

Management	<p>PostGIS ver. 1.3.1 Quick Guide - Cheatsheet PDF Version</p> <p>Official PostGIS Documentation URL: http://postgis.refractions.net/docs/</p> <p>Refractions PostGIS Support and Training: http://www.refractions.net/products/postgis/</p> <p>This list is not comprehensive but tries to cover at least 80%. We also leave out alternative names for functions. The main difference between prior versions and 1.3.1 is that in 1.3.1 and moving forward the MM naming convention of prefixing using ST_ is in place. The old names will still work, but moving forward you should use the ST_ names.</p> <p>*Requires GEOS so in general slower than other functions +Will use GEOS if compiled with GEOS</p> <p>Most commonly used functions and operators</p> <p>Code snippet available Measurement functions return in same units geometry SRID except for the *sphere and *spheroid versions which return in meters</p> <p>Denotes a new item in this version ¹</p> <p>Denotes now automatically uses spatial indexes ²</p>	Accessors
Load/Dump Tools		
--PostGIS tools --		
shp2pgsql pgsql2shp		
--PostgreSQL --		
pg_dump pg_restore psql		
Meta Tables		
spatial_ref_sys geometry_columns		
Geometry Creation		
ST_BdMPolyFromText ST_BdPolyFromText ST_GeomCollFromText ST_GeomFromEWKB ST_GeomFromEWKT ST_GeomFromText ST_GeomFromWKB ST_MakeLine ST_MakePolygon ST_MakePoint		
Relationship		
ST_Contains* ² ST_CoveredBy ^{1,2} ST_Covers ^{1,2} ST_Crosses* ² ST_Disjoint* ST_DWithin ^{1,2} ST_Equals* ST_Intersects* ² ST_Overlaps* ² ST_Relate* ST_Touches* ² ST_Within* ²		
Spatial Aggregates		
ST_Accum ST_Collect ST_Extent ST_Union* ST_MakeLine ST_MemCollect ST_MemGeomUnion* ST_Polygonize*		
Geometry Editors		
ST_AddBBOX ST_AddPoint ST_Affine ST_Collect ST_DropBBOX ST_Force_collection ST_Force_2d ST_Force_3d, ST_Force_3dm ST_Force_3dz ST_Force_4d ST_LineMerge ST_Multi ST_RemovePoint ST_Segmentize ST_SetPoint ST_SnapToGrid		
Linear Referencing		
ST_line_interpolate_point ST_line_substring ST_line_locate_point ST_locate_along_measure ST_locate_between_measures		
	<h3>GEOMETRY TYPES - WKT REPRESENTATION</h3> <pre>POINT(0 0) LINESTRING(0 0,1 1,1 2) POLYGON((0 0,4 0,4 4,0 4,0 0),(1 1, 2 1, 2 2, 1 2,1 1)) MULTIPOINT(0 0,1 2) MULTILINESTRING((0 0,1 1,1 2),(2 3,3 2,5 4)) MULTIPOLYGON(((0 0,4 0,4 4,0 4,0 0),(1 1,2 1,2 2,1 2,1 1)), ...)) GEOMETRYCOLLECTION(POINT(2 3),LINESTRING((2 3,3 4)))</pre> <h3>BBOX OPERATORS</h3> <p>These operators utilize indexes. They compare bounding boxes of 2 geometries</p> <pre>A &< B (A overlaps or is to the left of B) A &> B (A overlaps or is to the right of B) A << B (A is strictly to the left of B) A >> B (A is strictly to the right of B) A &< B (A overlaps B or is below B) A &> B (A overlaps or is above B) A << B (A strictly below B) A >> B (A strictly above B) A = B (A bbox same as B bbox) A @ B (A completely contained by B) A ~ B (A completely contains B) A && B (A and B bboxes interact) A ~= B - true if A and B geometries are binary equal?</pre> <h3>COMMON USE SFSQL EXAMPLES</h3> <pre>--Create a geometry column named the_geom in a --table called testtable located in schema public -- to hold point geometries of dimension 2 in WGS84 longlat SELECT AddGeometryColumn('public', 'testtable', 'the_geom', 4326, 'POINT', 2); --Insert a record into the new table INSERT INTO testtable(description, the_geom) VALUES('center of boston', ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-71.0891380310059, 42.3123226165771)', 4326)); --Insert a point record into the new table - faster than st_geomfromtext for points INSERT INTO testtable(description, the_geom) VALUES('center of boston', ST_SetSRID(ST_MakePoint(-71.0891380310059, 42.3123226165771), 4326)); --Create a spatial index on the new geometry column ALTER TABLE testtable ALTER COLUMN the_geom SET NOT NULL; CREATE INDEX idx_testtable_the_geom ON testtable USING gist(the_geom); ALTER TABLE testtable CLUSTER ON idx_testtable_the_geom; --Find the neighborhood with the smallest area SELECT neigh_name, ST_Area(the_geom) FROM neighborhoods ORDER BY ST_Area(the_geom) limit 1; --Find the total area of each ward in square feet of wards in Boston, --the extent (bounding box) of each ward, average sqft per precinct in each ward SELECT ward, sum(ST_Area(ST_Transform(the_geom,2249))) as totarea, avg(ST_Area(ST_Transform(the_geom,2249))) as avgarea_precinct, ST_Extent(ST_Transform(the_geom,2249)) as wardextent FROM wardprecincts WHERE city = 'Boston' GROUP BY ward; --Find all land parcels within 100 units of a specific parcel. SELECT l1.parcel_id, l1.st_num, l1.st_name FROM landparcels l1 , landparcels l2 WHERE ST_DWithin(l1.the_geom, l2.the_geom, 100) AND l1.parcel_id = '1234560000'; --Break up multipolygons into individual polygons SELECT neigh_name, ST_GeometryN(the_geom, generate_series(1, numgeometries(the_geom))) As polygeom FROM neighborhoods; --Take individual polygons and create one multipolygon for each neighborhood --Note if you have a mixed collection of geometries, will return a geometry collection SELECT neigh_name, ST_Collect(polygeom) as the_geom FROM neighborhoods GROUP BY neigh_name;</pre> <h3>USING SHAPE DUMPER/LOADER COMMANDLINE TOOLS</h3> <pre>Load data into PostgreSQL from ESRI shape file shp2pgsql -s 4326 neighborhoods public.neighborhoods > neighborhoods.sql psql -h myserver -d mydb -U myuser -f neighborhoods.sql Exporting data from PostgreSQL to ESRI Shape file pgsql2shp -f jpnei -h myserver -u apguser -P apppassword mygisdb "SELECT neigh_name, the_geom FROM neighborhoods WHERE neigh_name = 'Jamaica Plain'"</pre>	<h3>Measurement</h3> <pre>ST_X ST_XMin,ST_XMax ST_Y YMin, YMax ST_Z ZMin, ZMax</pre> <h3>Outputs</h3> <pre>ST_AsBinary ST_AsText ST_AsEWKB ST_AsEWKT ST_AsHEXEWKB ST_AsGML ST_AsKML ST_AsSVG</pre> <h3>Geometry Processors</h3> <pre>ST_Boundary* ST_Buffer* ST_BuildArea* ST_Centroid+ ST_ConvexHull* ST_Difference* ST_Expand ST_ForceRHR ST_Union* ST_Intersection* ST_PointOnSurface* ST_Reverse ST_RotateX ST_RotateY ST_RotateZ ST_Scale ST_Simplify ST_SymDifference* ST_Transform ST_Translate ST_TransScale</pre>