

camptocamp[^]

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS
BY OPEN SOURCE EXPERTS

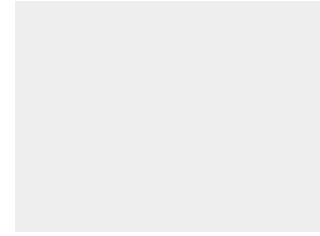


Kurven nach SQL MM/3 in PostGIS, GeoServer und QGIS:

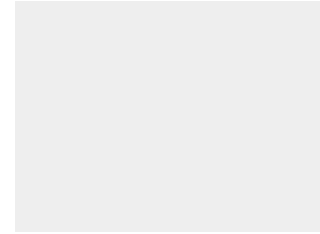
Eine runde Sache

Stand: 2022-02-10

- “Klassische” Geometrien aus Linien-Segmenten
- Circular Arcs
- Anwendungen
 - PostGIS
 - GeoServer
 - QGIS
 - GDAL

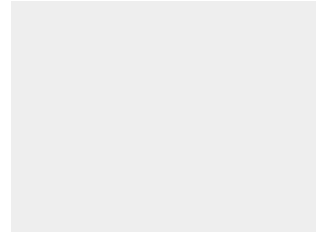


“Klassische” Geometrietypen



- OGC Simple feature access - Part 1: Common Architecture (06-103r4), 2011
- ISO 19125-1:2004 Geographic information -- Simple feature access -- Part 1: Common architecture

Geometrietypen (klassisch)



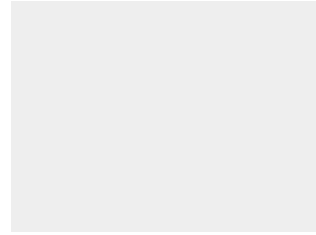
- POINT
- LINESTRING
- POLYGON

- MULTIPOINT
- MULTILINESTRING
- MULTIPOLYGON

- GEOMETRYCOLLECTION

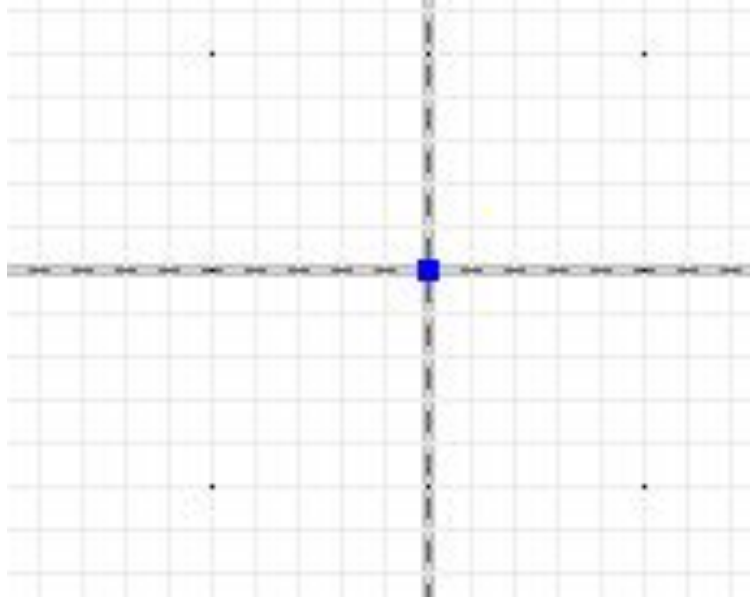
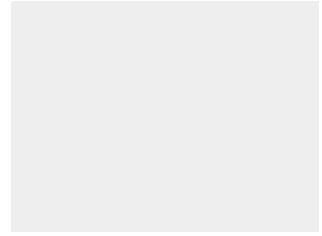
Geometrien visualisieren mit JTS Testsuite

```
java -jar $HOME/.m2/repository/org/locationtech/jts/jts-app/1.18.2/jts-app-1.18.2.jar
```



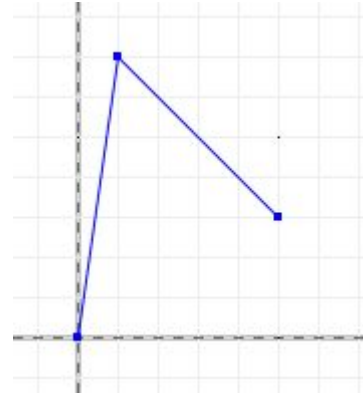
POINT

POINT(0 0)



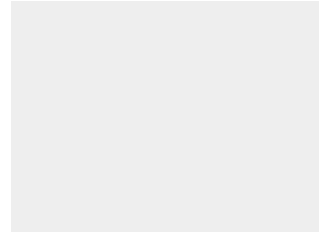
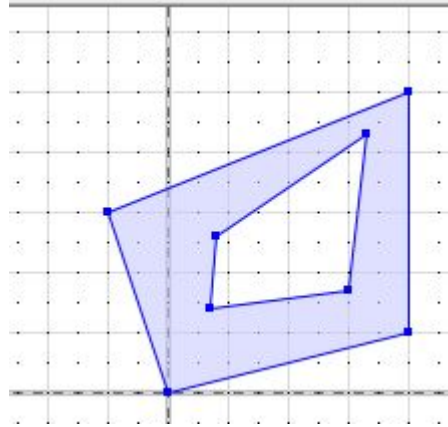
LINESTRING

LINESTRING (0 0, 1 7, 5 3)



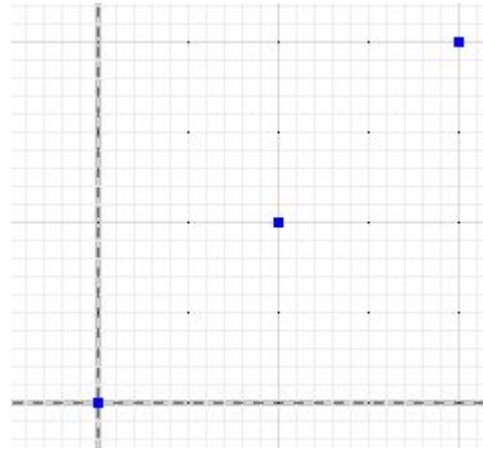
POLYGON

```
POLYGON ((0 0, 4 1, 4 5, -1 3, 0 0),  
          (0.8 2.6, 0.7 1.4, 3 1.7, 3.3 4.3, 0.8 2.6))
```



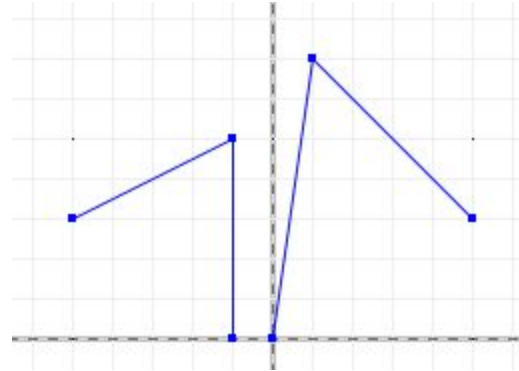
MULTIPOINT

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



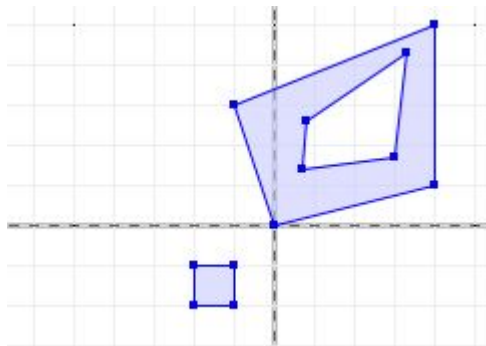
MULTILINESTRING

MULTILINESTRING ((0 0, 1 7, 5 3),
(-1 0, -1 5, -5 3))



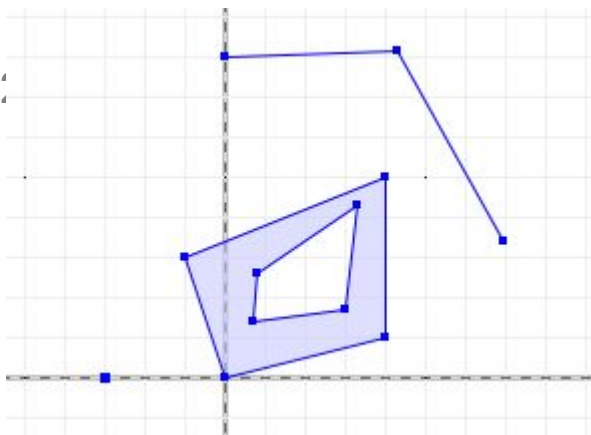
MULTIPOLYGON

```
MULTIPOLYGON (((0 0, 4 1, 4 5, -1 3, 0 0),  
  (0.8 2.6, 0.7 1.4, 3 1.7, 3.3 4.3, 0.8 2.6)),  
  ((-1 -1, -2 -1, -2 -2, -1 -2, -1 -1)))
```

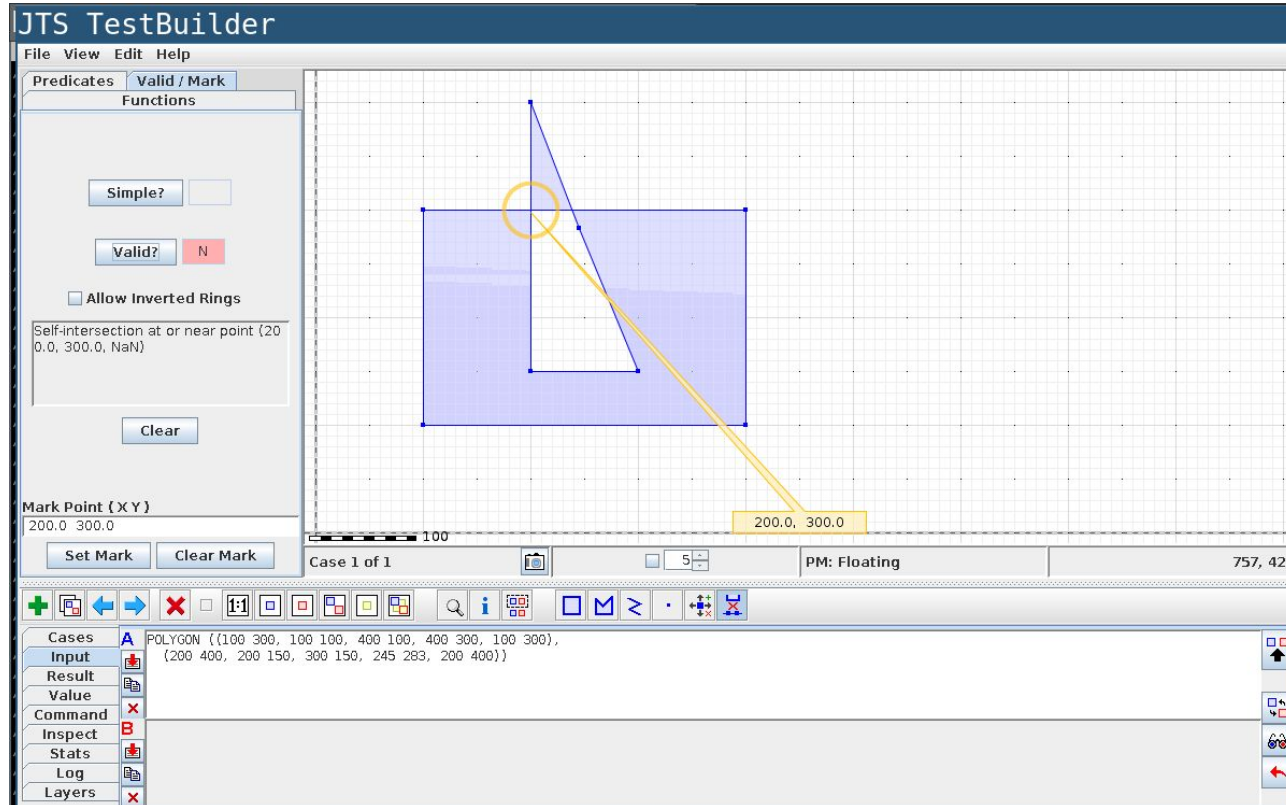


GEOMETRYCOLLECTION

```
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION (  
  POINT (-3 0),  
  POLYGON ((0 0, 4 1, 4 5, -1 3, 0 0),  
    (0.8 2.6, 0.7 1.4, 3 1.7, 3.3 4.3, 0.8 2.6)),  
  LINESTRING (0 8, 4.3 8.15, 6.95 3.4))
```



JTS: Validierung



JTS: Leider keine ARCS.

<https://github.com/locationtech/jts/issues/443>



jnh5y commented on Aug 27, 2019

Contributor ...

@dr-jts I don't mean to disagree with closing this ticket. For future reference, do we want JTS 1.x to support these extended types? And if not, is it something worth discussing for JTS 2.0?

For folks looking for this support, I'd note that GeoTools does have a WKTRReader that will handle arcs. Not sure how geometric/topological operations are handled with those geometries.



dr-jts commented on Aug 27, 2019

Contributor ...

I guess some would like to see this supported. It's quite a bit of work, so absent budget and resources it's unlikely to get done soon.

I did label this with the FUTURE milestone, with the idea that it wouldn't get lost.

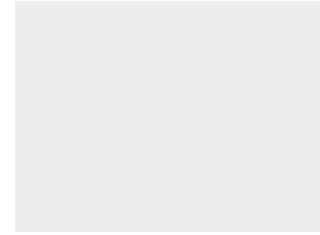
Circular Arcs

“SQL/MM Part 3”

ISO 13249-3

Information technology — SQL Multimedia and Application Packages - Part 3: Spatial.

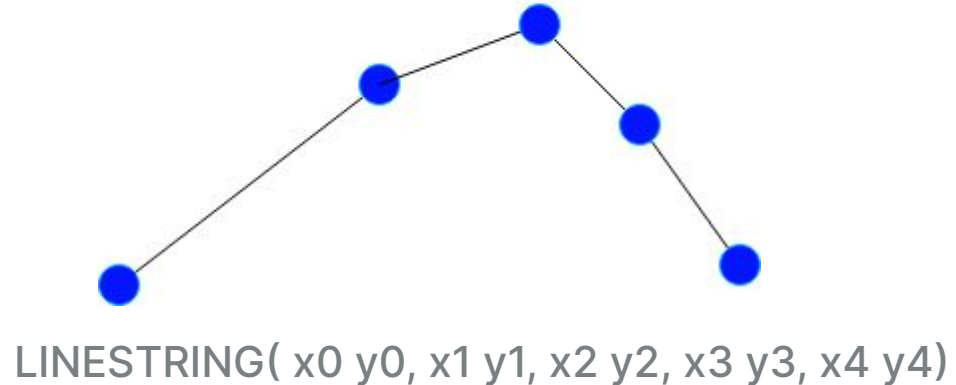
ARC-Geometrietypen



- CIRCULARSTRING
- COMPOUNDCURVE
- CURVEPOLYGON
- POINT
- LINESTRING
- POLYGON
- MULTICURVE
- MULTISURFACE
- GEOMETRYCOLLECTION
- MULTIPOINT
- MULTILINESTRING
- MULTIPOLYGON
- GEOMETRYCOLLECTION

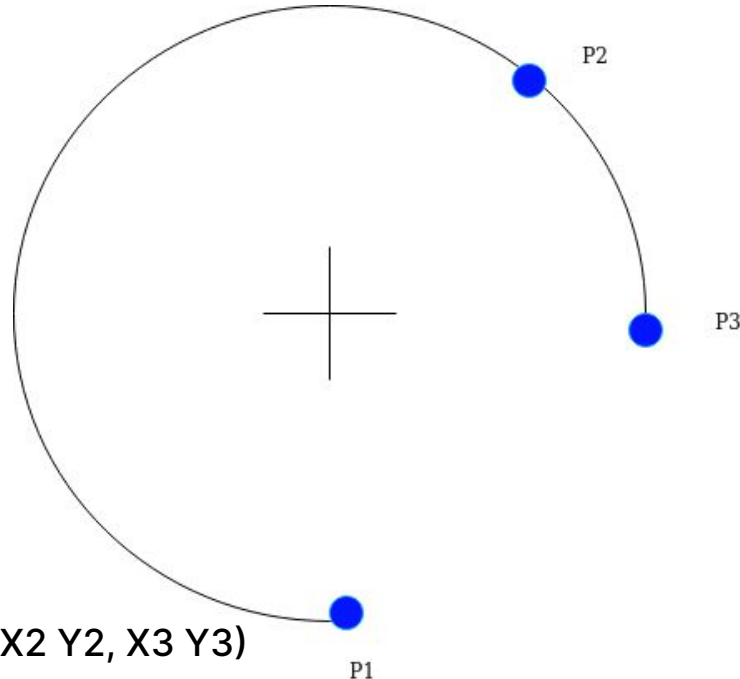
Wiederholung: Aufbau Line/LineString

- Sind immer Linien-Segmente
- Eine Linie wird durch 2 Punkte bestimmt (in der Ebene paarweise verschieden).
- Für jedes nächste Segment wird **ein weiterer Punkt** benötigt.



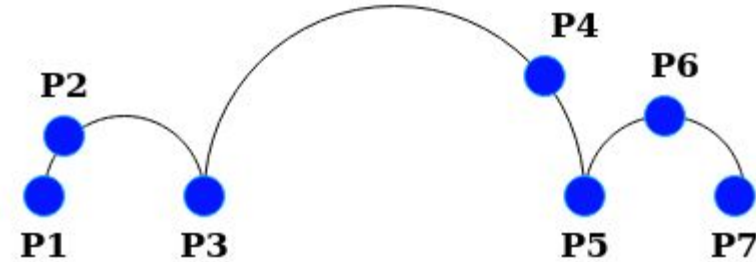
Aufbau von Circular Arcs

- Bestehen aus Kreis-Segmenten
- Ein Kreis(-Segment) wird durch 3 Punkte bestimmt (in der Ebene paarweise verschieden)
- P2 kann beliebig auf dem Kreis-Segment liegen



CIRCULARSTRING

- Für jedes weitere Kreis-Segment:
- Der letzte Punkt dient als Startpunkt
- Es werden **zwei weitere Punkte** hinzugefügt
- ⇒ Immer UNGERADE Anzahl an Punkten.

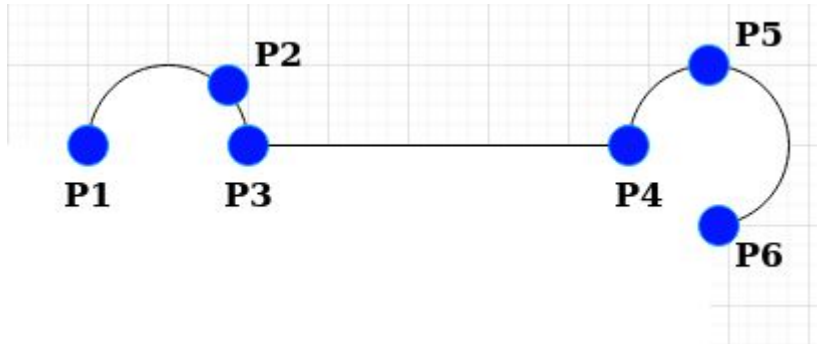


CIRCULARSTRING(P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7)

COMPOUNDCURVE

= LINESTRING + CIRCULARSTRING

```
COMPOUNDCURVE(  
  CIRCULARSTRING(-1 0, sin( $\pi/4$ ) cos( $\pi/4$ ), 1 0),  
  LINESTRING(1 0, 6 0),  
  CIRCULARSTRING(6 0, 7 1, 7 -1)  
)
```



COMPOUNDCURVE

Kurzschreibweise

COMPOUNDCURVE(

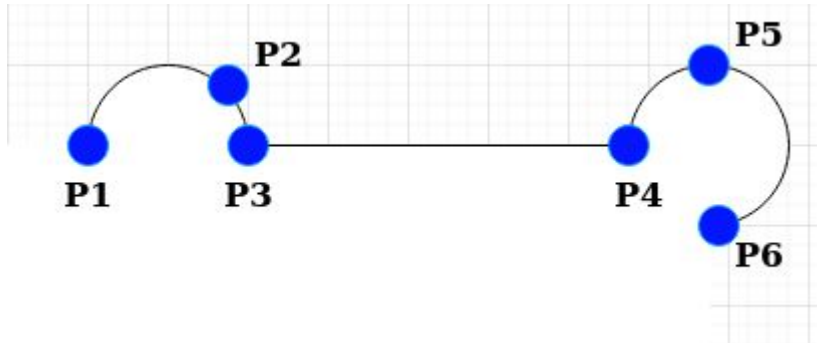
CIRCULARSTRING(-1 0, $\sin(\pi/4)$ $\cos(\pi/4)$, 1 0),

(1 0, 6 0),

← **LINESTRING** kann weggelassen werden

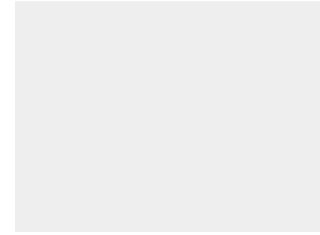
CIRCULARSTRING(6 0, 7 1, 7 -1)

)

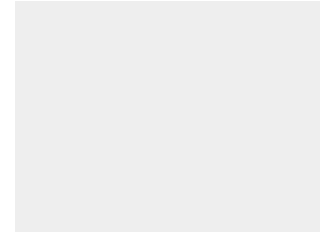


CURVEPOLYGON

Wie “normales” Polygon,
nur statt LINESTRING verwende
CIRCULARSTRING bzw. COMPOUNDCURVE



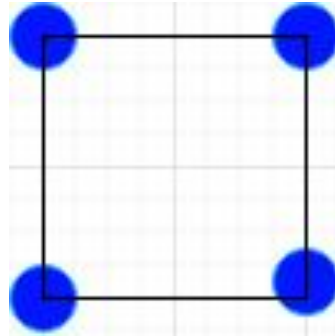
CURVEPOLYGON(1)



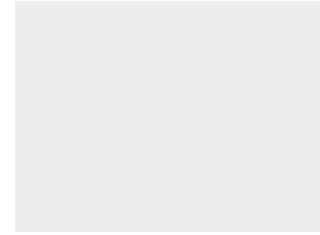
```
CURVEPOLYGON(  
  LINESTRING(0 0, 0 2, 2 2, 2 0)  
)
```

oder:

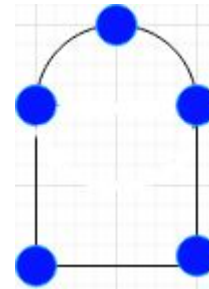
```
CURVEPOLYGON((0 0, 0 2, 2 2, 2 0))
```

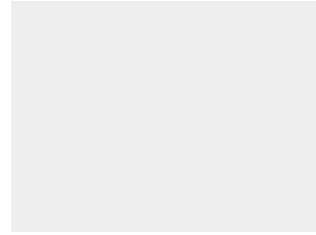


CURVEPOLYGON(2)



```
CURVEPOLYGON(  
  COMPOUNDCURVE(  
    (0 0, 0 2),  
    CIRCULARSTRING(0 2, 1 3, 2 2),  
    (2 2, 2 0, 0 0)  
  )  
)
```





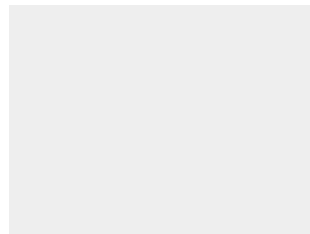
- Unterstützt alle ARC-Geometrietypen
- ABER: Ausgabe ist Approximation als “Standard-Geometrie”
- Grund: GEOS unterstützt keine Arcs.
- Wie gut/vollständig ist die Implementierung in PostGIS?

PostGIS (Beispiel)

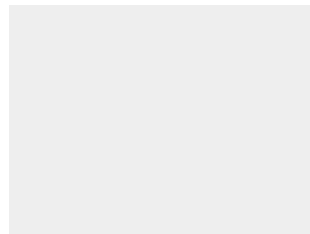
```
CREATE TABLE fossgis_curvepolygon(  
  id serial PRIMARY KEY,  
  name VARCHAR NOT NULL,  
  description VARCHAR);
```

```
SELECT
```

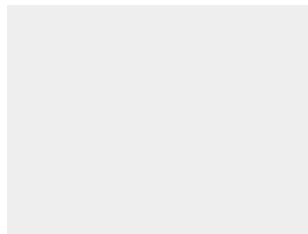
```
AddGeometryColumn('','fossgis_curvepolygon','geom',25832,'CURVEPOLYGON',2);
```



PostGIS (Beispiel)



```
INSERT INTO fossgis_curvepolygon(name, geom) VALUES
('torbogen',
ST_Translate(
    St_GeomFromEWKT('SRID=25832;CURVEPOLYGON(COMPOUNDCURVE((0 0, 0
2),CIRCULARSTRING(0 2, 1 3, 2 2), (2 2, 2 0, 0 0)))')
    ,484000, 5628700)
);
```



```
INSERT INTO fossgis_curvepolygon(name,geom) VALUES ('clipped',
(SELECT St_AsText(
ST_Difference(
(SELECT geom from fossgis_curvepolygon WHERE name='rectangle100' ),
(SELECT geom from fossgis_curvepolygon WHERE name='circle' ))
)));
```

ERROR: Geometry type (Polygon) does not match column type (CurvePolygon)

POLYGON((484100 5628820,484200 5628820,484200 ⚡

DataStore:

Callback factory

☒ Loose bbox

☒ Estimated extends

SSL mode

☐ preparedStatements

Max open prepared statements

☒ encode functions

☐ Support on the fly geometry simplification

Method used to simplify geometries

☐ create database

create database params

Save

Apply

Cancel

Layer:

Curved geometries control

☒ Linear geometries can contain circular arcs

Linearization tolerance (useful only if your data contains curved geometries)

Feature Type Details

Property	Type	Nullable	Min/Max C
name	String	false	1/1
description	String	true	0/1
geom	CurvePolygon	true	0/1

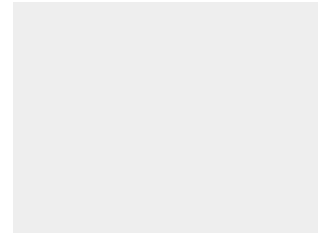
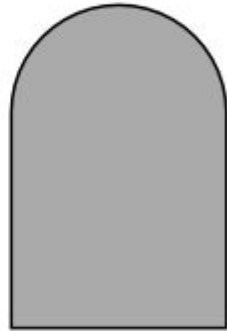
[Reload feature type](#) ⚠ ...

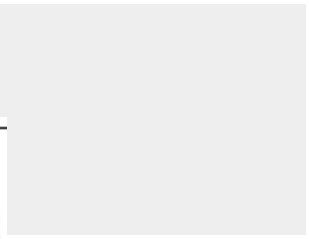
Restrict the features on layer by CQL filter

Save

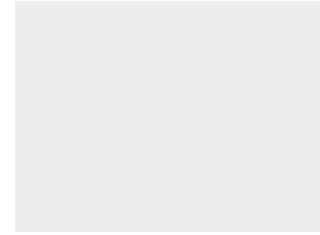
Apply

Cancel





```
code="internalError"Rendering process failed. Layers: fossgis_curvepolygon
org.geotools.data.DataSourceException: An exception occurred while parsing WKB data
An exception occurred while parsing WKB data
Found two elements that are not connected, CIRCULARSTRING (484001.0 5628700.0, 484001.0 5628701.0, 484000.0
5628700.0) and LINESTRING (484000 5628701, 484001 5628700)
```

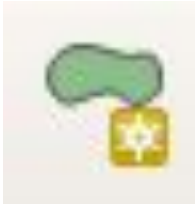
GeoServer



QGIS (direkt auf PostGIS)

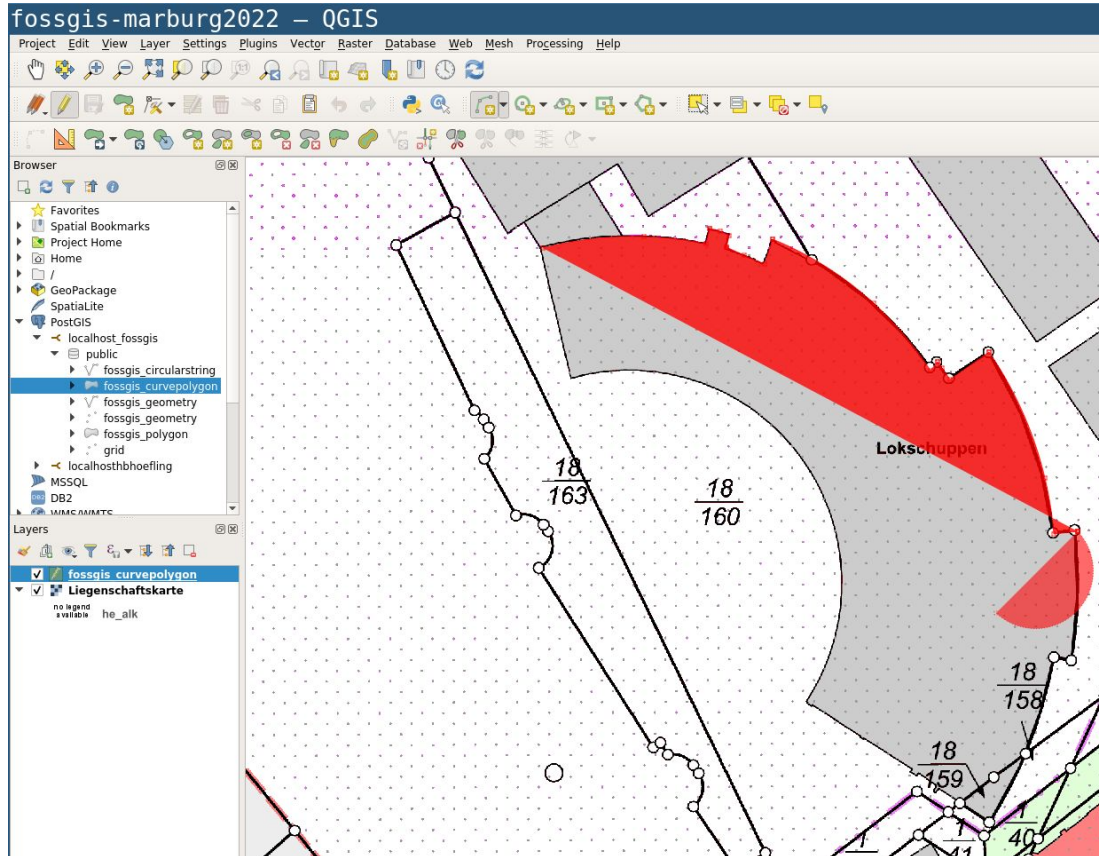
```
CURVEPOLYGON(  
  CIRCULARSTRING(105 110, 110 115, 115 110, 110 105, 105 110))  
  CURVEPOLYGON(  
    COMPOUNDCURVE(  
      CIRCULARSTRING(185 105, 185 115, 185 105)))
```

Digitizing Toolbar



Shape Digitizing Toolbar





Hintergrund:
Liegenschaftskarte

Hessisches Landesamt für
Bodenmanagement und
Geoinformation

Lizenz:

DL-DE->Zero-2.0


```
#!/bin/python3
```

```
# Small example on how to work with GDAL and ARC CURVES.
```

```
#https://gdal.org/api/python.html
```

```
from osgeo import gdal
from osgeo import ogr
from osgeo import osr
from osgeo import gdal_array
from osgeo import gdalconst
```

```
# Source: https://gdal.org/development/rfc/rfc49_curve_geometries.html
```

```
## Union:
```

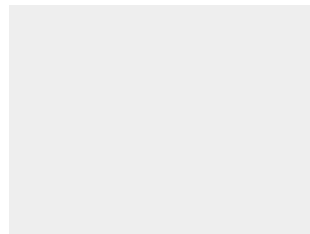
```
g1 = ogr.CreateGeometryFromWkt('CURVEPOLYGON(COMPOUNDCURVE(CIRCULARSTRING (0 0,1 1,2 0),(2 0,0 0)))')
g2 = ogr.CreateGeometryFromWkt('CURVEPOLYGON(COMPOUNDCURVE(CIRCULARSTRING (0 0,1 -1,2 0),(2 0,0 0)))')
g3 = g1.Union(g2)
assert g3.ExportToWkt() == 'CURVEPOLYGON (CIRCULARSTRING (0 0,1 1,2 0,1 -1,0 0))'
print(g1)
print(g2)
print('UNION: ', end='')
print(g3)
print('')
```

```
## Buffer:
```

```
g1 = ogr.CreateGeometryFromWkt('POINT(1 2)')
g2 = g1.Buffer(0.5)
g3 = g2.GetCurveGeometry()
assert g3.ExportToWkt() == 'CURVEPOLYGON (CIRCULARSTRING (1.5 2.0,0.5 2.0,1.5 2.0))'
print(g1)
print('BUFFER.GetCurveGeometry: ', end='')
print(g3)
print('')
```

```
## Square, punch a circular hole in it:
```

```
g1 = ogr.CreateGeometryFromWkt('POLYGON((0 0, 0 4, 4 4, 4 0, 0 0))')
g2 = ogr.CreateGeometryFromWkt('CURVEPOLYGON(CIRCULARSTRING (2 1, 2 3, 2 1))')
g3 = g1.Difference(g2)
assert g3.ExportToWkt() == 'CURVEPOLYGON ((0 0,0 4,4 4,4 0,0 0),CIRCULARSTRING (2 1,2 3,2 1))'
print("Punching a circle out of a square:")
print(g3)
```



GDAL: Liefert ARCs zurück!

```
guix environment --pure --ad-hoc python python-gdal -- python3 ./gdal-example.py
```

```
CURVEPOLYGON (COMPOUNDCURVE (CIRCULARSTRING (0 0,1 1,2 0),(2 0,0 0)))
```

```
CURVEPOLYGON (COMPOUNDCURVE (CIRCULARSTRING (0 0,1 -1,2 0),(2 0,0 0)))
```

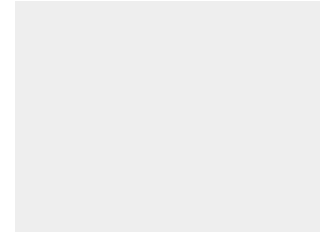
```
UNION: CURVEPOLYGON (CIRCULARSTRING (0 0,1 1,2 0,1 -1,0 0))
```

```
POINT (1 2)
```

```
BUFFER.GetCurveGeometry: CURVEPOLYGON (CIRCULARSTRING (1.5 2.0,0.5 2.0,1.5 2.0))
```

Punching a circle out of a square:

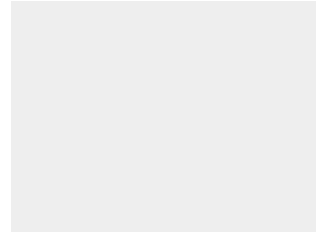
```
CURVEPOLYGON ((0 0,0 4,4 4,4 0,0 0),CIRCULARSTRING (2 1,2 3,2 1))
```



- Wissen um Kurven ist noch nicht geläufig (ISO-Standard nicht frei zugänglich?).
- Unterstützung in PostGIS, GeoServer und QGIS vorhanden.
- Und ausbaufähig.
- Implementierung in GEOS, JTS u.a. fehlt.

Danke.

https://github.com/bhoefling-c2c/fossgis2022_arc-curves/



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