# Lesser Poland Map

Jakub Mikusek

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#### 1 Goal of the project

Aim of this project was to create interface for managing two-dimensional spatial types. The goal was to create own data types using CLR UDT (Common Language Runtime User Defined Types).

#### 1.1 Description of functionality

As a part of a project, functionalities listed below were created:

- Creating basic spatial types: point, multiline, polygon,
- Calculating area of any polygon and distance between two points,
- Checking if created point is contained within specified polygons.

#### 2 Created data types

To achieve goal of this project four data types were created using CLR UDT technology:

- Point object representing X, Y coordinates placed on a plane. Created methods and functions are:
  - 1. ToString() to get access to string representation of a point,
  - 2. Parse(string) to create Point out of specified string representation. (example of correct input string: "(x,y)"),
  - 3. ConvertFromCoordinates() that allows user to map geospatial point to X,Y plane coordinates,
  - 4. Distance(p1, p2) allowing to calculate distance between two points p1 and p2 using euclidean distance.

- Multiline object representing list of continuous lines between points stored within multiline. Methods and functions provided with multiline type:
  - 1. ToString() provides access to string representation of a multiline,
  - 2. Parse(string) allows to create multiline out of provided string (example of an input string: "[(x1,y1);(x2,y2);...;(xn,yn)]")
  - 3. Concatenate(l1, l2) tool to concatenate two multilines if they create continuus multiline (beggining of one of them matches the end of the second one).
  - 4. ConcatenateInPlace(l1, l2) tool providing the same functionality as Concatenate, but result is saved inside l1 multiline.
- Polygon object representing closed area. Methods and functions created for polygon data type:
  - 1. ToString() to get string representation of a closed multiline that creates polygon,
  - 2. Parse(string) creates polygon out of provided string representation of a closed multiline (example of an input: "[(x1,y1);(x2,y2);...;(x1,y1)]"),
  - 3. IsInside(polygon, point) checks if provided point is inside polygon, calculating sum of angles between specified point and consecutive points that create polygon.
  - 4. GetBoundingBox(polygon) creates a smallest rectangle that includes specified polygon,
  - 5. Area(polygon) calculates area of a provided polygon, by decomposing polygon into triangles that all have common point P(0,0), and calculating area of these triangles.
  - 6. CreatePolyOutOfUnorderedMultilines(id) creating polygon out of partial, unordered multilines that combined together makes closed polygon, where id is the unique index of a polygon inside database,
  - 7. ChangePolygonScale(polygon, accuracy) function allowing to create polygon with accuracy not better than 1 meter.

#### 3 Description of API

To access methods and functions specified above, REST API was designed with Java Spring Boot framework.

- "/operation/area" endpoint that returns calculated area of polygon provided inside request as a list of points that create closed multiline,
- "/operation/distance" endpoint that returns distance between two points provided within request,

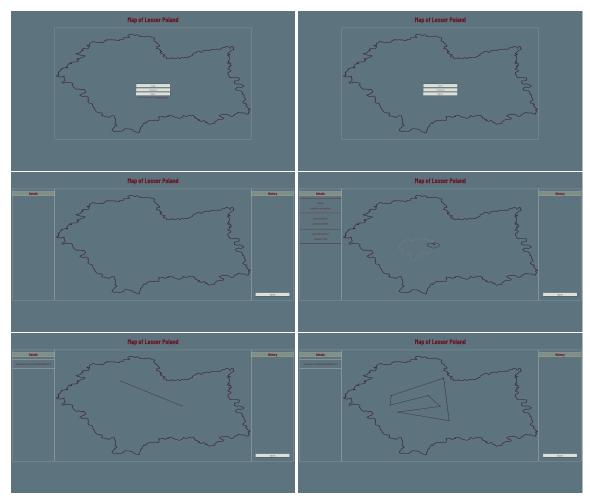
• "/operation/isinside" - endpoint that returns array of polygons in JSON format. Returned response contains polygons that include specified point provided by request.

Alongside to the endpoints providing access to spatial type methods and functions, within application, additional endpoints were created:

- "voivodeshipborder/" endpoint that returns polygon that bounds Lesser Poland voidodeship,
- "voivodeshipborder/boundingbox" endpoint returning bounding rectangle of voivodeship for better scaling inside application,
- "/register" endpoint allowing user to create account in order to access CLR UDT endpoints,
- "/login" endpoint that provides way to authorize user and give access to CLR UDT endpoints
- "/" endpoint with basic homepage for logged users

## 4 Application overview

#### 4.1 Views provided by application



#### 4.2 How to use application

- In order to retrieve administrative areas containing point, click on the map,
- In order to mark polygon to get calculated area hold CRTL while clicking on the map, and to submit polygon, click on first point while holding CRTL,
- In order to calculate distance between two points, hold SHIFT to start marking points, between which to calculate distance.

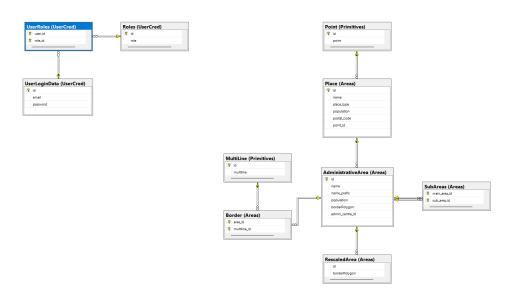
# 5 Testing of API

 ${\tt JUNIT~5}$  framework was use to test correctness of provided API.

Results of created unit tests:



## 5.1 ER Diagram of created Lesser Poland Map database



# 5.2 Comparison between MSSQL built-in spatial types and methods with own created using CLR UDT

```
USE MalopolskaMap;
     1
     2
     3
         EXEC dbo.CompareProvidedAndBuiltInAreaCalculation;
     4
     5 DECLARE @beginPoint dbo.Point = CONVERT(dbo.Point, '(0,0)');
         EXEC dbo.CompareProvidedAndBuiltInDistanceCalcualtion @beginPoint;
     8 DECLARE @searchPoint dbo.Point = CONVERT(dbo.Point, '(96.045,107.69)');
     9 EXEC dbo.CompareProvidedAndBuiltInContainsPoint @searchPoint;
Results 📳 Messages
     name
                                Built In Area
                                                 OwnArea
                                23490,2897833635
                                                 23490,2897829997
     województwo małopolskie
2
                                110,821814000007 110,821814000007
     gmina Iwanowice
3
     gmina Słomniki
                                172,836961999991 172,836961999991
     Kraków
                                507,592646999989 507,592646999989
5
     gmina Zabierzów
                                154,601588499969 154,601588499969
6
     gmina Jerzmanowice-Przeginia
                                106,173878000009 106,173878000009
7
     Jordanów
                                32,4281905000012 32,4281905000012
                                88,7434580000418 88,7434580000418
8
     Nowy Sącz
9
                                1039,90531699995 1039,90531699997
     powiat myślenicki
10
     Dwory Drugie
                                4,73695199999975 4,73695199999975
     Built In Distance
                       Own Distance
2
     71,849288771706
                       71,849288771706
3
     71,1510268653939 71,1510268653939
     72.7483804080888 72.7483804080888
5
     78,7971715862949 78,7971715862949
6
     72,8559935008782
                       72,8559935008782
7
     81,1135605185717 81,1135605185717
8
     131,417563578846 131,417563578846
9
     199,629394233414 199,629394233414
10
     193,927557611083 193,927557611083
     name
                            Built In Search
                                         OwnSearch
                                          1
     województwo małopolskie
2
                            0
                                         0
     gmina Iwanowice
3
                            0
                                         0
     gmina Słomniki
     Kraków
                             1
                                          1
     gmina Zabierzów
```

#### 6 Summary

Created spatial Common Language Runtime User Defined Types and Functions provide same level of precision as built-in MSSQL Server spatial types.

However calculations are correct, area and distance results don't match real data. This problem might be caused by incorrect matching between geospatial coordinates and (X,Y) plane coordinates.

Created app accurately calculates distance between points as well as area of marked polygon created by user when compared to the built-in MSSQL Server spatial types. In addition to this application provides real-time searching of administrative areas which contains specified point with precision of 1km.

#### 7 Literature

List below contains sources, from where I drew knowledge to create this application:

- https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/sql-server
- https://spring.io/projects/spring-boot