UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.



PostGIS Raster





Why do I need PostGIS raster ???????

- Web data
- WKT
- XML
 - KML
 - GML
- JSON
 - GeoJson
- Read and write using OGR



Initial remarks

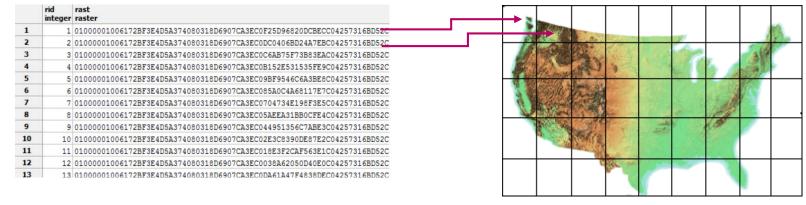
- One DB for multiple users!!
- Raster type is different from geometry type!
 - The two types can work together.
- More than 140 raster functions and growing! → https://postgis.net/docs/RT_reference.html
 - ST_Clip
 - ST_Slope
 - ST Reclass
 - ST_MapAlgebra → A super powerful tool!!
- Supports rasters in-database and out-of-db.
 - In out-of-db mode, raster's will be accessed by postgresql in read only mode!
- raster2pgsql is the way to load an existing raster into a db.



- Gdal supports reading postgis rasters and therefore can be used to export and access postgis rasters from outside.

PostGIS raster tiles

- Tiles are not mandatory but most of the time they are recommended.
 - Depends on the raster size and database structure.
- We are going to use tiles.
- In PostGIS raster each record represents one tile.





Importing rasters

- Raster2pgsql
- http://postgis.refractions.net/docs/using_raster.xml.html#RT_Raster_Loader
- s : SRID
- t : tile size
- -d : drop table, create new one and populate it with raster(s)
- R : Register raster outside BD (filesystem)
- N: "no data" value
- I : Adds gist spatial index
- C : Apply raster constraints -- srid, pixelsize etc. to ensure raster is properly registered in raster_columns view.
- M: Vacuum analyze the raster table.



The workshop is available at

https://github.com/GIP-ITC-UniversityTwente/workshop-postgis-raster

