#2703, Exact KNN results for all geometry types, aka "KNN re-check" (Paul Ramsey / CartoDB)

#1137, Allow a tolerance value in ST_RemoveRepeatedPoints (Paul Ramsey / CartoDB)

#3062, Allow passing M factor to ST_Scale (Sandro Santilli / Boundless)

#3139, ST_BoundingDiagonal (Sandro Santilli / Boundless)

#3129, ST_IsValidTrajectory (Sandro Santilli / Boundless)

#3128, ST_ClosestPointOfApproach (Sandro Santilli / Boundless)

#3152, ST_DistanceCPA (Sandro Santilli / Boundless)

Canonical output for index key types

ST_SwapOrdinates (Sandro Santilli / Boundless)

#2918, Use GeographicLib functions for geodetics (Mike Toews)

#3074, ST_Subdivide to break up large geometry (Paul Ramsey / CartoDB)

#3040, KNN GiST index based centroid (<<->>) n-D distance operators (Sandro Santilli / Boundless)

Interruptibility API for liblwgeom (Sandro Santilli / CartoDB)

#2939, ST_ClipByBox2D (Sandro Santilli / CartoDB)

#2247, ST_Retile and ST_CreateOverview: in-db raster overviews creation (Sandro Santilli / Vizzuality)

#899, -m shp2pgsql attribute names mapping -m switch (Regina Obe / Sandro Santilli)

#1678, Added GUC postgis.gdal_datapath to specify GDAL config variable GDAL_DATA

#2843, Support reprojection on raster import (Sandro Santilli / Vizzuality)

#2349, Support for encoded_polyline input/output (Kashif Rasul)

#2159, report libjson version from postgis_full_version()

#2770, ST_MemSize(raster)

Add postgis_noop(raster)

Added missing variants of ST_TPI(), ST_TRI() and ST_Roughness()

Added GUC postgis.gdal_enabled_drivers to specify GDAL config variable GDAL_SKIP

Added GUC postgis.enable_outdb_rasters to enable access to rasters with out-db bands

#2387, address_standardizer extension as part of PostGIS (Stephen Woodbridge / imaptools.com, Walter Sinclair, Regina Obe)

#2816, address_standardizer_data_us extension provides reference lex,gaz,rules for address_standardizer (Stephen Woodbridge / imaptools.com, Walter Sinclair, Regina Obe)

#2341, New mask parameter for ST_MapAlgebra

#2397, read encoding info automatically in shapefile loader

#2430, ST_ForceCurve

#2565, ST_SummaryStatsAgg()

#2567, ST_CountAgg()

#2632, ST_AsGML() support for curved features

#2652, Add --upgrade-path switch to run_test.pl

#2754, sfcgal wrapped as an extension

#2227, Simplification with Visvalingam-Whyatt algorithm ST_SimplifyVW, ST_SetEffectiveArea (Nicklas Avén)

Functions to encode and decode TWKB ST_AsTWKB, ST_GeomFromTWKB (Paul Ramsey / Nicklas Avén / CartoDB)

A.27.2 Enhancements

#3223, Add memcmp short-circuit to ST_Equals (Daniel Baston)

#3227, Tiger geocoder upgraded to support Tiger 2015 census

#2278, Make liblwgeom compatible between minor releases

#897, ST_AsX3D support for GeoCoordinates and systems "GD" "WE" ability to flip x/y axis (use option = 2, 3)

ST_Split: allow splitting lines by multilines, multipoints and (multi)polygon boundaries

#3070, Simplify geometry type constraint

#2839, Implement selectivity estimator for functional indexes, speeding up spatial queries on raster tables. (Sandro Santilli / Vizzuality)

#2361, Added spatial_index column to raster_columns view

#2390, Testsuite for pgsq2shp

#2527, Added -k flag to raster2pgsql to skip checking that band is NODATA

#2616, Reduce text casts during topology building and export

#2717, support startpoint, endpoint, pointn, numpoints for compoundcurve

#2747, Add support for GDAL 2.0

#2754, SFCGAL can now be installed with CREATE EXTENSION (Vincent Mora @ Oslandia)

#2828, Convert ST_Envelope(raster) from SQL to C

#2829, Shortcut ST_Clip(raster) if geometry fully contains the raster and no NODATA specified

#2906, Update tiger geocoder to handle tiger 2014 data

#3048, Speed up geometry simplification (J.Santana @ CartoDB)

#3092, Slow performance of geometry_columns with many tables

A.28 Release 2.1.8

Release date: 2015-07-07

This is a critical bug fix release.

A.28.1 Bug Fixes

#3159, do not force a bbox cache on ST_Affine

#3018, GROUP BY geography sometimes returns duplicate rows

#3084, shp2pgsql - illegal number format when specific system locale set

#3094, Malformed GeoJSON inputs crash backend

#3104, st_asgml introduces random characters in ID field

#3155, Remove liblwgeom.h on make uninstall

#3177, gserialized_is_empty cannot handle nested empty cases

Fix crash in ST_LineLocatePoint

A.29 Release 2.1.7

Release date: 2015-03-30

This is a critical bug fix release.

A.29.1 Bug Fixes

#3086, ST_DumpValues() crashes backend on cleanup with invalid band indexes

#3088, Do not (re)define strcasestr in a liblwgeom.h

#3094, Malformed GeoJSON inputs crash backend

A.30 Release 2.1.6

Release date: 2015-03-20

This is a bug fix and performance improvement release.

A.30.1 Enhancements

#3000, Ensure edge splitting and healing algorithms use indexes

#3048, Speed up geometry simplification (J.Santana @ CartoDB)

#3050, Speed up geometry type reading (J.Santana @ CartoDB)

A.30.2 Bug Fixes

#2941, allow geography columns with SRID other than 4326

#3069, small objects getting inappropriately fluffed up w/ boxes

#3068, Have postgis_typmod_dims return NULL for unconstrained dims

#3061, Allow duplicate points in JSON, GML, GML ST_GeomFrom* functions

#3058, Fix ND-GiST picksplit method to split on the best plane

#3052, Make operators <-> and <#> available for PostgreSQL < 9.1

#3045, Fix dimensionality confusion in &&& operator

#3016, Allow unregistering layers of corrupted topologies

#3015, Avoid exceptions from TopologySummary

#3020, ST_AddBand out-db bug where height using width value

#3031, Allow restore of Geometry(Point) tables dumped with empties in them

A.31 Release 2.1.5

Release date: 2014-12-18

This is a bug fix and performance improvement release.

A.31.1 Enhancements

#2933, Speedup construction of large multi-geometry objects

A.31.2 Bug Fixes

#2947, Fix memory leak in lwgeom_make_valid for single-component collection input

#2949, Fix memory leak in lwgeom_mindistance2d for curve input

#2931, BOX representation is case sensitive

#2942, PostgreSQL 9.5 support

#2953, 2D stats not generated when Z/M values are extreme

#3009, Geography cast may effect underlying tuple

A.32 Release 2.1.4

Release date: 2014-09-10

This is a bug fix and performance improvement release.

A.32.1 Enhancements

#2745, Speedup ST_Simplify calls against points

#2747, Support for GDAL 2.0

#2749, Make rtpostgis_upgrade_20_21.sql ACID

#2811, Do not specify index names when loading shapefiles/rasters

#2829, Shortcut ST_Clip(raster) if geometry fully contains the raster and no NODATA specified

#2895, Raise cost of ST_ConvexHull(raster) to 300 for better query plans

A.32.2 Bug Fixes

#2605, armel: _ST_Covers() returns true for point in hole

#2911, Fix output scale on ST_Rescale/ST_Resample/ST_Resize of rasters with scale 1/-1 and offset 0/0.

Fix crash in ST_Union(raster)

#2704, ST_GeomFromGML() does not work properly with array of gml:pos (Even Roualt)

#2708, updategeometrysrid doesn't update srid check when schema not specified. Patch from Marc Jansen

#2720, lwpoly_add_ring should update maxrings after realloc

#2759, Fix postgis_restore.pl handling of multiline object comments embedding sql comments

#2774, fix undefined behavior in ptarray_calculate_gbox_geodetic

Fix potential memory fault in ST_MakeValid

#2784, Fix handling of bogus argument to --with-sfcgal

#2772, Premature memory free in RASTER_getBandPath (ST_BandPath)

#2755, Fix regressions tests against all versions of SFCGAL

#2775, lwline_from_lwmpoint leaks memory

- #2802, ST_MapAlgebra checks for valid callback function return value
- #2803, ST_MapAlgebra handles no userarg and STRICT callback function
- #2834, ST_Estimated_Extent and mixedCase table names (regression bug)
- #2845, Bad geometry created from ST_AddPoint
- #2870, Binary insert into geography column results geometry being inserted
- #2872, make install builds documentation (Greg Troxell)
- #2819, find isfinite or replacement on Centos5 / Solaris
- #2899, geocode limit 1 not returning best answer (tiger geocoder)
- #2903, Unable to compile on FreeBSD
- #2927 reverse_geocode not filling in direction prefix (tiger geocoder) get rid of deprecated ST_Line_Locate_Point called

A.33 Release 2.1.3

Release date: 2014/05/13

This is a bug fix and security release.

A.33.1 Important changes

Starting with this version offline raster access and use of GDAL drivers are disabled by default.

An environment variable is introduced to allow for enabling specific GDAL drivers: POSTGIS_GDAL_ENABLED_DRIVERS. By default, all GDAL drivers are disabled

An environment variable is introduced to allow for enabling out-db raster bands: POSTGIS_ENABLE_OUTDB_RASTERS. By default, out-db raster bands are disabled

The environment variables must be set for the PostgreSQL process, and determines the behavior of the whole cluster.

A.33.2 Bug Fixes

- #2697, invalid GeoJSON Polygon input crashes server process
- #2700, Fix dumping of higher-dimension datasets with null rows
- #2706, ST_DumpPoints of EMPTY geometries crashes server

A.34 Release 2.1.2

Release date: 2014/03/31

This is a bug fix release, addressing issues that have been filed since the 2.1.1 release.

A.34.1 Bug Fixes

- #2666, Error out at configure time if no SQL preprocessor can be found
 - #2534, st_distance returning incorrect results for large geographies
 - #2539, Check for json-c/json.h presence/usability before json/json.h
 - #2543, invalid join selectivity error from simple query
-

#2546, GeoJSON with string coordinates parses incorrectly
#2547, Fix ST_Simplify(TopoGeometry) for hierarchical topogeoms
#2552, Fix NULL raster handling in ST_AsPNG, ST_AsTIFF and ST_AsJPEG
#2555, Fix parsing issue of range arguments of ST_Reclass
#2556, geography ST_Intersects results depending on insert order
#2580, Do not allow installing postgis twice in the same database
#2589, Remove use of unnecessary void pointers
#2607, Cannot open more than 1024 out-db files in one process
#2610, Ensure face splitting algorithm uses the edge index
#2615, EstimatedExtent (and hence, underlying stats) gathering wrong bbox
#2619, Empty rings array in GeoJSON polygon causes crash
#2634, regression in sphere distance code
#2638, Geography distance on M geometries sometimes wrong
#2648, #2653, Fix topology functions when "topology" is not in search_path
#2654, Drop deprecated calls from topology
#2655, Let users without topology privileges call postgis_full_version()
#2674, Fix missing operator = and hash_raster_ops opclass on raster
#2675, #2534, #2636, #2634, #2638, Geography distance issues with tree optimization

A.34.2 Enhancements

#2494, avoid memcpy in GiST index (hayamiz)
#2560, soft upgrade: avoid drop/recreate of aggregates that hadn't changed

A.35 Release 2.1.1

Release date: 2013/11/06

This is a bug fix release, addressing issues that have been filed since the 2.1.0 release.

A.35.1 Important Changes

#2514, Change raster license from GPL v3+ to v2+, allowing distribution of PostGIS Extension as GPLv2.

A.35.2 Bug Fixes

#2396, Make regression tests more endian-agnostic
#2434, Fix ST_Intersection(geog,geog) regression in rare cases
#2454, Fix behavior of ST_PixelAsXXX functions regarding exclude_nodata_value parameter
#2489, Fix upgrades from 2.0 leaving stale function signatures
#2525, Fix handling of SRID in nested collections
#2449, Fix potential infinite loop in index building
#2493, Fix behavior of ST_DumpValues when passed an empty raster
#2502, Fix postgis_topology_scripts_installed() install schema
#2504, Fix segfault on bogus pgsql2shp call
#2512, Support for foreign tables and materialized views in raster_columns and raster_overviews

A.35.3 Enhancements

#2478, support for tiger 2013

#2463, support for exact length calculations on arc geometries

A.36 Release 2.1.0

Release date: 2013/08/17

This is a minor release addressing both bug fixes and performance and functionality enhancements addressing issues since 2.0.3 release. If you are upgrading from 2.0+, only a soft upgrade is required. If you are upgrading from 1.5 or earlier, a hard upgrade is required.

A.36.1 Important / Breaking Changes

#1653, Removed srid parameter from ST_Resample(raster) and variants with reference raster no longer apply reference raster's SRID.

#1962 ST_Segmentize - As a result of the introduction of geography support, The construct: `SELECT ST_Segmentize('LINESTRING(2, 3 4)', 0.5);` will result in ambiguous function error

#2026, ST_Union(raster) now unions all bands of all rasters

#2089, liblwgeom: lwgeom_set_handlers replaces lwgeom_init_allocators.

#2150, regular_blocking is no longer a constraint. column of same name in raster_columns now checks for existence of spatially_unique and coverage_tile constraints

ST_Intersects(raster, geometry) behaves in the same manner as ST_Intersects(geometry, raster).

point variant of ST_SetValue(raster) previously did not check SRID of input geometry and raster.

ST_Hillshade parameters azimuth and altitude are now in degrees instead of radians.

ST_Slope and ST_Aspect return pixel values in degrees instead of radians.

#2104, ST_World2RasterCoord, ST_World2RasterCoordX and ST_World2RasterCoordY renamed to ST_WorldToRasterCoord, ST_WorldToRasterCoordX and ST_WorldToRasterCoordY. ST_Raster2WorldCoord, ST_Raster2WorldCoordX and ST_Raster2WorldCoordY renamed to ST_RasterToWorldCoord, ST_RasterToWorldCoordX and ST_RasterToWorldCoordY

ST_Estimated_Extent renamed to ST_EstimatedExtent

ST_Line_Interpolate_Point renamed to ST_LineInterpolatePoint

ST_Line_Substring renamed to ST_LineSubstring

ST_Line_Locate_Point renamed to ST_LineLocatePoint

ST_Force_XXX renamed to ST_ForceXXX

ST_MapAlgebraFctNgb and 1 and 2 raster variants of ST_MapAlgebraFct. Use ST_MapAlgebra instead

1 and 2 raster variants of ST_MapAlgebraExpr. Use expression variants of ST_MapAlgebra instead

A.36.2 New Features

- Refer to http://postgis.net/docs/manual-2.1/PostGIS_Special_Functions_Index.html#NewFunctions_2_1 for complete list of new functions

#310, ST_DumpPoints converted to a C function (Nathan Wagner) and much faster

#739, UpdateRasterSRID()

#945, improved join selectivity, N-D selectivity calculations, user accessible selectivity and stats reader functions for testing (Paul Ramsey / OpenGeo)

toTopoGeom with TopoGeometry sink (Sandro Santilli / Vizzuality)

clearTopoGeom (Sandro Santilli / Vizzuality)

ST_Segmentize(geography) (Paul Ramsey / OpenGeo)

ST_DelaunayTriangles (Sandro Santilli / Vizzuality)

ST_NearestValue, ST_Neighborhood (Bborie Park / UC Davis)

ST_PixelAsPoint, ST_PixelAsPoints (Bborie Park / UC Davis)

ST_PixelAsCentroid, ST_PixelAsCentroids (Bborie Park / UC Davis)

ST_Raster2WorldCoord, ST_World2RasterCoord (Bborie Park / UC Davis)

Additional raster/raster spatial relationship functions (ST_Contains, ST_ContainsProperly, ST_Covers, ST_CoveredBy, ST_Disjoint, ST_Overlaps, ST_Touches, ST_Within, ST_DWithin, ST_DFullyWithin) (Bborie Park / UC Davis)

Added array variants of ST_SetValues() to set many pixel values of a band in one call (Bborie Park / UC Davis)

#1293, ST_Resize(raster) to resize rasters based upon width/height

#1627, package tiger_geocoder as a PostgreSQL extension

#1643, #2076, Upgrade tiger geocoder to support loading tiger 2011 and 2012 (Regina Obe / Paragon Corporation) Funded by Hunter Systems Group

GEOMETRYCOLLECTION support for ST_MakeValid (Sandro Santilli / Vizzuality)

#1709, ST_NotSameAlignmentReason(raster, raster)

#1818, ST_GeomFromGeoHash and friends (Jason Smith (darkpanda))

#1856, reverse geocoder rating setting for prefer numbered highway name

ST_PixelOfValue (Bborie Park / UC Davis)

Casts to/from PostgreSQL geotypes (point/path/polygon).

Added geomval array variant of ST_SetValues() to set many pixel values of a band using a set of geometries and corresponding values in one call (Bborie Park / UC Davis)

ST_Tile(raster) to break up a raster into tiles (Bborie Park / UC Davis)

#1895, new r-tree node splitting algorithm (Alex Korotkov)

#2011, ST_DumpValues to output raster as array (Bborie Park / UC Davis)

#2018, ST_Distance support for CircularString, CurvePolygon, MultiCurve, MultiSurface, CompoundCurve

#2030, n-raster (and n-band) ST_MapAlgebra (Bborie Park / UC Davis)

#2193, Utilize PAGC parser as drop in replacement for tiger normalizer (Steve Woodbridge, Regina Obe)

#2210, ST_MinConvexHull(raster)

lwgeom_from_geojson in liblwgeom (Sandro Santilli / Vizzuality)

#1687, ST_Simplify for TopoGeometry (Sandro Santilli / Vizzuality)

#2228, TopoJSON output for TopoGeometry (Sandro Santilli / Vizzuality)

#2123, ST_FromGDALRaster

#613, ST_SetGeoReference with numerical parameters instead of text

#2276, ST_AddBand(raster) variant for out-db bands

#2280, ST_Summary(raster)

#2163, ST_TPI for raster (Nathaniel Clay)

#2164, ST_TRI for raster (Nathaniel Clay)

#2302, ST_Roughness for raster (Nathaniel Clay)

#2290, ST_ColorMap(raster) to generate RGBA bands

#2254, Add SFCGAL backend support. (Backend selection through `postgis.backend` var) Functions available both through GEOS or SFCGAL: ST_Intersects, ST_3DIntersects, ST_Intersection, ST_Area, ST_Distance, ST_3DDistance New functions available only with SFCGAL backend: ST_3DIntersection, ST_Tessellate, ST_3DArea, ST_Extrude, ST_ForceLHR ST_Orientation, ST_Minkowski, ST_StraightSkeleton `postgis_sfcgal_version` New function available in PostGIS: ST_ForceSFS (Olivier Courtin and Hugo Mercier / Oslandia)

A.36.3 Enhancements

For detail of new functions and function improvements, please refer to Section [15.12.9](#).

Much faster raster ST_Union, ST_Clip and many more function additions operations

For geometry/geography better planner selectivity and a lot more functions.

#823, tiger geocoder: Make loader_generate_script download portion less greedy

#826, raster2pgsql no longer defaults to padding tiles. Flag -P can be used to pad tiles

#1363, ST_AddBand(raster, ...) array version rewritten in C

#1364, ST_Union(raster, ...) aggregate function rewritten in C

#1655, Additional default values for parameters of ST_Slope

#1661, Add aggregate variant of ST_SameAlignment

#1719, Add support for Point and GeometryCollection ST_MakeValid inputs

#1780, support ST_GeoHash for geography

#1796, Big performance boost for distance calculations in geography

#1802, improved function interruptibility.

#1823, add parameter in ST_AsGML to use id column for GML 3 output (become mandatory since GML 3.2.1)

#1856, tiger geocoder: reverse geocoder rating setting for prefer numbered highway name

#1938, Refactor basic ST_AddBand to add multiple new bands in one call

#1978, wrong answer when calculating length of a closed circular arc (circle)

#1989, Preprocess input geometry to just intersection with raster to be clipped

#2021, Added multi-band support to ST_Union(raster, ...) aggregate function

#2006, better support of ST_Area(geography) over poles and dateline

#2065, ST_Clip(raster, ...) now a C function

#2069, Added parameters to ST_Tile(raster) to control padding of tiles

#2078, New variants of ST_Slope, ST_Aspect and ST_HillShade to provide solution to handling tiles in a coverage

#2097, Added RANGE uniontype option for ST_Union(raster)

#2105, Added ST_Transform(raster) variant for aligning output to reference raster

#2119, Rasters passed to ST_Resample(), ST_Rescale(), ST_Reskew(), and ST_SnapToGrid() no longer require an SRID

#2141, More verbose output when constraints fail to be added to a raster column

#2143, Changed blocksize constraint of raster to allow multiple values

#2148, Addition of coverage_tile constraint for raster

#2149, Addition of spatially_unique constraint for raster

TopologySummary output now includes unregistered layers and a count of missing TopoGeometry objects from their natural layer.

ST_HillShade(), ST_Aspect() and ST_Slope() have one new optional parameter to interpolate NODATA pixels before running the operation.

Point variant of ST_SetValue(raster) is now a wrapper around geomval variant of ST_SetValues(rast).

Proper support for raster band's isnodata flag in core API and loader.

Additional default values for parameters of ST_Aspect and ST_HillShade

#2178, ST_Summary now advertises presence of known srid with an [S] flag

#2202, Make libjson-c optional (--without-json configure switch)

#2213, Add support libjson-c 0.10+

#2231, raster2pgsql supports user naming of filename column with -n

#2200, ST_Union(raster, uniontype) unions all bands of all rasters

#2264, postgis_restore.pl support for restoring into databases with postgis in a custom schema

#2244, emit warning when changing raster's georeference if raster has out-db bands

#2222, add parameter OutAsIn to flag whether ST_AsBinary should return out-db bands as in-db bands

A.36.4 Fixes

#1839, handling of subdatasets in GeoTIFF in raster2pgsql.

#1840, fix logic of when to compute # of tiles in raster2pgsql.

#1870, align the docs and actual behavior of raster's ST_Intersects

#1872, fix ST_ApproxSummarystats to prevent division by zero

#1875, ST_SummaryStats returns NULL for all parameters except count when count is zero

#1932, fix raster2pgsql of syntax for index tablespaces

#1936, ST_GeomFromGML on CurvePolygon causes server crash

#1939, remove custom data types: summarystats, histogram, quantile, valuecount

#1951, remove crash on zero-length linestrings

#1957, ST_Distance to a one-point LineString returns NULL

#1976, Geography point-in-ring code overhauled for more reliability

#1981, cleanup of unused variables causing warnings with gcc 4.6+

#1996, support POINT EMPTY in GeoJSON output

#2062, improve performance of distance calculations

#2057, Fixed linking issue for raster2psql to libpq

#2077, Fixed incorrect values returning from ST_Hillshade()

#2019, ST_FlipCoordinates does not update bbox

#2100, ST_AsRaster may not return raster with specified pixel type

#2126, Better handling of empty rasters from ST_ConvexHull()

#2165, ST_NumPoints regression failure with CircularString

#2168, ST_Distance is not always commutative

#2182, Fix issue with outdb rasters with no SRID and ST_Resize

- #2188, Fix function parameter value overflow that caused problems when copying data from a GDAL dataset
- #2198, Fix incorrect dimensions used when generating bands of out-db rasters in ST_Tile()
- #2201, ST_GeoHash wrong on boundaries
- #2203, Changed how rasters with unknown SRID and default geotransform are handled when passing to GDAL Warp API
- #2215, Fixed raster exclusion constraint for conflicting name of implicit index
- #2251, Fix bad dimensions when rescaling rasters with default geotransform matrix
- #2133, Fix performance regression in expression variant of ST_MapAlgebra
- #2257, GBOX variables not initialized when testing with empty geometries
- #2271, Prevent parallel make of raster
- #2282, Fix call to undefined function nd_stats_to_grid() in debug mode
- #2307, ST_MakeValid outputs invalid geometries
- #2309, Remove confusing INFO message when trying to get SRS info
- #2336, FIPS 20 (KS) causes wildcard expansion to wget all files
- #2348, Provide raster upgrade path for 2.0 to 2.1
- #2351, st_distance between geographies wrong
- #2359, Fix handling of schema name when adding overview constraints
- #2371, Support GEOS versions with more than 1 digit in micro
- #2383, Remove unsafe use of \` from raster warning message
- #2384, Incorrect variable datatypes for ST_Neighborhood

A.36.5 Known Issues

- #2111, Raster bands can only reference the first 256 bands of out-db rasters

A.37 Release 2.0.5

Release date: 2014/03/31

This is a bug fix release, addressing issues that have been filed since the 2.0.4 release. If you are using PostGIS 2.0+ a soft upgrade is required. For users of PostGIS 1.5 or below, a hard upgrade is required.

A.37.1 Bug Fixes

- #2494, avoid memcpy in GIST index
 - #2502, Fix postgis_topology_scripts_installed() install schema
 - #2504, Fix segfault on bogus pgsql2shp call
 - #2528, Fix memory leak in ST_Split / lwline_split_by_line
 - #2532, Add missing raster/geometry commutator operators
 - #2533, Remove duplicated signatures
 - #2552, Fix NULL raster handling in ST_AsPNG, ST_AsTIFF and ST_AsJPEG
 - #2555, Fix parsing issue of range arguments of ST_Reclass
 - #2589, Remove use of unnecessary void pointers
-

- #2607, Cannot open more than 1024 out-db files in process
- #2610, Ensure face splitting algorithm uses the edge index
- #2619, Empty ring array in GeoJSON polygon causes crash
- #2638, Geography distance on M geometries sometimes wrong

A.37.2 Important Changes

- ##2514, Change raster license from GPL v3+ to v2+, allowing distribution of PostGIS Extension as GPLv2.

A.38 Release 2.0.4

Release date: 2013/09/06

This is a bug fix release, addressing issues that have been filed since the 2.0.3 release. If you are using PostGIS 2.0+ a soft upgrade is required. For users of PostGIS 1.5 or below, a hard upgrade is required.

A.38.1 Bug Fixes

- #2110, Equality operator between EMPTY and point on origin
 - Allow adding points at precision distance with TopoGeo_addPoint
 - #1968, Fix missing edge from toTopoGeom return
 - #2165, ST_NumPoints regression failure with CircularString
 - #2168, ST_Distance is not always commutative
 - #2186, gui progress bar updates too frequent
 - #2201, ST_GeoHash wrong on boundaries
 - #2257, GBOX variables not initialized when testing with empty geometries
 - #2271, Prevent parallel make of raster
 - #2267, Server crash from analyze table
 - #2277, potential segfault removed
 - #2307, ST_MakeValid outputs invalid geometries
 - #2351, st_distance between geographies wrong
 - #2359, Incorrect handling of schema for overview constraints
 - #2371, Support GEOS versions with more than 1 digit in micro
 - #2372, Cannot parse space-padded KML coordinates
 - Fix build with systemwide liblwgeom installed
 - #2383, Fix unsafe use of \ in warning message
 - #2410, Fix segmentize of collinear curve
 - #2412, ST_LineToCurve support for lines with less than 4 vertices
 - #2415, ST_Multi support for COMPOUNDCURVE and CURVEPOLYGON
 - #2420, ST_LineToCurve: require at least 8 edges to define a full circle
 - #2423, ST_LineToCurve: require all arc edges to form the same angle
 - #2424, ST_CurveToLine: add support for COMPOUNDCURVE in MULTICURVE
 - #2427, Make sure to retain first point of curves on ST_CurveToLine
-

A.38.2 Enhancements

#2269, Avoid uselessly detoasting full geometries on ANALYZE

A.38.3 Known Issues

#2111, Raster bands can only reference the first 256 bands of out-db rasters

A.39 Release 2.0.3

Release date: 2013/03/01

This is a bug fix release, addressing issues that have been filed since the 2.0.2 release. If you are using PostGIS 2.0+ a soft upgrade is required. For users of PostGIS 1.5 or below, a hard upgrade is required.

A.39.1 Bug Fixes

#2126, Better handling of empty rasters from ST_ConvexHull()

#2134, Make sure to process SRS before passing it off to GDAL functions

Fix various memory leaks in liblwgeom

#2173, Fix robustness issue in splitting a line with own vertex also affecting topology building (#2172)

#2174, Fix usage of wrong function lwpoly_free()

#2176, Fix robustness issue with ST_ChangeEdgeGeom

#2184, Properly copy topologies with Z value

postgis_restore.pl support for mixed case geometry column name in dumps

#2188, Fix function parameter value overflow that caused problems when copying data from a GDAL dataset

#2216, More memory errors in MultiPolygon GeoJSON parsing (with holes)

Fix Memory leak in GeoJSON parser

A.39.2 Enhancements

#2141, More verbose output when constraints fail to be added to a raster column

Speedup ST_ChangeEdgeGeom

A.40 Release 2.0.2

Release date: 2012/12/03

This is a bug fix release, addressing issues that have been filed since the 2.0.1 release.

A.40.1 Bug Fixes

- #1287, Drop of "gist_geometry_ops" broke a few clients package of legacy_gist.sql for these cases
 - #1391, Errors during upgrade from 1.5
 - #1828, Poor selectivity estimate on ST_DWithin
 - #1838, error importing tiger/line data
 - #1869, ST_AsBinary is not unique added to legacy_minor/legacy.sql scripts
 - #1885, Missing field from tabblock table in tiger2010 census_loader.sql
 - #1891, Use LDFLAGS environment when building liblwgeom
 - #1900, Fix pgsql2shp for big-endian systems
 - #1932, Fix raster2pgsql for invalid syntax for setting index tablespace
 - #1936, ST_GeomFromGML on CurvePolygon causes server crash
 - #1955, ST_ModEdgeHeal and ST_NewEdgeHeal for doubly connected edges
 - #1957, ST_Distance to a one-point LineString returns NULL
 - #1976, Geography point-in-ring code overhauled for more reliability
 - #1978, wrong answer calculating length of closed circular arc (circle)
 - #1981, Remove unused but set variables as found with gcc 4.6+
 - #1987, Restore 1.5.x behaviour of ST_Simplify
 - #1989, Preprocess input geometry to just intersection with raster to be clipped
 - #1991, geocode really slow on PostgreSQL 9.2
 - #1996, support POINT EMPTY in GeoJSON output
 - #1998, Fix ST_{Mod,New}EdgeHeal joining edges sharing both endpoints
 - #2001, ST_CurveToLine has no effect if the geometry doesn't actually contain an arc
 - #2015, ST_IsEmpty('POLYGON(EMPTY)') returns False
 - #2019, ST_FlipCoordinates does not update bbox
 - #2025, Fix side location conflict at TopoGeo_AddLineString
 - #2026, improve performance of distance calculations
 - #2033, Fix adding a splitting point into a 2.5d topology
 - #2051, Fix excess of precision in ST_AsGeoJSON output
 - #2052, Fix buffer overflow in lwgeom_to_geojson
 - #2056, Fixed lack of SRID check of raster and geometry in ST_SetValue()
 - #2057, Fixed linking issue for raster2pgsql to libpq
 - #2060, Fix "dimension" check violation by GetTopoGeomElementArray
 - #2072, Removed outdated checks preventing ST_Intersects(raster) from working on out-db bands
 - #2077, Fixed incorrect answers from ST_Hillshade(raster)
 - #2092, Namespace issue with ST_GeomFromKML, ST_GeomFromGML for libxml 2.8+
 - #2099, Fix double free on exception in ST_OffsetCurve
 - #2100, ST_AsRaster() may not return raster with specified pixel type
 - #2108, Ensure ST_Line_Interpolate_Point always returns POINT
-

- #2109, Ensure ST_Centroid always returns POINT
- #2117, Ensure ST_PointOnSurface always returns POINT
- #2129, Fix SRID in ST_Homogenize output with collection input
- #2130, Fix memory error in MultiPolygon GeoJson parsing
- Update URL of Maven jar

A.40.2 Enhancements

- #1581, ST_Clip(raster, ...) no longer imposes NODATA on a band if the corresponding band from the source raster did not have NODATA
- #1928, Accept array properties in GML input multi-geom input (Kashif Rasul and Shoaib Burq / SpacialDB)
- #2082, Add indices on start_node and end_node of topology edge tables
- #2087, Speedup topology.GetRingEdges using a recursive CTE

A.41 Release 2.0.1

Release date: 2012/06/22

This is a bug fix release, addressing issues that have been filed since the 2.0.0 release.

A.41.1 Bug Fixes

- #1264, fix st_dwithin(geog, geog, 0).
 - #1468 shp2pgsql-gui table column schema get shifted
 - #1694, fix building with clang. (vince)
 - #1708, improve restore of pre-PostGIS 2.0 backups.
 - #1714, more robust handling of high topology tolerance.
 - #1755, ST_GeographyFromText support for higher dimensions.
 - #1759, loading transformed shapefiles in raster enabled db.
 - #1761, handling of subdatasets in NetCDF, HDF4 and HDF5 in raster2pgsql.
 - #1763, topology.toTopoGeom use with custom search_path.
 - #1766, don't let ST_RemEdge* destroy peripheral TopoGeometry objects.
 - #1774, Clearer error on setting an edge geometry to an invalid one.
 - #1775, ST_ChangeEdgeGeom collision detection with 2-vertex target.
 - #1776, fix ST_SymDifference(empty, geom) to return geom.
 - #1779, install SQL comment files.
 - #1782, fix spatial reference string handling in raster.
 - #1789, fix false edge-node crossing report in ValidateTopology.
 - #1790, fix toTopoGeom handling of duplicated primitives.
 - #1791, fix ST_Azimuth with very close but distinct points.
 - #1797, fix (ValidateTopology(xxx)).* syntax calls.
 - #1805, put back the 900913 SRID entry.
-

- #1813, Only show readable relations in metadata tables.
- #1819, fix floating point issues with ST_World2RasterCoord and ST_Raster2WorldCoord variants.
- #1820 compilation on 9.2beta1.
- #1822, topology load on PostgreSQL 9.2beta1.
- #1825, fix prepared geometry cache lookup
- #1829, fix uninitialized read in GeoJSON parser
- #1834, revise postgis extension to only backup user specified spatial_ref_sys
- #1839, handling of subdatasets in GeoTIFF in raster2pgsql.
- #1840, fix logic of when to compute # of tiles in raster2pgsql.
- #1851, fix spatial_ref_system parameters for EPSG:3844
- #1857, fix failure to detect endpoint mismatch in ST_AddEdge*Face*
- #1865, data loss in postgis_restore.pl when data rows have leading dashes.
- #1867, catch invalid topology name passed to topogeo_add*
- #1872, fix ST_ApproxSummarystats to prevent division by zero
- #1873, fix ptarray_locate_point to return interpolated Z/M values for on-the-line case
- #1875, ST_SummaryStats returns NULL for all parameters except count when count is zero
- #1881, shp2pgsql-gui -- editing a field sometimes triggers removing row
- #1883, Geocoder install fails trying to run create_census_base_tables() (Brian Panulla)

A.41.2 Enhancements

More detailed exception message from topology editing functions.

- #1786, improved build dependencies
- #1806, speedup of ST_BuildArea, ST_MakeValid and ST_GetFaceGeometry.
- #1812, Add lwgeom_normalize in LIBLWGEOM for more stable testing.

A.42 Release 2.0.0

Release date: 2012/04/03

This is a major release. A hard upgrade is required. Yes this means a full dump reload and some special preparations if you are using obsolete functions. Refer to Section 3.4.2 for details on upgrading. Refer to Section 15.12.11 for more details and changed/new functions.

A.42.1 Testers - Our unsung heroes

We are most indebted to the numerous members in the PostGIS community who were brave enough to test out the new features in this release. No major release can be successful without these folk.

Below are those who have been most valiant, provided very detailed and thorough bug reports, and detailed analysis.

- Andrea Peri - Lots of testing on topology, checking for correctness
- Andreas Forø Tollefsen - raster testing
- Chris English - topology stress testing loader functions
- Salvatore Larosa - topology robustness testing
- Brian Hamlin - Benchmarking (also experimental experimental branches before they are folded into core) , general testing of various
- Mike Pease - Tiger geocoder testing - very detailed reports of issues
- Tom van Tilburg - raster testing

A.42.2 Important / Breaking Changes

#722, #302, Most deprecated functions removed (over 250 functions) (Regina Obe, Paul Ramsey)

Unknown SRID changed from -1 to 0. (Paul Ramsey)

-- (most deprecated in 1.2) removed non-ST variants buffer, length, intersects (and internal functions renamed) etc.

-- If you have been using deprecated functions **CHANGE** your apps or suffer the consequences. If you don't see a function documented -- it ain't supported or it is an internal function. Some constraints in older tables were built with deprecated functions. If you restore you may need to rebuild table constraints with `populate_geometry_columns()`. If you have applications or tools that rely on deprecated functions, please refer to [?qandaentry] for more details.

#944 `geometry_columns` is now a view instead of a table (Paul Ramsey, Regina Obe) for tables created the old way reads (srid, type, dims) constraints for geometry columns created with type modifiers reads from column definition

#1081, #1082, #1084, #1088 - Management functions support `typmod` geometry column creation functions now default to `typmod` creation (Regina Obe)

#1083 `probe_geometry_columns()`, `rename_geometry_table_constraints()`, `fix_geometry_columns()`; removed - now obsolete with `geometry_column` view (Regina Obe)

#817 Renaming old 3D functions to the convention `ST_3D` (Nicklas Avén)

#548 (sorta), `ST_NumGeometries`, `ST_GeometryN` now returns 1 (or the geometry) instead of null for single geometries (Sandro Santilli, Maxime van Noppen)

A.42.3 New Features

KNN Gist index based centroid (<->) and box (<#>) distance operators (Paul Ramsey / funded by Vizzuality)

Support for TIN and PolyHedralSurface and enhancement of many functions to support 3D (Olivier Courtin / Oslandia)

Raster support integrated and documented (Pierre Racine, Jorge Arévalo, Mateusz Loskot, Sandro Santilli, David Zwarg, Regina Obe, Bhorie Park) (Company developer and funding: University Laval, Deimos Space, CadCorp, Michigan Tech Research Institute, Azavea, Paragon Corporation, UC Davis Center for Vectorborne Diseases)

Making spatial indexes 3D aware - in progress (Paul Ramsey, Mark Cave-Ayland)

Topology support improved (more functions), documented, testing (Sandro Santilli / Faunalia for RT-SIGTA), Andrea Peri, Regina Obe, Jose Carlos Martinez Llari

3D relationship and measurement support functions (Nicklas Avén)

`ST_3DDistance`, `ST_3DClosestPoint`, `ST_3DIntersects`, `ST_3DShortestLine` and more...

N-Dimensional spatial indexes (Paul Ramsey / OpenGeo)

`ST_Split` (Sandro Santilli / Faunalia for RT-SIGTA)

`ST_IsValidDetail` (Sandro Santilli / Faunalia for RT-SIGTA)

`ST_MakeValid` (Sandro Santilli / Faunalia for RT-SIGTA)

`ST_RemoveRepeatedPoints` (Sandro Santilli / Faunalia for RT-SIGTA)

`ST_GeometryN` and `ST_NumGeometries` support for non-collections (Sandro Santilli)

`ST_IsCollection` (Sandro Santilli, Maxime van Noppen)

`ST_SharedPaths` (Sandro Santilli / Faunalia for RT-SIGTA)

`ST_Snap` (Sandro Santilli)

`ST_RelateMatch` (Sandro Santilli / Faunalia for RT-SIGTA)

`ST_ConcaveHull` (Regina Obe and Leo Hsu / Paragon Corporation)

`ST_UnaryUnion` (Sandro Santilli / Faunalia for RT-SIGTA)

`ST_AsX3D` (Regina Obe / Arrival 3D funding)

`ST_OffsetCurve` (Sandro Santilli, Rafal Magda)

`ST_GeomFromGeoJSON` (Kashif Rasul, Paul Ramsey / Vizzuality funding)

A.42.4 Enhancements

Made shape file loader tolerant of truncated multibyte values found in some free worldwide shapefiles (Sandro Santilli)

Lots of bug fixes and enhancements to shp2pgsql Beefing up regression tests for loaders Reproject support for both geometry and geography during import (Jeff Adams / Azavea, Mark Cave-Ayland)

pgsql2shp conversion from predefined list (Loic Dachary / Mark Cave-Ayland)

Shp-pgsql GUI loader - support loading multiple files at a time. (Mark Leslie)

Extras - upgraded tiger_geocoder from using old TIGER format to use new TIGER shp and file structure format (Stephen Frost)

Extras - revised tiger_geocoder to work with TIGER census 2010 data, addition of reverse geocoder function, various bug fixes, accuracy enhancements, limit max result return, speed improvements, loading routines. (Regina Obe, Leo Hsu / Paragon Corporation / funding provided by Hunter Systems Group)

Overall Documentation proofreading and corrections. (Kasif Rasul)

Cleanup PostGIS JDBC classes, revise to use Maven build. (Maria Arias de Reyna, Sandro Santilli)

A.42.5 Bug Fixes

#1335 ST_AddPoint returns incorrect result on Linux (Even Rouault)

A.42.6 Release specific credits

We thank [U.S Department of State Human Information Unit \(HIU\)](#) and [Vizzuality](#) for general monetary support to get PostGIS 2.0 out the door.

A.43 Release 1.5.4

Release date: 2012/05/07

This is a bug fix release, addressing issues that have been filed since the 1.5.3 release.

A.43.1 Bug Fixes

#547, ST_Contains memory problems (Sandro Santilli)

#621, Problem finding intersections with geography (Paul Ramsey)

#627, PostGIS/PostgreSQL process die on invalid geometry (Paul Ramsey)

#810, Increase accuracy of area calculation (Paul Ramsey)

#852, improve spatial predicates robustness (Sandro Santilli, Nicklas Avén)

#877, ST_Estimated_Extent returns NULL on empty tables (Sandro Santilli)

#1028, ST_AsSVG kills whole postgres server when fails (Paul Ramsey)

#1056, Fix boxes of arcs and circle stroking code (Paul Ramsey)

#1121, populate_geometry_columns using deprecated functions (Regin Obe, Paul Ramsey)

#1135, improve testsuite predictability (Andreas 'ads' Scherbaum)

#1146, images generator crashes (bronaugh)

#1170, North Pole intersection fails (Paul Ramsey)

#1179, ST_AsText crash with bad value (kjurka)

#1184, honour DESTDIR in documentation Makefile (Bryce L Nordgren)
#1227, server crash on invalid GML
#1252, SRID appearing in WKT (Paul Ramsey)
#1264, st_dwithin(g, g, 0) doesn't work (Paul Ramsey)
#1344, allow exporting tables with invalid geometries (Sandro Santilli)
#1389, wrong proj4text for SRID 31300 and 31370 (Paul Ramsey)
#1406, shp2pgsql crashes when loading into geography (Sandro Santilli)
#1595, fixed SRID redundancy in ST_Line_SubString (Sandro Santilli)
#1596, check SRID in UpdateGeometrySRID (Mike Toews, Sandro Santilli)
#1602, fix ST_Polygonize to retain Z (Sandro Santilli)
#1697, fix crash with EMPTY entries in GiST index (Paul Ramsey)
#1772, fix ST_Line_Locate_Point with collapsed input (Sandro Santilli)
#1799, Protect ST_Segmentize from max_length=0 (Sandro Santilli)
Alter parameter order in 900913 (Paul Ramsey)
Support builds with "gmake" (Greg Troxel)

A.44 Release 1.5.3

Release date: 2011/06/25

This is a bug fix release, addressing issues that have been filed since the 1.5.2 release. If you are running PostGIS 1.3+, a soft upgrade is sufficient otherwise a hard upgrade is recommended.

A.44.1 Bug Fixes

#1056, produce correct bboxes for arc geometries, fixes index errors (Paul Ramsey)
#1007, ST_IsValid crash fix requires GEOS 3.3.0+ or 3.2.3+ (Sandro Santilli, reported by Birgit Laggner)
#940, support for PostgreSQL 9.1 beta 1 (Regina Obe, Paul Ramsey, patch submitted by stl)
#845, ST_Intersects precision error (Sandro Santilli, Nicklas Avén) Reported by cdestigter
#884, Unstable results with ST_Within, ST_Intersects (Chris Hodgson)
#779, shp2pgsql -S option seems to fail on points (Jeff Adams)
#666, ST_DumpPoints is not null safe (Regina Obe)
#631, Update NZ projections for grid transformation support (jpalmer)
#630, Peculiar Null treatment in arrays in ST_Collect (Chris Hodgson) Reported by David Bitner
#624, Memory leak in ST_GeogFromText (ryang, Paul Ramsey)
#609, Bad source code in manual section 5.2 Java Clients (simoc, Regina Obe)
#604, shp2pgsql usage touchups (Mike Toews, Paul Ramsey)
#573 ST_Union fails on a group of linestrings Not a PostGIS bug, fixed in GEOS 3.3.0
#457 ST_CollectionExtract returns non-requested type (Nicklas Avén, Paul Ramsey)
#441 ST_AsGeoJson Bbox on GeometryCollection error (Olivier Courtin)
#411 Ability to backup invalid geometries (Sandro Santilli) Reported by Regione Toscana
#409 ST_AsSVG - degraded (Olivier Courtin) Reported by Sdikiy
#373 Documentation syntax error in hard upgrade (Paul Ramsey) Reported by psvensso

A.45 Release 1.5.2

Release date: 2010/09/27

This is a bug fix release, addressing issues that have been filed since the 1.5.1 release. If you are running PostGIS 1.3+, a soft upgrade is sufficient otherwise a hard upgrade is recommended.

A.45.1 Bug Fixes

Loader: fix handling of empty (0-verticed) geometries in shapefiles. (Sandro Santilli)

#536, Geography ST_Intersects, ST_Covers, ST_CoveredBy and Geometry ST_Equals not using spatial index (Regina Obe, Nicklas Aven)

#573, Improvement to ST_Contains geography (Paul Ramsey)

Loader: Add support for command-q shutdown in Mac GTK build (Paul Ramsey)

#393, Loader: Add temporary patch for large DBF files (Maxime Guillaud, Paul Ramsey)

#507, Fix wrong OGC URN in GeoJSON and GML output (Olivier Courtin)

spatial_ref_sys.sql Add datum conversion for projection SRID 3021 (Paul Ramsey)

Geography - remove crash for case when all geographies are out of the estimate (Paul Ramsey)

#469, Fix for array_aggregation error (Greg Stark, Paul Ramsey)

#532, Temporary geography tables showing up in other user sessions (Paul Ramsey)

#562, ST_Dwithin errors for large geographies (Paul Ramsey)

#513, shape loading GUI tries to make spatial index when loading DBF only mode (Paul Ramsey)

#527, shape loading GUI should always append log messages (Mark Cave-Ayland)

#504, shp2pgsql should rename xmin/xmax fields (Sandro Santilli)

#458, postgis_comments being installed in contrib instead of version folder (Mark Cave-Ayland)

#474, Analyzing a table with geography column crashes server (Paul Ramsey)

#581, LWGEOM-expand produces inconsistent results (Mark Cave-Ayland)

#513, Add dbf filter to shp2pgsql-gui and allow uploading dbf only (Paul Ramsey)

Fix further build issues against PostgreSQL 9.0 (Mark Cave-Ayland)

#572, Password whitespace for Shape File (Mark Cave-Ayland)

#603, shp2pgsql: "-w" produces invalid WKT for MULTI* objects. (Mark Cave-Ayland)

A.46 Release 1.5.1

Release date: 2010/03/11

This is a bug fix release, addressing issues that have been filed since the 1.4.1 release. If you are running PostGIS 1.3+, a soft upgrade is sufficient otherwise a hard upgrade is recommended.

A.46.1 Bug Fixes

#410, update embedded bbox when applying ST_SetPoint, ST_AddPoint ST_RemovePoint to a linestring (Paul Ramsey)

#411, allow dumping tables with invalid geometries (Sandro Santilli, for Regione Toscana-SIGTA)

#414, include geography_columns view when running upgrade scripts (Paul Ramsey)

#419, allow support for multilinestring in ST_Line_Substring (Paul Ramsey, for Lidwala Consulting Engineers)

#421, fix computed string length in ST_AsGML() (Olivier Courtin)

#441, fix GML generation with heterogeneous collections (Olivier Courtin)

#443, incorrect coordinate reversal in GML 3 generation (Olivier Courtin)

#450, #451, wrong area calculation for geography features that cross the date line (Paul Ramsey)

Ensure support for upcoming 9.0 PostgreSQL release (Paul Ramsey)

A.47 Release 1.5.0

Release date: 2010/02/04

This release provides support for geographic coordinates (lat/lon) via a new GEOGRAPHY type. Also performance enhancements, new input format support (GML,KML) and general upkeep.

A.47.1 API Stability

The public API of PostGIS will not change during minor (0.0.X) releases.

The definition of the ~= operator has changed from an exact geometric equality check to a bounding box equality check.

A.47.2 Compatibility

GEOS, Proj4, and LibXML2 are now mandatory dependencies

The library versions below are the minimum requirements for PostGIS 1.5

PostgreSQL 8.3 and higher on all platforms

GEOS 3.1 and higher only (GEOS 3.2+ to take advantage of all features)

LibXML2 2.5+ related to new ST_GeomFromGML/KML functionality

Proj4 4.5 and higher only

A.47.3 New Features

Section 15.12.13

Added Hausdorff distance calculations (#209) (Vincent Picavet)

Added parameters argument to ST_Buffer operation to support one-sided buffering and other buffering styles (Sandro Santilli)

Addition of other Distance related visualization and analysis functions (Nicklas Aven)

- ST_ClosestPoint
 - ST_DFullyWithin
 - ST_LongestLine
-

- ST_MaxDistance
- ST_ShortestLine

ST_DumpPoints (Maxime van Noppen)

KML, GML input via ST_GeomFromGML and ST_GeomFromKML (Olivier Courtin)

Extract homogeneous collection with ST_CollectionExtract (Paul Ramsey)

Add measure values to an existing linestring with ST_AddMeasure (Paul Ramsey)

History table implementation in utils (George Silva)

Geography type and supporting functions

- Spherical algorithms (Dave Skea)
- Object/index implementation (Paul Ramsey)
- Selectivity implementation (Mark Cave-Ayland)
- Serializations to KML, GML and JSON (Olivier Courtin)
- ST_Area, ST_Distance, ST_DWithin, ST_GeogFromText, ST_GeogFromWKB, ST_Intersects, ST_Covers, ST_Buffer (Paul Ramsey)

A.47.4 Enhancements

Performance improvements to ST_Distance (Nicklas Aven)

Documentation updates and improvements (Regina Obe, Kevin Neufeld)

Testing and quality control (Regina Obe)

PostGIS 1.5 support PostgreSQL 8.5 trunk (Guillaume Lelarge)

Win32 support and improvement of core shp2pgsql-gui (Mark Cave-Ayland)

In place 'make check' support (Paul Ramsey)

A.47.5 Bug fixes

<http://trac.osgeo.org/postgis/query?status=closed&milestone=PostGIS+1.5.0&order=priority>

A.48 Release 1.4.0

Release date: 2009/07/24

This release provides performance enhancements, improved internal structures and testing, new features, and upgraded documentation. If you are running PostGIS 1.1+, a soft upgrade is sufficient otherwise a hard upgrade is recommended.

A.48.1 API Stability

As of the 1.4 release series, the public API of PostGIS will not change during minor releases.

A.48.2 Compatibility

The versions below are the *minimum* requirements for PostGIS 1.4

PostgreSQL 8.2 and higher on all platforms

GEOS 3.0 and higher only

PROJ4 4.5 and higher only

A.48.3 New Features

ST_Union() uses high-speed cascaded union when compiled against GEOS 3.1+ (Paul Ramsey)

ST_ContainsProperly() requires GEOS 3.1+

ST_Intersects(), ST_Contains(), ST_Within() use high-speed cached prepared geometry against GEOS 3.1+ (Paul Ramsey / funded by Zonar Systems)

Vastly improved documentation and reference manual (Regina Obe & Kevin Neufeld)

Figures and diagram examples in the reference manual (Kevin Neufeld)

ST_IsValidReason() returns readable explanations for validity failures (Paul Ramsey)

ST_GeoHash() returns a geohash.org signature for geometries (Paul Ramsey)

GTK+ multi-platform GUI for shape file loading (Paul Ramsey)

ST_LineCrossingDirection() returns crossing directions (Paul Ramsey)

ST_LocateBetweenElevations() returns sub-string based on Z-ordinate. (Paul Ramsey)

Geometry parser returns explicit error message about location of syntax errors (Mark Cave-Ayland)

ST_AsGeoJSON() return JSON formatted geometry (Olivier Courtin)

Populate_Geometry_Columns() -- automatically add records to geometry_columns for TABLES and VIEWS (Kevin Neufeld)

ST_MinimumBoundingCircle() -- returns the smallest circle polygon that can encompass a geometry (Bruce Rindahl)

A.48.4 Enhancements

Core geometry system moved into independent library, liblwgeom. (Mark Cave-Ayland)

New build system uses PostgreSQL "pgxs" build bootstrapper. (Mark Cave-Ayland)

Debugging framework formalized and simplified. (Mark Cave-Ayland)

All build-time #defines generated at configure time and placed in headers for easier cross-platform support (Mark Cave-Ayland)

Logging framework formalized and simplified (Mark Cave-Ayland)

Expanded and more stable support for CIRCULARSTRING, COMPOUNDCURVE and CURVEPOLYGON, better parsing, wider support in functions (Mark Leslie & Mark Cave-Ayland)

Improved support for OpenSolaris builds (Paul Ramsey)

Improved support for MSVC builds (Mateusz Loskot)

Updated KML support (Olivier Courtin)

Unit testing framework for liblwgeom (Paul Ramsey)

New testing framework to comprehensively exercise every PostGIS function (Regine Obe)

Performance improvements to all geometry aggregate functions (Paul Ramsey)

Support for the upcoming PostgreSQL 8.4 (Mark Cave-Ayland, Talha Bin Rizwan)

Shp2pgsql and pgsq2shp re-worked to depend on the common parsing/unparsing code in liblwgeom (Mark Cave-Ayland)

Use of PDF DbLatex to build PDF docs and preliminary instructions for build (Jean David Techer)

Automated User documentation build (PDF and HTML) and Developer Doxygen Documentation (Kevin Neufeld)

Automated build of document images using ImageMagick from WKT geometry text files (Kevin Neufeld)

More attractive CSS for HTML documentation (Dane Springmeyer)

A.48.5 Bug fixes

<http://trac.osgeo.org/postgis/query?status=closed&milestone=PostGIS+1.4.0&order=priority>

A.49 Release 1.3.6

Release date: 2009/05/04

If you are running PostGIS 1.1+, a soft upgrade is sufficient otherwise a hard upgrade is recommended. This release adds support for PostgreSQL 8.4, exporting prj files from the database with shape data, some crash fixes for shp2pgsql, and several small bug fixes in the handling of "curve" types, logical error importing dbf only files, improved error handling of AddGeometryColumns.

A.50 Release 1.3.5

Release date: 2008/12/15

If you are running PostGIS 1.1+, a soft upgrade is sufficient otherwise a hard upgrade is recommended. This release is a bug fix release to address a failure in ST_Force_Collection and related functions that critically affects using MapServer with LINE layers.

A.51 Release 1.3.4

Release date: 2008/11/24

This release adds support for GeoJSON output, building with PostgreSQL 8.4, improves documentation quality and output aesthetics, adds function-level SQL documentation, and improves performance for some spatial predicates (point-in-polygon tests).

Bug fixes include removal of crashers in handling circular strings for many functions, some memory leaks removed, a linear referencing failure for measures on vertices, and more. See the NEWS file for details.

A.52 Release 1.3.3

Release date: 2008/04/12

This release fixes bugs shp2pgsql, adds enhancements to SVG and KML support, adds a ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology function, makes the build more sensitive to GEOS versions, and fixes a handful of severe but rare failure cases.

A.53 Release 1.3.2

Release date: 2007/12/01

This release fixes bugs in ST_EndPoint() and ST_Envelope, improves support for JDBC building and OS/X, and adds better support for GML output with ST_AsGML(), including GML3 output.

A.54 Release 1.3.1

Release date: 2007/08/13

This release fixes some oversights in the previous release around version numbering, documentation, and tagging.

A.55 Release 1.3.0

Release date: 2007/08/09

This release provides performance enhancements to the relational functions, adds new relational functions and begins the migration of our function names to the SQL-MM convention, using the spatial type (SP) prefix.

A.55.1 Added Functionality

JDBC: Added Hibernate Dialect (thanks to Norman Barker)

Added ST_Covers and ST_CoveredBy relational functions. Description and justification of these functions can be found at <http://lin-ear-th-inking.blogspot.com/2007/06/subtleties-of-ogc-covers-spatial.html>

Added ST_DWithin relational function.

A.55.2 Performance Enhancements

Added cached and indexed point-in-polygon short-circuits for the functions ST_Contains, ST_Intersects, ST_Within and ST_Disjoint

Added inline index support for relational functions (except ST_Disjoint)

A.55.3 Other Changes

Extended curved geometry support into the geometry accessor and some processing functions

Began migration of functions to the SQL-MM naming convention; using a spatial type (ST) prefix.

Added initial support for PostgreSQL 8.3

A.56 Release 1.2.1

Release date: 2007/01/11

This release provides bug fixes in PostgreSQL 8.2 support and some small performance enhancements.

A.56.1 Changes

Fixed point-in-polygon shortcut bug in Within().

Fixed PostgreSQL 8.2 NULL handling for indexes.

Updated RPM spec files.

Added short-circuit for Transform() in no-op case.

JDBC: Fixed JTS handling for multi-dimensional geometries (thanks to Thomas Marti for hint and partial patch). Additionally, now JavaDoc is compiled and packaged. Fixed classpath problems with GCJ. Fixed pgjdbc 8.2 compatibility, losing support for jdk 1.3 and older.

A.57 Release 1.2.0

Release date: 2006/12/08

This release provides type definitions along with serialization/deserialization capabilities for SQL-MM defined curved geometries, as well as performance enhancements.

A.57.1 Changes

Added curved geometry type support for serialization/deserialization

Added point-in-polygon shortcircuit to the Contains and Within functions to improve performance for these cases.

A.58 Release 1.1.6

Release date: 2006/11/02

This is a bugfix release, in particular fixing a critical error with GEOS interface in 64bit systems. Includes an updated of the SRS parameters and an improvement in reprojections (take Z in consideration). Upgrade is *encouraged*.

A.58.1 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.3 or later follow the **soft upgrade** procedure.

If you are upgrading from a release *between 1.0.0RC6 and 1.0.2* (inclusive) and really want a live upgrade read the **upgrade section** of the 1.0.3 release notes chapter.

Upgrade from any release prior to 1.0.0RC6 requires an **hard upgrade**.

A.58.2 Bug fixes

fixed CAPI change that broke 64-bit platforms

loader/dumper: fixed regression tests and usage output

Fixed setSRID() bug in JDBC, thanks to Thomas Marti

A.58.3 Other changes

use Z ordinate in reprojections

spatial_ref_sys.sql updated to EPSG 6.11.1

Simplified Version.config infrastructure to use a single pack of version variables for everything.

Include the Version.config in loader/dumper USAGE messages

Replace hand-made, fragile JDBC version parser with Properties

A.59 Release 1.1.5

Release date: 2006/10/13

This is an bugfix release, including a critical segfault on win32. Upgrade is *encouraged*.

A.59.1 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.3 or later follow the [soft upgrade](#) procedure.

If you are upgrading from a release *between 1.0.0RC6 and 1.0.2* (inclusive) and really want a live upgrade read the [upgrade section](#) of the 1.0.3 release notes chapter.

Upgrade from any release prior to 1.0.0RC6 requires an [hard upgrade](#).

A.59.2 Bug fixes

Fixed MingW link error that was causing pgsql2shp to segfault on Win32 when compiled for PostgreSQL 8.2

fixed nullpointer Exception in Geometry.equals() method in Java

Added EJB3Spatial.odt to fulfill the GPL requirement of distributing the "preferred form of modification"

Removed obsolete synchronization from JDBC Jts code.

Updated heavily outdated README files for shp2pgsql/pgsql2shp by merging them with the manpages.

Fixed version tag in jdbc code that still said "1.1.3" in the "1.1.4" release.

A.59.3 New Features

Added -S option for non-multi geometries to shp2pgsql

A.60 Release 1.1.4

Release date: 2006/09/27

This is an bugfix release including some improvements in the Java interface. Upgrade is *encouraged*.

A.60.1 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.3 or later follow the [soft upgrade](#) procedure.

If you are upgrading from a release *between 1.0.0RC6 and 1.0.2* (inclusive) and really want a live upgrade read the [upgrade section](#) of the 1.0.3 release notes chapter.

Upgrade from any release prior to 1.0.0RC6 requires an [hard upgrade](#).

A.60.2 Bug fixes

Fixed support for PostgreSQL 8.2

Fixed bug in collect() function discarding SRID of input

Added SRID match check in MakeBox2d and MakeBox3d

Fixed regress tests to pass with GEOS-3.0.0

Improved pgsql2shp run concurrency.

A.60.3 Java changes

reworked JTS support to reflect new upstream JTS developers' attitude to SRID handling. Simplifies code and drops build depend on GNU trove.

Added EJB2 support generously donated by the "Geodetix s.r.l. Company"

Added EJB3 tutorial / examples donated by Norman Barker <nbarker@ittvis.com>

Reorganized java directory layout a little.

A.61 Release 1.1.3

Release date: 2006/06/30

This is an bugfix release including also some new functionalities (most notably long transaction support) and portability enhancements. Upgrade is *encouraged*.

A.61.1 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.3 or later follow the **soft upgrade** procedure.

If you are upgrading from a release *between 1.0.0RC6 and 1.0.2* (inclusive) and really want a live upgrade read the **upgrade section** of the 1.0.3 release notes chapter.

Upgrade from any release prior to 1.0.0RC6 requires an **hard upgrade**.

A.61.2 Bug fixes / correctness

BUGFIX in distance(poly,poly) giving wrong results.

BUGFIX in pgsql2shp successful return code.

BUGFIX in shp2pgsql handling of MultiLine WKT.

BUGFIX in affine() failing to update bounding box.

WKT parser: forbidden construction of multigeometries with EMPTY elements (still supported for GEOMETRYCOLLECTION).

A.61.3 New functionalities

NEW Long Transactions support.

NEW DumpRings() function.

NEW AsHEXEWKB(geom, XDR|NDR) function.

A.61.4 JDBC changes

Improved regression tests: MultiPoint and scientific ordinates

Fixed some minor bugs in jdbc code

Added proper accessor functions for all fields in preparation of making those fields private later

A.61.5 Other changes

NEW regress test support for loader/dumper.

Added --with-proj-libdir and --with-geos-libdir configure switches.

Support for build Tru64 build.

Use Jade for generating documentation.

Don't link pgsql2shp to more libs then required.

Initial support for PostgreSQL 8.2.

A.62 Release 1.1.2

Release date: 2006/03/30

This is an bugfix release including some new functions and portability enhancements. Upgrade is *encouraged*.

A.62.1 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.3 or later follow the **soft upgrade** procedure.

If you are upgrading from a release *between 1.0.0RC6 and 1.0.2* (inclusive) and really want a live upgrade read the **upgrade section** of the 1.0.3 release notes chapter.

Upgrade from any release prior to 1.0.0RC6 requires an **hard upgrade**.

A.62.2 Bug fixes

BUGFIX in SnapToGrid() computation of output bounding box

BUGFIX in EnforceRHR()

jdbc2 SRID handling fixes in JTS code

Fixed support for 64bit archs

A.62.3 New functionalities

Regress tests can now be run **before** postgis installation

New affine() matrix transformation functions

New rotate{,X,Y,Z}() function

Old translating and scaling functions now use affine() internally

Embedded access control in estimated_extent() for builds against postgresql >= 8.0.0

A.62.4 Other changes

More portable ./configure script

Changed ./run_test script to have more sane default behaviour

A.63 Release 1.1.1

Release date: 2006/01/23

This is an important Bugfix release, upgrade is *highly recommended*. Previous version contained a bug in postgis_restore.pl preventing **hard upgrade** procedure to complete and a bug in GEOS-2.2+ connector preventing GeometryCollection objects to be used in topological operations.

A.63.1 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.3 or later follow the **soft upgrade** procedure.

If you are upgrading from a release *between 1.0.0RC6 and 1.0.2* (inclusive) and really want a live upgrade read the **upgrade section** of the 1.0.3 release notes chapter.

Upgrade from any release prior to 1.0.0RC6 requires an **hard upgrade**.

A.63.2 Bug fixes

Fixed a premature exit in `postgis_restore.pl`

BUGFIX in geometrycollection handling of GEOS-CAPI connector

Solaris 2.7 and MingW support improvements

BUGFIX in `line_locate_point()`

Fixed handling of postgresql paths

BUGFIX in `line_substring()`

Added support for localized cluster in regress tester

A.63.3 New functionalities

New Z and M interpolation in `line_substring()`

New Z and M interpolation in `line_interpolate_point()`

added `NumInteriorRing()` alias due to OpenGIS ambiguity

A.64 Release 1.1.0

Release date: 2005/12/21

This is a Minor release, containing many improvements and new things. Most notably: build procedure greatly simplified; `transform()` performance drastically improved; more stable GEOS connectivity (CAPI support); lots of new functions; draft topology support.

It is *highly recommended* that you upgrade to GEOS-2.2.x before installing PostGIS, this will ensure future GEOS upgrades won't require a rebuild of the PostGIS library.

A.64.1 Credits

This release includes code from Mark Cave Ayland for caching of proj4 objects. Markus Schaber added many improvements in his JDBC2 code. Alex Bodnaru helped with PostgreSQL source dependency relief and provided Debian specfiles. Michael Fuhr tested new things on Solaris arch. David Techer and Gerald Fenoy helped testing GEOS C-API connector. Hartmut Tschauner provided code for the `azimuth()` function. Devrim GUNDUZ provided RPM specfiles. Carl Anderson helped with the new area building functions. See the [credits](#) section for more names.

A.64.2 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.3 or later you *DO NOT* need a dump/reload. Simply sourcing the new `lwpostgis_upgrade.sql` script in all your existing databases will work. See the [soft upgrade](#) chapter for more information.

If you are upgrading from a release *between 1.0.0RC6 and 1.0.2* (inclusive) and really want a live upgrade read the [upgrade section](#) of the 1.0.3 release notes chapter.

Upgrade from any release prior to 1.0.0RC6 requires an [hard upgrade](#).

A.64.3 New functions

scale() and transscale() companion methods to translate()

line_substring()

line_locate_point()

M(point)

LineMerge(geometry)

shift_longitude(geometry)

azimuth(geometry)

locate_along_measure(geometry, float8)

locate_between_measures(geometry, float8, float8)

SnapToGrid by point offset (up to 4d support)

BuildArea(any_geometry)

OGC BdPolyFromText(linestring_wkt, srid)

OGC BdMPolyFromText(linestring_wkt, srid)

RemovePoint(linestring, offset)

ReplacePoint(linestring, offset, point)

A.64.4 Bug fixes

Fixed memory leak in polygonize()

Fixed bug in lwgeom_as_anytype cast functions

Fixed USE_GEOS, USE_PROJ and USE_STATS elements of postgis_version() output to always reflect library state.

A.64.5 Function semantic changes

SnapToGrid doesn't discard higher dimensions

Changed Z() function to return NULL if requested dimension is not available

A.64.6 Performance improvements

Much faster transform() function, caching proj4 objects

Removed automatic call to fix_geometry_columns() in AddGeometryColumns() and update_geometry_stats()

A.64.7 JDBC2 works

Makefile improvements

JTS support improvements

Improved regression test system

Basic consistency check method for geometry collections

Support for (Hex)(E)wkb

Autoprobing DriverWrapper for HexWKB / EWKT switching

fix compile problems in ValueSetter for ancient jdk releases.

fix EWKT constructors to accept SRID=4711; representation

added preliminary read-only support for java2d geometries

A.64.8 Other new things

Full autoconf-based configuration, with PostgreSQL source dependency relief

GEOS C-API support (2.2.0 and higher)

Initial support for topology modelling

Debian and RPM specfiles

New lwpostgis_upgrade.sql script

A.64.9 Other changes

JTS support improvements

Stricter mapping between DBF and SQL integer and string attributes

Wider and cleaner regression test suite

old jdbc code removed from release

obsoleted direct use of postgis_proc_upgrade.pl

scripts version unified with release version

A.65 Release 1.0.6

Release date: 2005/12/06

Contains a few bug fixes and improvements.

A.65.1 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.3 or later you *DO NOT* need a dump/reload.

If you are upgrading from a release *between 1.0.0RC6 and 1.0.2* (inclusive) and really want a live upgrade read the [upgrade section](#) of the 1.0.3 release notes chapter.

Upgrade from any release prior to 1.0.0RC6 requires an [hard upgrade](#).

A.65.2 Bug fixes

Fixed palloc(0) call in collection deserializer (only gives problem with --enable-cassert)

Fixed bbox cache handling bugs

Fixed geom_accum(NULL, NULL) segfault

Fixed segfault in addPoint()

Fixed short-allocation in lwcollection_clone()

Fixed bug in segmentize()

Fixed bbox computation of SnapToGrid output

A.65.3 Improvements

Initial support for postgresql 8.2

Added missing SRID mismatch checks in GEOS ops

A.66 Release 1.0.5

Release date: 2005/11/25

Contains memory-alignment fixes in the library, a segfault fix in loader's handling of UTF8 attributes and a few improvements and cleanups.



Note

Return code of shp2pgsql changed from previous releases to conform to unix standards (return 0 on success).

A.66.1 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.3 or later you *DO NOT* need a dump/reload.

If you are upgrading from a release *between 1.0.0RC6 and 1.0.2* (inclusive) and really want a live upgrade read the [upgrade section](#) of the 1.0.3 release notes chapter.

Upgrade from any release prior to 1.0.0RC6 requires an [hard upgrade](#).

A.66.2 Library changes

Fixed memory alignment problems

Fixed computation of null values fraction in analyzer

Fixed a small bug in the getPoint4d_p() low-level function

Speedup of serializer functions

Fixed a bug in force_3dm(), force_3dz() and force_4d()

A.66.3 Loader changes

Fixed return code of shp2pgsql

Fixed back-compatibility issue in loader (load of null shapefiles)

Fixed handling of trailing dots in dbf numerical attributes

Segfault fix in shp2pgsql (utf8 encoding)

A.66.4 Other changes

Schema aware postgis_proc_upgrade.pl, support for postgres 7.2+

New "Reporting Bugs" chapter in manual

A.67 Release 1.0.4

Release date: 2005/09/09

Contains important bug fixes and a few improvements. In particular, it fixes a memory leak preventing successful build of GiST indexes for large spatial tables.

A.67.1 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.3 you *DO NOT* need a dump/reload.

If you are upgrading from a release *between 1.0.0RC6 and 1.0.2* (inclusive) and really want a live upgrade read the [upgrade section](#) of the 1.0.3 release notes chapter.

Upgrade from any release prior to 1.0.0RC6 requires an [hard upgrade](#).

A.67.2 Bug fixes

Memory leak plugged in GiST indexing

Segfault fix in transform() handling of proj4 errors

Fixed some proj4 texts in spatial_ref_sys (missing +proj)

Loader: fixed string functions usage, reworked NULL objects check, fixed segfault on MULTILINESTRING input.

Fixed bug in MakeLine dimension handling

Fixed bug in translate() corrupting output bounding box

A.67.3 Improvements

Documentation improvements

More robust selectivity estimator

Minor speedup in distance()

Minor cleanups

GiST indexing cleanup

Looser syntax acceptance in box3d parser

A.68 Release 1.0.3

Release date: 2005/08/08

Contains some bug fixes - *including a severe one affecting correctness of stored geometries* - and a few improvements.

A.68.1 Upgrading

Due to a bug in a bounding box computation routine, the upgrade procedure requires special attention, as bounding boxes cached in the database could be incorrect.

An [hard upgrade](#) procedure (dump/reload) will force recomputation of all bounding boxes (not included in dumps). This is *required* if upgrading from releases prior to 1.0.0RC6.

If you are upgrading from versions 1.0.0RC6 or up, this release includes a perl script (utils/rebuild_bbox_caches.pl) to force recomputation of geometries' bounding boxes and invoke all operations required to propagate eventual changes in them (geometry statistics update, reindexing). Invoke the script after a make install (run with no args for syntax help). Optionally run utils/postgis_proc_upgrade.pl to refresh postgis procedures and functions signatures (see [Soft upgrade](#)).

A.68.2 Bug fixes

Severe bugfix in lwgeom's 2d bounding box computation

Bugfix in WKT (-w) POINT handling in loader

Bugfix in dumper on 64bit machines

Bugfix in dumper handling of user-defined queries

Bugfix in create_undef.pl script

A.68.3 Improvements

Small performance improvement in canonical input function

Minor cleanups in loader

Support for multibyte field names in loader

Improvement in the postgis_restore.pl script

New rebuild_bbox_caches.pl util script

A.69 Release 1.0.2

Release date: 2005/07/04

Contains a few bug fixes and improvements.

A.69.1 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.0RC6 or up you *DO NOT* need a dump/reload.

Upgrading from older releases requires a dump/reload. See the [upgrading](#) chapter for more informations.

A.69.2 Bug fixes

Fault tolerant btree ops

Memory leak plugged in pg_error

Rtree index fix

Cleaner build scripts (avoided mix of CFLAGS and CXXFLAGS)

A.69.3 Improvements

New index creation capabilities in loader (-I switch)

Initial support for postgresql 8.1dev

A.70 Release 1.0.1

Release date: 2005/05/24

Contains a few bug fixes and some improvements.

A.70.1 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.0RC6 or up you *DO NOT* need a dump/reload.

Upgrading from older releases requires a dump/reload. See the [upgrading](#) chapter for more informations.

A.70.2 Library changes

BUGFIX in 3d computation of length_spheroid()

BUGFIX in join selectivity estimator

A.70.3 Other changes/additions

BUGFIX in shp2pgsql escape functions

better support for concurrent postgis in multiple schemas

documentation fixes

jdbc2: compile with "-target 1.2 -source 1.2" by default

NEW -k switch for pgsq2shp

NEW support for custom createdb options in postgis_restore.pl

BUGFIX in pgsq2shp attribute names unicity enforcement

BUGFIX in Paris projections definitions

postgis_restore.pl cleanups

A.71 Release 1.0.0

Release date: 2005/04/19

Final 1.0.0 release. Contains a few bug fixes, some improvements in the loader (most notably support for older postgis versions), and more docs.

A.71.1 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.0RC6 you *DO NOT* need a dump/reload.

Upgrading from any other precedent release requires a dump/reload. See the [upgrading](#) chapter for more informations.

A.71.2 Library changes

BUGFIX in transform() releasing random memory address

BUGFIX in force_3dm() allocating less memory then required

BUGFIX in join selectivity estimator (defaults, leaks, tuplecount, sd)

A.71.3 Other changes/additions

BUGFIX in shp2pgsql escape of values starting with tab or single-quote

NEW manual pages for loader/dumper

NEW shp2pgsql support for old (HWGEOM) postgis versions

NEW -p (prepare) flag for shp2pgsql

NEW manual chapter about OGC compliancy enforcement

NEW autoconf support for JTS lib

BUGFIX in estimator testers (support for LWGEOM and schema parsing)

A.72 Release 1.0.0RC6

Release date: 2005/03/30

Sixth release candidate for 1.0.0. Contains a few bug fixes and cleanups.

A.72.1 Upgrading

You need a dump/reload to upgrade from precedent releases. See the [upgrading](#) chapter for more informations.

A.72.2 Library changes

BUGFIX in multi()

early return [when noop] from multi()

A.72.3 Scripts changes

dropped {x,y}{min,max}(box2d) functions

A.72.4 Other changes

BUGFIX in postgis_restore.pl scrip

BUGFIX in dumper's 64bit support

A.73 Release 1.0.0RC5

Release date: 2005/03/25

Fifth release candidate for 1.0.0. Contains a few bug fixes and a improvements.

A.73.1 Upgrading

If you are upgrading from release 1.0.0RC4 you *DO NOT* need a dump/reload.

Upgrading from any other precedent release requires a dump/reload. See the [upgrading](#) chapter for more informations.

A.73.2 Library changes

BUGFIX (segfaulting) in box3d computation (yes, another!).

BUGFIX (segfaulting) in estimated_extent().

A.73.3 Other changes

Small build scripts and utilities refinements.

Additional performance tips documented.

A.74 Release 1.0.0RC4

Release date: 2005/03/18

Fourth release candidate for 1.0.0. Contains bug fixes and a few improvements.

A.74.1 Upgrading

You need a dump/reload to upgrade from precedent releases. See the [upgrading](#) chapter for more informations.

A.74.2 Library changes

BUGFIX (segfaulting) in geom_accum().

BUGFIX in 64bit architectures support.

BUGFIX in box3d computation function with collections.

NEW subselects support in selectivity estimator.

Early return from force_collection.

Consistency check fix in SnapToGrid().

Box2d output changed back to 15 significant digits.

A.74.3 Scripts changes

NEW distance_sphere() function.

Changed get_proj4_from_srid implementation to use PL/PGSQL instead of SQL.

A.74.4 Other changes

BUGFIX in loader and dumper handling of MultiLine shapes

BUGFIX in loader, skipping all but first hole of polygons.

jdbc2: code cleanups, Makefile improvements

FLEX and YACC variables set *after* postgres Makefile.global is included and only if the postgres *stripped* version evaluates to the empty string

Added already generated parser in release

Build scripts refinements

improved version handling, central Version.config

improvements in postgres_restore.pl

A.75 Release 1.0.0RC3

Release date: 2005/02/24

Third release candidate for 1.0.0. Contains many bug fixes and improvements.

A.75.1 Upgrading

You need a dump/reload to upgrade from precedent releases. See the [upgrading](#) chapter for more informations.

A.75.2 Library changes

BUGFIX in transform(): missing SRID, better error handling.

BUGFIX in memory alignment handling

BUGFIX in force_collection() causing mapserver connector failures on simple (single) geometry types.

BUGFIX in GeometryFromText() missing to add a bbox cache.

reduced precision of box2d output.

prefixed DEBUG macros with PGIS_ to avoid clash with pgsql one

plugged a leak in GEOS2POSTGIS converter

Reduced memory usage by early releasing query-context pallocated one.

A.75.3 Scripts changes

BUGFIX in 72 index bindings.

BUGFIX in probe_geometry_columns() to work with PG72 and support multiple geometry columns in a single table

NEW bool::text cast

Some functions made IMMUTABLE from STABLE, for performance improvement.

A.75.4 JDBC changes

jdbc2: small patches, box2d/3d tests, revised docs and license.

jdbc2: bug fix and testcase in for pgjdbc 8.0 type autoregistration

jdbc2: Removed use of jdk1.4 only features to enable build with older jdk releases.

jdbc2: Added support for building against pg72jdbc2.jar

jdbc2: updated and cleaned makefile

jdbc2: added BETA support for jts geometry classes

jdbc2: Skip known-to-fail tests against older PostGIS servers.

jdbc2: Fixed handling of measured geometries in EWKT.

A.75.5 Other changes

new performance tips chapter in manual

documentation updates: pgsq172 requirement, lwpostgis.sql

few changes in autoconf

BUILDDATE extraction made more portable

fixed spatial_ref_sys.sql to avoid vacuuming the whole database.

spatial_ref_sys: changed Paris entries to match the ones distributed with 0.x.

A.76 Release 1.0.0RC2

Release date: 2005/01/26

Second release candidate for 1.0.0 containing bug fixes and a few improvements.

A.76.1 Upgrading

You need a dump/reload to upgrade from precedent releases. See the [upgrading](#) chapter for more informations.

A.76.2 Library changes

BUGFIX in pointarray box3d computation

BUGFIX in distance_spheroid definition

BUGFIX in transform() missing to update bbox cache

NEW jdbc driver (jdbc2)

GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(EMPTY) syntax support for backward compatibility

Faster binary outputs

Stricter OGC WKB/WKT constructors

A.76.3 Scripts changes

More correct STABLE, IMMUTABLE, STRICT uses in lwpostgis.sql

stricter OGC WKB/WKT constructors

A.76.4 Other changes

Faster and more robust loader (both i18n and not)

Initial autoconf script

A.77 Release 1.0.0RC1

Release date: 2005/01/13

This is the first candidate of a major postgis release, with internal storage of postgis types redesigned to be smaller and faster on indexed queries.

A.77.1 Upgrading

You need a dump/reload to upgrade from precedent releases. See the [upgrading](#) chapter for more informations.

A.77.2 Changes

Faster canonical input parsing.

Lossless canonical output.

EWKB Canonical binary IO with PG>73.

Support for up to 4d coordinates, providing lossless shapefile->postgis->shapefile conversion.

New function: UpdateGeometrySRID(), AsGML(), SnapToGrid(), ForceRHR(), estimated_extent(), accum().

Vertical positioning indexed operators.

JOIN selectivity function.

More geometry constructors / editors.

PostGIS extension API.

UTF8 support in loader.