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# GIS Extensions for Dremio - SQL Function Reference

## Authored by Brian Holman

This independent project is not affiliated with, sponsored, or endorsed by Dremio Corporation. Dremio is a registered trademark of Dremio Corporation and they retain all trademark and other intellectual property rights. "Dremio" is used here by reference to integrating with their published User-Defined Functions Specification for advanced users to develop their own custom functions for use in SQL queries.

The **GIS Extensions** allow Dremio to perform standard GIS functions within Dremio SQL with 66 industry-standard GIS functions. These extensions use the *Esri Java Geometry Library* for the underlying implementation of the core geometry functions. The author made heavy use of Esri's *Spatial Framework for Hadoop* as a reference for a similar implementation that also relies on the same library.

There were two significant gaps in the Geometry Library supplied by Esri that limited transforming geometries from EPSG: 4326 to other coordinate systems and performing geodesic rather than 2D area and length calculations. Geodesic area function helpers backing the ST\_GeodesicAreaWGS84 function are copied almost exactly from the *Trino Geospatial Library* as found in our FunctionHelpers.stSphericalArea() and FunctionHelpers.computeSphericalExcess(). Conversion to other coordinate systems in the ST\_Transform function leverages the Proj4J Library. All of the referenced works are also published under the *Apache 2.0 License*.

# (1) ST\_Area

#### Definition

Returns the area of polygon or multipolygon

#### **Syntax**

ST\_Area(binary geometry)

### Return Type

number

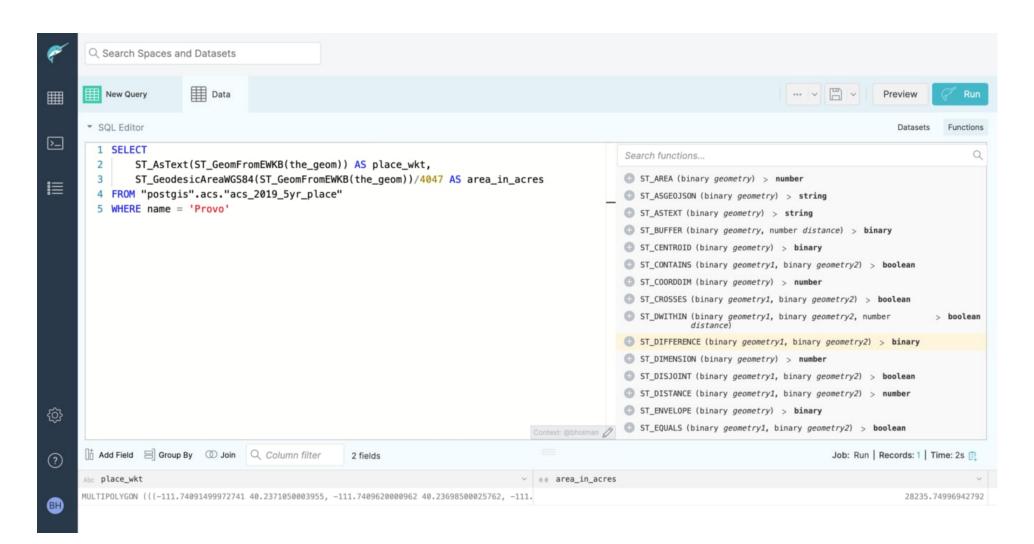


Figure 1: DAC with GIS extensions

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Area(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((0 0, 8 0, 0 8, 0 0), (1 1, 1 5, 5 1, 1 1))'))	24.0

# (2) ST\_AsGeoJSON

#### Definition

Returns the GeoJSON representation of geometry.

## Syntax

ST\_AsGeoJSON(binary geometry)

## Return Type

string

#### Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsGeoJSON(ST_Point(1, 2))	'{"type":"Point","coordinates":[1,2],"crs":{"type":"name","properties":{"n

# (3) ST\_AsText

#### Definition

Returns the Well-Known Text (WKT) representation of geometry.

#### Syntax

ST\_AsText(binary geometry)

## Return Type

string

Query	Result		
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Point(1, 2))	'POINT	(1	2) '

# (4) ST\_Buffer

#### Definition

Returns geometry object that is the buffer surrounding source geometry at specified distance.

### Syntax

ST\_Buffer(binary geometry, number distance)

#### Return Type

binary

#### Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Buffer(ST_Point(0, 0), 1)	polygon approximating a unit circle

# (5) ST\_Centroid

#### Definition

Takes a polygon, multipolygon, or multilinestring and returns the point that is in the center of the geometry's envelope. That means that the centroid point is halfway between the geometry's minimum and maximum x and y extents.

#### Syntax

ST\_Centroid(binary geometry)

# Return Type

binary

	D 1
Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Centroid(ST_GeomFromText('point (2 3)')))	'POINT(2 3)'
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Centroid(ST_GeomFromText('MULTIPOINT ((0 0), (1	'POINT(2 0)'
1), (1 -1), (6 0))')))	
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Centroid(ST_GeomFromText('linestring (0 0, 6	'POINT(3 0)'
0)')))	
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Centroid(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((0 0, 0 8, 8	'POINT(4 4)'
8, 8 0, 0 0))')))	

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Centroid(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 5 1, 3	'POINT(3 2)'
4))')))	

# (6) ST\_Contains

#### Definition

Returns true if geometry1 contains geometry2.

## Syntax

ST\_Contains(binary geometry1, binary geometry2)

# Return Type

boolean

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Contains(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1 4, 4 4, 4	true
1))'), ST_Point(2, 3))	
SELECT ST_Contains(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1 4, 4 4, 4	false
1))'), ST_Point(8, 8))	

# (7) ST\_CoordDim

## Definition

Returns count of coordinate components.

## Syntax

ST\_CoordDim(binary geometry)

# Return Type

number

Query	Result
SELECT ST_CoordDim(ST_Point(1.5, 2.5))	2
SELECT ST_CoordDim(ST_GeomFromText('POINTZ (1.5 2.5 3)'))	3

# (8) ST\_Crosses

#### Definition

Returns true if geometry1 crosses geometry2, otherwise false.

## Syntax

ST\_Crosses(binary geometry1, binary geometry2)

# Return Type

boolean

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Crosses(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1)'), ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (1 0, 0 1))'))	true
SELECT ST_Crosses(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (2 0, 2 3)'), ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1 4, 4 4, 4 1))'))	true
SELECT ST_Crosses(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 2, 0 1)'), ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (2 0, 1 0)'))	false

# (9) ST\_Difference

#### Definition

Returns a geometry object that is the difference of the source objects.

## Syntax

ST\_Difference(binary geometry1, binary geometry2)

# Return Type

binary

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Difference(ST_GeomFromText('MULTIPOINT (1 1, 1.5 1.5, 2 2)'), ST_Point(1.5, 1.5)))	'MULTIPOINT ((1 1), (2 2))'
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Difference(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0))'), ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((0 0, 0 5, 5 5, 5 0))')))	'POLYGON ((5 0, 10 0, 10 10, 0 10, 0 5, 5 5, 5 0))'

# (10) ST\_Dimension

#### Definition

Returns spatial dimension of geometry.

# Syntax

ST\_Dimension(binary geometry)

## Return Type

number

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Dimension(ST_Point(1.5, 2.5))	0
SELECT ST_Dimension(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (1.5 2.5, 3.0	1
2.2)')) SELECT ST_Dimension(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((2 0, 2 3, 3 0))'))	2

# (11) ST\_Disjoint

#### Definition

Returns true if the intersection of the two geometries produces an empty set; otherwise, it returns false.

# Syntax

ST\_Disjoint(binary geometry1, binary geometry2)

# Return Type

boolean

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Disjoint(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 0 1)'),	true
ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (1 1, 1 0)'))	
<pre>SELECT ST_Disjoint(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1)'),</pre>	false
ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (1 0, 0 1)'))	

# (12) ST\_Distance

#### Definition

Returns the distance between two geometry objects.

#### Syntax

ST\_Distance(binary geometry1, binary geometry2)

# Return Type

number

#### Examples

Query			Result
SELECT	ST_Distance(ST_Point(0.0,0.0),	ST_Point(3.0,4.0))	5.0

# (13) ST\_DWithin

#### Definition

Returns true if the two geometries are within the specified distance of one another; otherwise, it returns false.

#### Syntax

ST\_DWithin(binary geometry1, binary geometry2, number distance)

# Return Type

boolean

Query	Result
SELECT ST_DWithin(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((10.02 20.01, 11.92 35.64, 25.02 34.15, 19.15 33.94, 10.02 20.01))'), ST_Point	true
(1,2),100)	
SELECT ST_DWithin(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((101.02 200.01, 111.92 350.64, 250.02 340.15, 190.15 330.94, 101.02 200.01))'), ST_Point (10.02,20.01), 100)	false

# (14) ST\_Envelope

#### Definition

Returns the minimum bounding box of the geometry object as a polygon

## Syntax

ST\_Envelope(binary geometry)

# Return Type

binary

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Envelope(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 2 2))')))	'POLYGON ((0 0, 2 0, 2 2, 0 2, 0 0))'
<pre>SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Envelope(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((2 0, 2 3, 3 0))')))</pre>	'POLYGON ((2 0, 3 0, 3 3, 2 3, 2 0))'

# (15) ST\_Equals

#### Definition

Returns true if the two geometries occupy the same space even if they have a different number of vertices, otherwise it returns false.

## Syntax

ST\_Equals(binary geometry1, binary geometry2)

# Return Type

boolean

### Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Equals(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 1	true
1)'),ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (1 1, 0 0)'))	
SELECT ST_Equals(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 1	false
1)'),ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (1 0, 0 1)'))	
SELECT ST_Equals(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 3	true
3)'),ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (3 3, 2 2, 1 1, 0 0)'))	

# (16) ST\_ExteriorRing

#### Definition

Returns the exterior ring of a polygon as a linestring.

#### Syntax

ST\_ExteriorRing(binary geometry)

## Return Type

binary

#### Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_ExteriorRing(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1 4, 4 1))')))	'LINESTRING (1 1, 4 1, 1 4, 1 1)'
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_ExteriorRing(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((0 0, 8 0, 0 8, 0 0), (1 1, 1 5, 5 1, 1 1))')))	'LINESTRING (0 0, 8 0, 0 8, 0 0)'

# (17) ST\_Generalize

#### Definition

Simplifies geometries using the Douglas-Peucker algorithm. maxDeviation is the maximum allowed deviation from the generalized geometry to the original geometry. When removeDegenerateParts is true, the degenerate parts of the geometry will be removed from the output.

#### Syntax

ST\_Generalize(binary geometry, number maxDeviation, boolean removeDegenerateParts)

binary

# Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Generalize(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((0 0, 1 1,	'POLYGON ((0 0, 5 0, 5 10, 0 10, 0 0))'
2 0, 3 2, 4 1, 5 0, 5 10, 0 10))'), 2, true))	

# (18) ST\_GeodesicAreaWGS84

#### Definition

Returns the area in square meters of a geometry on the Earth's surface using spherical model. Requires the geometry to be in the WGS84 spatial reference.

#### Syntax

ST\_GeodesicAreaWGS84(binary geometry)

#### Return Type

number

# Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_GeodesicAreaWGS84(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((-114.04702599994988 39.90609700007656, -114.0500520000997 37.0001909997149, -109.04517199998776 36.99897700038832, -109.05002599989996 41.000691000389395, -111.04681499981234 40.997875000031286, -111.04671399965133 42.00170200004732, -114.04147700036322 41.99387299963928, -114.04702599994988 39.90609700007656))'))/4047 AS utah_acreage	5.416484897473004E7

## (19) ST\_GeodesicLengthWGS84

#### Definition

Returns distance along line on WGS84 spheroid, in meters, for geographic coordinates. Requires the geometry to be in the WGS84 spatial reference.

## Syntax

 $ST\_GeodesicLengthWGS84 (binary\ geometry)$ 

number

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT SELECT ST_GeodesicLengthWGS84(ST_GeomFromText('MultiLineString((0.0 80.0, 0.3 80.4))', 4326))	45026.96274781222

# (20) ST\_GeometryN

#### Definition

Takes a geometry collection and an integer index (1-based index) and returns the nth geometry object in the collection.

#### Syntax

ST\_GeometryN(binary geometry, number index)

#### Return Type

binary

# Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_GeometryN(ST_GeomFromText('MULTIPOINT (10 40,	'POINT (20 20)'
40 30, 20 20, 30 10)'), 3))	
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_GeometryN(ST_GeomFromText('MULTILINESTRING ((2	'LINESTRING (20 20, 7 8)'
4, 10 10), (20 20, 7 8))'), 2))	

# (21) ST\_GeometryType

#### Definition

Takes a geometry object and returns its geometry type (for example, Point, Line, Polygon, MultiPoint) as a string.

### Syntax

 $ST\_GeometryType(binary\ geometry)$ 

string

# Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_GeometryType(ST_Point(1.5, 2.5)) SELECT ST_GeometryType(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (1.5 2.5, 3.0 2.2)')) SELECT ST_GeometryType(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((2 0, 2 3, 3	'ST_POINT' 'ST_LINESTRING' 'ST_POLYGON'
0))'))	

# (22) ST\_GeomFromEWKB

#### Definition

Converts a Hex encoded binary string from Postgres/PostGIS geometry to native geometry including embedded SRID.

#### Syntax

ST\_GeomFromEWKB(string hexEncodedGeometry)

## Return Type

binary

# Examples

Query	Result
SELECT SELECT ST_AsText(ST_GeomFromEWKB(the_geom)) FROM	'POINT (-71.064544 42.28787)'
table("postgis".external_query('SELECT	
ST_GeomFromText(''POINT(-71.064544 42.28787)'',4326) AS the_geom'))	

# $(23) \ ST\_GeomFromGeoJSON$

#### Definition

Constructs a geometry from GeoJSON.

### Syntax

 $ST\_GeomFromGeoJSON(string\ geoJsonString)$ 

binary

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_GeomFromGeoJSON('{"type":"Point",	'POINT (1.2 2.4)'
"coordinates":[1.2, 2.4]}'))	
<pre>SELECT ST_AsText(ST_GeomFromGeoJSON('{"type":"LineString",</pre>	'LINESTRING (1 2, 3 4)'
"coordinates":[[1,2], [3,4]]}'))	

# (24) ST\_GeomFromText

#### Definition

Takes a well-known text representation and returns a geometry object.

#### Syntax

ST\_GeomFromText(string wktString)

## Return Type

binary

# (25) ST\_GeomFromText

#### Definition

Takes a well-known text representation and a spatial reference ID and returns a geometry object.

#### Syntax

 $ST\_GeomFromText(string \ wktString, \ number \ SRID)$ 

# Return Type

binary

(26) ST_GeomFromWKB
Definition
Takes a well-known binary (WKB) representation and returns a geometry object.
Syntax
ST_GeomFromWKB(binary wkbValue)
ol_deemilomviis(emai, who value)
Return Type
binary
(27) ST_GeomFromWKB
Definition
Takes a well-known binary (WKB) representation and a spatial reference ID and returns a geometry object.
Syntax
ST_GeomFromWKB(binary wkbValue, number SRID)
Return Type
binary
(ao) CT, C, C,
$(28) ST\_GeoSize$
Definition
Takes a geometry object and returns its size in bytes.
Syntax
ST_GeoSize(binary geometry)

number

# (29) ST\_InteriorRingN

#### Definition

Returns a LineString which is the nth interior ring of the input Polygon (1-based index)

### Syntax

ST\_InteriorRingN(binary geometry, number index)

### Return Type

binary

#### Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_InteriorRingN(ST_GeomFromText('polygon ((0 0, 8	'LINESTRING (1 1, 1 5, 5 1, 1 1)'
0, 0 8, 0 0), (1 1, 1 5, 5 1, 1 1))'), 1))	

# (30) ST\_Intersection

#### Definition

Returns a geometry object that is the geometric intersection of the source objects.

#### Syntax

ST\_Intersection(binary geometry1, binary geometry2)

# Return Type

binary

# Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Intersection(ST_Point(1,1), ST_Point(1,1)))	'POINT (1 1)'
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Intersection(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 2, 0	'MULTILINESTRING ((1 0, 2 0), (0 2, 0 1))'
0, 2 0)'), ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 3, 0 1, 1 0, 3 0)')))	
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Intersection(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((2 0, 2	'POLYGON ((2 1, 2.66666666666667 1, 2 3, 2 1))'
3, 3 0))'), ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 4 1, 4 4, 1 4))')))	

## (31) ST\_Intersects

## Definition

Returns true if geometry1 intersects with geometry2, otherwise returns false.

### Syntax

ST\_Intersects(binary geometry1, binary geometry2)

## Return Type

boolean

# Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Intersects(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (2 0, 2 3)'),	true
ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 4 1, 4 4, 1 4))'))	
SELECT ST_Intersects(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (8 7, 7 8)'),	false
ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 4 1, 4 4, 1 4))'))	

# (32) ST\_Is3D

#### Definition

Returns true if the geometry object is three-dimensional including height 'Z', otherwise returns false.

# Syntax

ST\_Is3D(binary geometry)

# Return Type

boolean

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Is3D(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1 4, 4 4, 4 1))'))	false
SELECT ST_Is3D(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 3 4, 0 4, 0 0)'))	false
SELECT ST_Is3D(ST_Point(3, 4))	false
SELECT ST_Is3D(ST_PointZ(3, 4, 2))	true

# (33) ST\_IsClosed

#### Definition

Return true if the linestring or multi-line has start and end points that are coincident.

#### Syntax

ST\_IsClosed(binary geometry)

# Return Type

boolean

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_IsClosed(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 3 4, 0 4, 0 0)'))	true
SELECT ST_IsClosed(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING(0 0, 3 4)'))	false

# (34) ST\_IsEmpty

#### Definition

Return true if the geometry object is empty of geometric information.

## Syntax

ST\_IsEmpty(binary geometry)

## Return Type

boolean

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_IsEmpty(ST_Point(1.5, 2.5))	false
SELECT ST_IsEmpty(ST_GeomFromText('POINT EMPTY'))	true

# (35) ST\_IsMeasured

#### Definition

Returns true if the geometry object is measured including an additional dimension 'M', otherwise returns false.

## Syntax

ST\_IsMeasured(binary geometry)

# Return Type

boolean

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_IsMeasured(ST_PointZ(3, 4, 2))	false
<pre>SELECT ST_IsMeasured(ST_GeomFromText('POINT M (1 1 80)'))</pre>	true
<pre>SELECT ST_IsMeasured(ST_GeomFromText('POINT ZM (1 1 5 60)'))</pre>	true

# (36) ST\_IsRing

#### Definition

Returns true if the geometry is a linestring and the linestring is closed and simple.

#### Syntax

ST\_IsRing(binary geometry)

# Return Type

boolean

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_IsRing(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 3 4, 0 4, 0 0)'))	true
SELECT ST_IsRing(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1, 1 2, 2 1, 1 1, 0 0)'))	false
SELECT ST_IsRing(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 3 4)'))	false

# (37) ST\_IsSimple

#### Definition

Returns true if the geometry object is simple as defined by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC), otherwise, it returns false

## Syntax

ST\_IsSimple(binary geometry)

## Return Type

boolean

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_IsSimple(ST_Point(1.5, 2.5)) SELECT ST_IsSimple(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 1 1, 0 1, 1 0)'))	true false

# (38) ST\_JSONPath

## Definition

Extract a portion of *jsonData* as a string by following the specified path in the JSON Object from *jsonPath*.

#### Syntax

ST\_JSONPath(string jsonPath, string jsonData)

# Return Type

string

Query	Result
SELECT SELECT	undefined
ST_JSONPath('/coordinates[Array][0]',ST_AsGeoJSON(ST_Envelope(the_g	eom)))
FROM utah_county_taxparcels	
SELECT SELECT	undefined
ST_JSONPath('/crs[Object]/properties[Object]/name',ST_AsGeoJSON(ST_)	<pre>invelope(the_geom)))</pre>
FROM utah_county_taxparcels	
SELECT Example JSON Paths (similar to XPath for XML):	undefined
SELECT '/data[Array]'	undefined
SELECT '/data[Array][1]/id[String]'	undefined
SELECT '/data[Array][1]/likes[Object]'	undefined
SELECT	undefined
'/data[Array][1]/likes[Object]/summary[Object]/total_count[String]'	
SELECT '/data[Array][3]'	undefined

Query	Result	
SELECT	undefined	
'/data[Array][id=131272076894593_1420960724592382]/likes[Object]/sum	mary[Object]/total_count'	
SELECT '/fbids[String]'	undefined	
SELECT	undefined	
'/quoteSummary[Object]/result[Array][O]/defaultKeyStatistics[Object]/enterpriseValue[Object]/fmt[String]'		
SELECT	undefined	
'/quoteSummary[Object]/result[Array][0]/defaultKeyStatistics[Object]/forwardPE[Object]/raw[Double]'		
SELECT	undefined	
'quoteSummary[6]/result[4][0]/defaultKeyStatistics[6]/sharesOutstand	ing[6]/raw[1]'	
SELECT 'quoteSummary[6]/result[Array]'	undefined	
SELECT 'quoteSummary[6]/result[Array][0]'	undefined	
SELECT	undefined	
'quoteSummary[Object]/result[Array][0]/defaultKeyStatistics[Object]/lastSplitDate[Object]/raw1[Long]'		
SELECT	undefined	
'quoteSummary[Object]/result[Array][0]/defaultKeyStatistics[Object]/sharesOutstanding[Object]/raw[Integer]'		

# (39) ST\_Length

#### Definition

Returns the length of a line string or multiline string.

## Syntax

ST\_Length(binary geometry)

# Return Type

number

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Length(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 3 4)'))	5.0
SELECT ST_Length(ST_GeomFromText('MULTILINESTRING ((1 0, 2 0), (0	2.0
2, 0 1))'))	

# (40) ST\_M

#### Definition

Takes a Point as an input parameter and returns its measure m-coordinate.

## Syntax

ST\_M(binary geometry)

# Return Type

number

## Examples

Query		Result
SELECT	ST_M(ST_GeomFromText('POINT M (1 1 80)'))	80.0
SELECT	ST_M(ST_GeomFromText('POINT ZM (1 1 5 60)'))	60.0

# (41) ST\_MaxM

#### Definition

Takes a geometry as an input parameter and returns its maximum measure m-coordinate.

#### Syntax

ST\_MaxM(binary geometry)

## Return Type

number

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_MaxM(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING M (1.5 2.5 2, 3.0 2.2 1)'))	2.0
SELECT ST_MaxM(ST_GeomFromText('POINT M (1.5 2.5 3)'))	3.0

# (42) ST\_MaxX

#### Definition

Takes a geometry as an input parameter and returns its maximum x-coordinate.

# $\mathbf{Syntax}$

ST\_MaxX(binary geometry)

number

# Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_MaxX(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING M (1.5 2.5 2, 3.0 2.2 1)'))	3.0
SELECT ST_MaxX(ST_GeomFromText('POINT M (1.5 2.5 3)'))	1.5

# (43) ST\_MaxY

#### Definition

Takes a geometry as an input parameter and returns its maximum y-coordinate.

#### Syntax

ST\_MaxY(binary geometry)

#### Return Type

number

# Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_MaxY(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING M (1.5 2.5 2, 3.0 2.2 1)'))	2.5
SELECT ST_MaxY(ST_GeomFromText('POINT M (1.5 2.5 3)'))	2.5

# (44) ST\_MaxZ

#### Definition

Takes a geometry as an input parameter and returns its maximum z-coordinate.

#### Syntax

ST\_MaxZ(binary geometry)

# Return Type

number

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_MaxZ(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING ZM (1.5 2.5 2 60, 3.0 2.2 1 80)'))	2.0
SELECT ST_MaxZ(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING Z (1.5 2.5 3, 3.0 2.2	4.0
4)'))	

# (45) ST\_MinM

#### Definition

Takes a geometry as an input parameter and returns its minimum m-coordinate.

#### Syntax

ST\_MinM(binary geometry)

## Return Type

number

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_MinM(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING M (1.5 2.5 2, 3.0 2.2 1)'))	1.0
SELECT ST_MinM(ST_GeomFromText('POINT M (1.5 2.5 3)'))	3.0

# (46) ST\_MinX

#### Definition

Takes a geometry as an input parameter and returns its minimum x-coordinate.

### Syntax

ST\_MinX(binary geometry)

# Return Type

number

Query	Result
SELECT ST_MinX(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING M (1.25 2.5 2, 3.0 2.2 1)'))	1.25
SELECT ST_MinX(ST_GeomFromText('POINT M (1.75 2.5 3)'))	1.75

# (47) ST\_MinY

## Definition

Takes a geometry as an input parameter and returns its minimum y-coordinate.

## Syntax

ST\_MinY(binary geometry)

# Return Type

number

# Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_MinY(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING M (1.5 2.5 2, 3.0 2.2 1)'))	2.2
SELECT ST_MinY(ST_GeomFromText('POINT M (1.5 2.25 3)'))	2.25

# (48) ST\_MinZ

## Definition

Takes a geometry as an input parameter and returns its minimum z-coordinate.  $\,$ 

## Syntax

ST\_MinZ(binary geometry)

# Return Type

number

Query	Result
SELECT ST_MinZ(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING ZM (1.5 2.5 2 60, 3.0 2.2 1 80)'))	1.0
<pre>SELECT ST_MinZ(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING Z (1.5 2.5 3, 3.0 2.2 4)'))</pre>	3.0

# (49) ST\_NumGeometries

#### Definition

Returns the number of geometries in the geometry collection.

#### Syntax

ST\_NumGeometries(binary geometry)

# Return Type

number

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_NumGeometries(ST_GeomFromText('MULTIPOINT ((10 40), (40 30), (20 20), (30 10))'))	4
SELECT ST_NumGeometries(ST_GeomFromText('MULTILINESTRING ((2 4, 10 10), (20 20, 7 8))'))	2

# (50) ST\_NumInteriorRing

#### Definition

Returns the number of interior rings in the polygon geometry.

## Syntax

ST\_NumInteriorRing(binary geometry)

# Return Type

number

Query	Result
SELECT ST_NumInteriorRing(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((0 0, 8 0, 0 8,	1
0 0), (1 1, 1 5, 5 1, 1 1))'))	

# (51) ST\_NumPoints

#### Definition

Returns the number of points (vertices) in the geometry. For polygons, both the starting and ending vertices are counted, even though they occupy the same location.

## Syntax

ST\_NumPoints(binary geometry)

# Return Type

number

#### Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_NumPoints(ST_Point(1.5, 2.5))	1
SELECT ST_NumPoints(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (1.5 2.5, 3.0	2
2.2)'))	
SELECT ST_NumPoints((ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((0 0, 10 0, 0 10, 0	4
0))')))	

# (52) ST\_Overlaps

#### Definition

Returns true if geometry1 overlaps geometry2.

#### Syntax

ST\_Overlaps(binary geometry1, binary geometry2)

# Return Type

boolean

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Overlaps(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((2 0, 2 3, 3 0))'),	true
ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1 4, 4 4, 4 1))'))	
SELECT ST_Overlaps(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((2 0, 2 1, 3 1))'),	false
ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1 4, 4 4, 4 1))'))	

# (53) ST\_Point

#### Definition

Returns a 2D point geometry from the provided lon (x) and lat (y) values.

#### Syntax

ST\_Pointnumber lon, number lat

# Return Type

binary

# (54) ST\_PointN

#### Definition

Returns the point that is the nth vertex in an LineString or MultiPoint (1-based index)

## Syntax

ST\_PointN(binary geometry, number index)

### Return Type

binary

# Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_PointN(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (1.5 2.5, 3.0 2.2)'), 2))	'POINT (3 2.2)'

# (55) ST\_PointZ

## Definition

Returns a 3D point geometry from the provided lon (x), lat (y), and elev (z) values.

### Syntax

ST\_PointZnumber lon, number lat, number elev

## Return Type

binary

# (56) ST\_Relate

#### Definition

Compares the two geometries and returns true if the geometries meet the conditions specified by the DE-9IM pattern matrix string, otherwise, false is returned.

## Syntax

ST\_Relate(binary geometry1, binary geometry2, string relation)

## Return Type

 ${\tt binary}$ 

# Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Relate(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((2 0, 2 1, 3 1))'),	true
ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1 4, 4 4, 4 1))'), '****T****')	
SELECT ST_Relate(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((2 0, 2 1, 3 1))'), ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1 4, 4 4, 4 1))'), 'T*******')	false
SELECT ST_Relate(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 3 3)'),	true
ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (1 1, 4 4)'), 'T*******')	
<pre>SELECT ST_Relate(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 0, 3 3)'),</pre>	false
ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (1 1, 4 4)'), '****T****')	

# (57) ST\_SetSRID

#### Definition

Sets the Spatial Reference ID of *SRID* of the geometry.

Syntax
--------

ST\_SetSRID(binary geometry, number SRID)

## Return Type

binary

# (58) ST\_Simplify

#### Definition

Simplifies the geometry or determines if the geometry is simple. The goal is to produce a geometry that is valid to store without additional processing.

#### Syntax

ST\_Simplify(binary geometry)

# Return Type

binary

# (59) ST\_StartPoint

#### Definition

Returns the first point of a Linestring.

## Syntax

ST\_StartPoint(binary geometry)

# Return Type

 ${\tt binary}$ 

# ${\bf Examples}$

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_StartPoint(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (1.5 2.5, 3.0 2.2)')))	'POINT(1.5 2.5)'

# (60) ST\_SymmetricDiff

#### Definition

Returns a geometry object that is the symmetric difference of the source objects.

### Syntax

ST\_SymmetricDiff(binary geometry1, binary geometry2)

## Return Type

binary

### Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_SymmetricDiff(ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (0 2, 2 2)'), ST_GeomFromText('LINESTRING (1 2, 3 2)')))	'MULTILINESTRING ((0 2, 1 2), (2 2, 3 2))'
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_SymmetricDiff(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((0 0, 2 0, 2 2, 0 2, 0 0))'), ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 3 1, 3 3, 1 3, 1 1))')))> 'MULTIPOLYGON (((0 0, 2 0, 2 1, 1 1, 1 2, 0 2, 0 0)), ((2 1, 3 1, 3 3, 1 3, 1 2, 2 2, 2 1)))'	undefined

# (61) ST\_Touches

#### Definition

Returns true if none of the points common to both geometries intersect the interiors of both geometries, otherwise, it returns false. At least one geometry must be a LineString, Polygon, MultiLineString, or MultiPolygon.

## Syntax

ST\_Touches(binary geometry1, binary geometry2)

### Return Type

boolean

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Touches(ST_Point(1, 2), ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1	true
4, 4 4, 4 1))')) SELECT ST_Touches(ST_Point(8, 8), ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1	false
4, 4 4, 4 1))'))	

# (62) ST\_Transform

#### Definition

Takes the two-dimensional geometry as input and returns values converted from the spatial source reference specified by sourceSRID to the one specified by targetSRID.

#### Syntax

ST\_Transform(binary geometry, number sourceSRID, number targetSRID)

### Return Type

binary

#### Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Transform(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON	'POLYGON ((-12695656.860801652 4852305.919673687,
((-114.04702599994988 39.90609700007656, -114.0500520000997	-12695993.71359747 4439133.410181124, -12138853.020503571
37.0001909997149, -109.04517199998776 36.99897700038832,	4438964.195256694, -12139393.365302108 5012443.58678148,
-109.05002599989996 41.000691000389395, -111.04681499981234	-12361674.899993964 5012028.231889712, -12361663.65670747
40.997875000031286, -111.04671399965133 42.00170200004732,	5161234.398812287, -12695039.148993252 5160061.69329091,
-114.04147700036322 41.99387299963928, -114.04702599994988	-12695656.860801652 4852305.919673687))'
39.90609700007656))'), 4326, 3857))	

# (63) ST\_Union

#### Definition

Returns a geometry as the union of the two supplied geometries.

#### Syntax

ST\_Union(binary geometry1, binary geometry2)

## Return Type

binary

Query	Result		
SELECT ST_AsText(ST_Union(ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1 4, 4 4,	'POLYGON ((1 1, 4 1, 8 1, 4 8, 4 4, 1 4, 1 1))'		
4 1))'), ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((4 1, 4 4, 4 8, 8 1))')))			

# (64) ST\_Within

#### Definition

Returns true if geometry1 is completely inside geometry2.

### Syntax

ST\_Within(binary geometry1, binary geometry2)

## Return Type

boolean

## Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Within(ST_Point(2, 3), ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1	true
4, 4 4, 4 1))'))	
SELECT ST_Within(ST_Point(8, 8), ST_GeomFromText('POLYGON ((1 1, 1	false
4, 4 4, 4 1))'))	

# (65) ST\_X

#### Definition

Takes a Point as an input parameter and returns its longitude  $(\mathbf{x})$  coordinate.

## Syntax

ST\_X(binary geometry)

# Return Type

number

# Examples

Query			Result
SELECT	ST_X(ST_Point(5,	7))	5.0

# (66) ST\_Y

## Definition

Takes a Point as an input parameter and returns its latitude (y) coordinate.

# Syntax

ST\_Y(binary geometry)

## Return Type

number

# Examples

Query	Result
SELECT ST_Y(ST_GeomFromText('POINT (5 7)'))	7.0

# (67) ST\_Z

## Definition

Takes a Point as an input parameter and returns its elevation (z) coordinate.

# Syntax

ST\_Z(binary geometry)

# Return Type

number

Query						Result
SELECT	ST_Z(ST_GeomFromText('POINT	Z	(5	7	9)'))	9.0