oracle spatial介绍

在命令提示符中导入map\_large.dmp

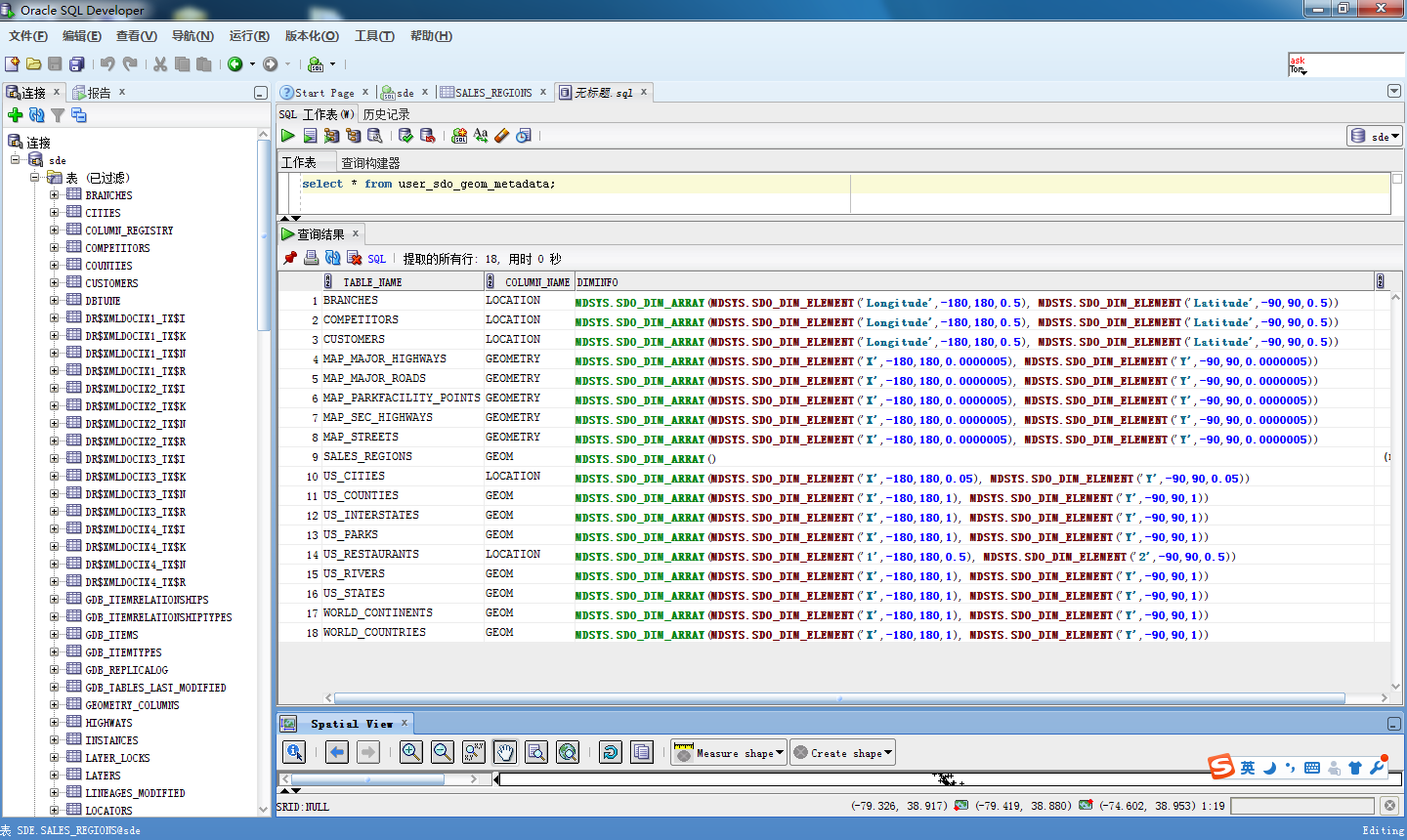
C:/>imp sde/sde@orcl file=c:\test\map\_large.dmp ignore=y full=y

C:/>sqlplus sde/sde@orcl

—— 查询Oracle Spatial元数据视图的结构

SQL>describe user\_sdo\_geom\_metadata

SQL>select \* from user\_sdo\_geom\_metadata;



—— 查询mdsys.cs\_srs的结构

SQL>describe mdsys.cs\_srs

SQL>select \* from mdsys.cs\_srs;

—— 查询包含以“GEOGCS”开头的WKTEXT列，从CS\_SRS表中获得现有的大地坐标系（经纬度表示）

SQL>select srid

from mdsys.cs\_srs

where wktext like 'GEOGCS%';

—— 查询包含以“PROJCS”开头的WKTEXT列，从CS\_SRS表中获得投影坐标系

SQL>select srid

from mdsys.cs\_srs

where wktext like 'PROJCS%';

—— 查询包含以“LOCAL\_CS”开头的WKTEXT列，从CS\_SRS表中获得本地坐标系

SQL>select srid

from mdsys.cs\_srs

where wktext like 'LOCAL\_CS%';

——从MDSYS.CS\_SRS表中为德州南部选择一个SRID

SQL> SELECT cs\_name, srid, wktext

FROM MDSYS.CS\_SRS

WHERE WKTEXT LIKE 'PROJCS%'AND CS\_NAME LIKE '%Texas%Southern%'AND ROWNUM=1;

——查询ID为8307的坐标系的细节

SQL> SELECT cs\_name, wktext FROM CS\_SRS WHERE SRID=8307;

—— DIMINFO属性的数据结构

SQL>describe sdo\_dim\_array;

—— 创建属于Oracle Spatial的空间表

SQL>create table GEOD\_CITIES(

location mdsys.sdo\_geometry,

city varchar2(42),

state\_abrv varchar2(2),

pop90 number,

rank90 number);

SQL>insert into user\_sdo\_geom\_metadata(table\_name, column\_name, diminfo, srid)

values('GEOD\_CITIES','location',MDSYS.SDO\_DIM\_ARRAY(MDSYS.SDO\_DIM\_ELEMENT('LONG',-180.0,180,0.000005), MDSYS.SDO\_DIM\_ELEMENT('LAT',-90,90,0.000005)）,null);

—— sdo\_Geometry在Oracle中的结构

SQL>describe sdo\_geometry;

SQL>conn sde/sde

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—— 查看us\_cities表的维度和几何形状

SQL>select location.sdo\_gtype from us\_cities where id=1;

—— 查看SDO\_POINT\_TYPE表结构

SQL>describe sdo\_point\_type