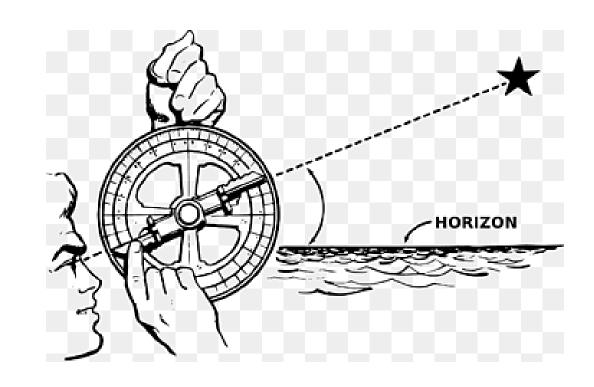


Criando uma API de Geo Localização com C# e Sql Server

Márcio Rogério Nizzola





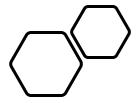






Márcio R. Nizzola Professor Tech Lead Técnico em Proc. De Dados - 1989 Técnico em Proc. de Dados - 91-92 Análise de Sistemas - 94-98 MBA em Gestão de Projetos - 2013

Tecnologias: C#, Java, Angular, Phyton, Php, Javascript, Visual Basic, Delphi, Asp, Pascal, Clipper, C, Cobol, Pascal, Basic, Sql Server, My Sql, Oracle.



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https://www.meetup.com/pt-BR/Itu-Developers





Situação Problema

Com o avanço das aplicações na atualidade, precisamos realizar buscas identificando locais ou pessoas através do seu posicionamento geográfico.

Isto intensificou-se mais ainda com o uso da aplicações Mobile, onde todos os celulares já dispõem de GPS embutido.

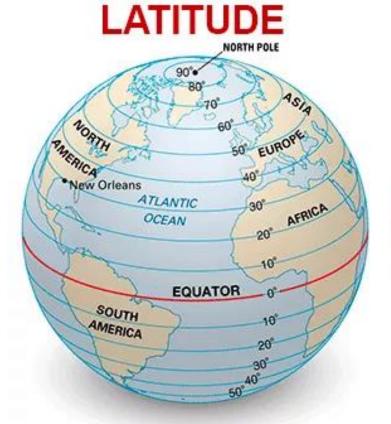
Com isto passamos a ter listas de lugares e pessoas, e precisamos identificar pontos de interesse próximos à estas posições geográficas.

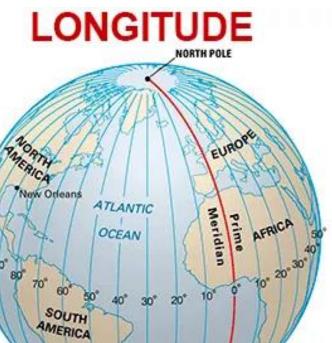
Exemplo: Apps de Hotéis, Comida, Entregas, Motoristas dentre outros.





Vamos entender o contexto da Geo Localização







Como fazer para consultar um determinado ponto no mapa utilizando a tecnologia disponível?



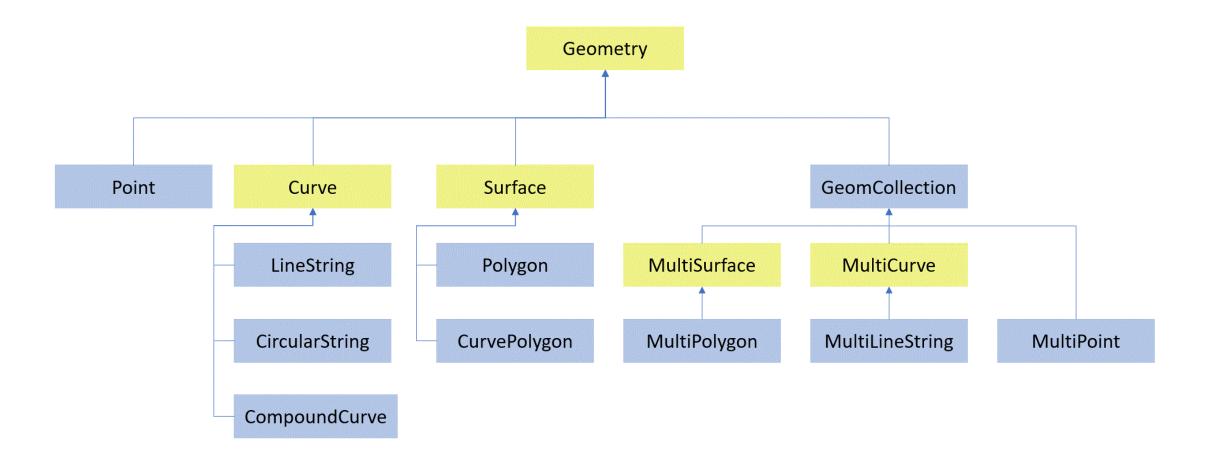
O Sql possui dois tipos de dados que poucos conhecem:

Geometry = utilizada para dados Geométricos

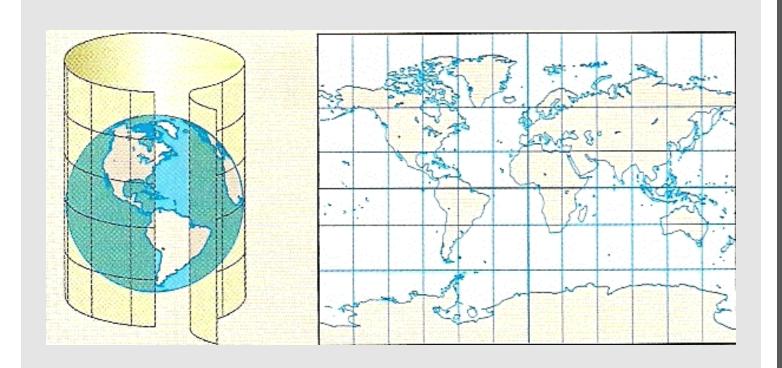
Geography = utilizada para dados Geográficos, é derivada de Geometry, porém é adaptada para a projeção cartográfica, pois a curvatura da terra é considerada em suas projeções.







O que é o SRID





Cada forma geométrica possui um sistema de referência espacial associado a ela, e cada um desses sistemas de referência possui um ID do Sistema de Referência Espacial para informar qual sistema será usado para interpretar cada objeto espacial.

Um SRID comum em uso é 4326, que representa dados espaciais usando coordenadas de longitude e latitude na superfície da Terra conforme definido no padrão WGS84, que também é usado para o Sistema de Posicionamento Global (GPS)

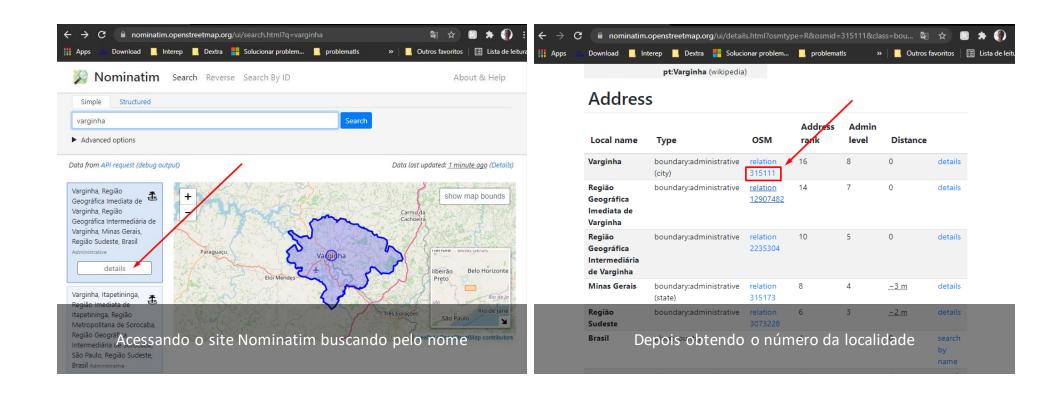
Principais métodos de Geography Sql usados



Métodos	Funcionalidade				
Point()	Cria um ponto geo baseado nas coordenadas Ex: POINT(-23.17996298 ,-47.302378099)				
STPointFromText()	Cria um ponto geo através de string Ex: STGeomFromText('POINT(-47.302378099 -23.17996298)', 4326)				
STGeomFromText()	Cria um objeto geo através de string Ex: STGeomFromText('POINT(-23.2159214 -47.26859020000001)',4326)				
STIntersects()	Verifica se um ponto está contido em um objeto geo				
MakeValid()	Converte uma instância de geometry inválida num tipo válido de OGC				
STIsValid()	Retorna se o objeto do tipo geography é válido				
STAsText ()	Retorna em string um objeto Geo do banco de dados				
STBuffer()	Cria uma circunferência baseada na distância em metros de um ponto				
.STDistance()	Retorna a distância linear entre dois pontos Geography				



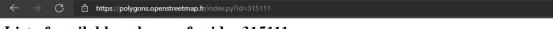
Onde obteremos os polígonos?





Onde obteremos os polígonos ?

Acessando o endereço: https://polygons.openstreetmap.fr/index.py?id=315111



List of available polygons for id = 315111

params ▼	timestamp	NPoints	Length	WKT	GeoJSON	poly	Image
0	2021-06-08 15:54:06.492803	1541	0.302630299359633	<u>WKT</u>	GeoJSON	<u>poly</u>	<u>image</u>
			•				

Generate a simplified polygon

X, Y, Z are parameters for the following postgis equation. The default values are chosen according to the size of the original geometry to give a slighty bigger geometry, without too many nodes.

Note that:

- . X > 0 will give a polygon bigger than the original geometry, and guaranteed to contain it.
- X = 0 will give a polygon similar to the original geometry.
- X < 0 will give a polygon smaller than the original geometry, and guaranteed to be smaller

X	0.004000					
Y	0.001000					
Z 0.001000						
E	nviar					

SQL requests:

- X > 0: ST_Union(ST_MakeValid(ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology(geom, 0.00001)), ST_Buffer(ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology(ST_SnapToGrid(ST_Buffer(geom, X), Y), Z)))
- X = 0: ST_Buffer(ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology(ST_SnapToGrid(ST_Buffer(geom, X), Y), Z)))
- X < 0: ST_Intersection(geom, ST_Buffer(ST_SimplifyPreserveTopology(ST_SnapToGrid(ST_Buffer(geom, X), Y), Z)))

Agora temos o polígono aqui para ser inserido no Sql Server

```
https://polygons.openstreetmap.fr/get_wkt.py?id=315111&params=0 🏠 |
SRID=4326; MULTIPOLYGON(((-45.5455844 -21.4985279,-45.542562 -21.4976699,-45.5405328 -21.4969107,-45.5373697
-21.4971147, -45.5345592 -21.4984241, -45.5339611 -21.4991579, -45.5336341 -21.5000753, -45.533688 -21.5011646, -45.5318217
-21.5022769, -45.5306747 -21.5035152, -45.5287054 -21.5047249, -45.5273141 -21.505238, -45.5254051 -21.505453, -45.5221481
-21.5086119, -45.5202678 -21.509608, -45.5183382 -21.5101454, -45.5161375 -21.5113135, -45.5128275 -21.5127911, -45.5110019
-21.5126772, -45.507957 -21.5107055, -45.5060155 -21.5100063, -45.5016214 -21.5091351, -45.4979085 -21.5088305, -45.495983
-21.5097063,-45.4943779 -21.5117976,-45.493771 -21.5136137,-45.492346 -21.5147969,-45.4906723 -21.5152968,-45.4885054
-21.5153495,-45.4869447 -21.5146862,-45.486 -21.514,-45.485064 -21.5116217,-45.4844484 -21.5086177,-45.4842709
-21.5068118,-45.4837482 -21.505304,-45.4838119 -21.5036414,-45.4843507 -21.5028186,-45.4851581 -21.5019295,-45.4853577
-21.5015602,-45.4853753 -21.4999377,-45.4845123 -21.499049,-45.484093 -21.4970595,-45.4839057 -21.4940207,-45.4848644
-21.491429,-45.4874376 -21.4879519,-45.489 -21.4851629,-45.4892107 -21.4829865,-45.4891748 -21.4814064,-45.4896956
-21.4785049,-45.4885973 -21.4773409,-45.4860763 -21.4764951,-45.4844426 -21.4751217,-45.4838746 -21.4734554,-45.483869
-21.4716973,-45.4830096 -21.4703904,-45.4825761 -21.4695045,-45.4824762 -21.4688225,-45.4818033 -21.4687827,-45.4811865
-21.4684647, -45.481022 -21.4683007, -45.4808436 -21.4681826, -45.4802525 -21.4682496, -45.4793527 -21.4680515, -45.4786749
-21.4680119, -45.4782222 -21.4685369, -45.4776721 -21.4686683, -45.4770264 -21.4691621, -45.4760395 -21.4694362, -45.4751166
-21.4693866,-45.4740627 -21.4697544,-45.4727814 -21.4702734,-45.4724188 -21.4702704,-45.4721371 -21.4704512,-45.4719855
-21.4709044, -45.4717064 -21.470904, -45.4713785 -21.4707372, -45.4709343 -21.4707666, -45.4706614 -21.4710145, -45.4705675
-21.471565,-45.4702075 -21.4718705,-45.4698475 -21.4719188,-45.469081 -21.4716568,-45.4688522 -21.4712837,-45.4687622
-21.4709004,-45.4678266 -21.4707592,-45.466662 -21.4710263,-45.4656504 -21.4716075,-45.4651433 -21.4715258,-45.4647411
-21.4711564, -45.4647088 -21.4706272, -45.4644886 -21.4704415, -45.4639218 -21.4701913, -45.463551 -21.4690806, -45.4622845
-21.4678257,-45.4621246 -21.4667023,-45.4615684 -21.4666328,-45.4603993 -21.4669154,-45.459222 -21.4666902,-45.4587667
-21.4662015, -45.4588222 -21.4648241, -45.458 -21.464, -45.4568232 -21.4645847, -45.4562419 -21.4646805, -45.455618
-21.4646159,-45.4535192 -21.4637826,-45.4524927 -21.4639866,-45.4516004 -21.4645001,-45.4505666 -21.4652112,-45.449816
-21.4651054,-45.4490436 -21.4646355,-45.4483318 -21.463241,-45.4477899 -21.4623473,-45.4481005 -21.4613107,-45.4475622
-21.4606211,-45.4467409 -21.4604608,-45.4459621 -21.4606046,-45.4451551 -21.4603005,-45.443453 -21.4593162,-45.4423613
-21.4598359,-45.4420624 -21.4612251,-45.4420592 -21.4625541,-45.440920 -21.4635521,-45.4404108 -21.464599,-45.4396322
-21.4647403, -45.4392996 -21.4643762, -45.4392607 -21.463733, -45.438944 -21.4636618, -45.4385281 -21.4641175, -45.4375375
-21.4634444,-45.4367456 -21.46389,-45.4356139 -21.4634265,-45.4342977 -21.4632474,-45.4333565 -21.463764,-45.4329991
-21.4640881,-45.4317446 -21.4643292,-45.4312827 -21.4651501,-45.4304618 -21.4656686,-45.4301006 -21.4659623,-45.4297115
-21.465921,-45.4289279 -21.4655127,-45.4285194 -21.4655448,-45.4281638 -21.4656524,-45.4279384 -21.4657925,-45.4278135
-21.4661031,-45.4275284 -21.4668955,-45.4270337 -21.4673552,-45.4265867 -21.4677471,-45.426215 -21.4679194,-45.4255969
-21.4678738, -45.4253218 -21.4680922, -45.4251409 -21.4685854, -45.4251087 -21.4690946, -45.4254949 -21.4698933, -45.4252995
```



Como importar os polígonos ?

■ dbo.Location
 □ Colunas
 □ LocationId (PK, int, não nulo)
 □ LocationName (nvarchar(60), nulo)
 □ LocationCode (nvarchar(5), nulo)
 □ LocationPoint (geography, nulo)
 □ Polygon (geography, nulo)
 □ LocationType (int, não nulo)
 □ PolygonTemp (geography, nulo)

• Primeiramente criamos uma tabela no banco de 2021 dados e uma procedure que fará a inserção da localização.

```
CREATE PROCEDURE [dbo].[LocationInsert]

@Lat decimal(15,9),
@Long decimal(15,9),
@GeoMultiPoly varchar(max),
@PlaceName varchar(max),
@PlaceCode varchar(3) = '',
@PlaceType integer

AS BEGIN

SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITTED

DECLARE @g geography = geography::Point( @Lat, @Long, 4326);
DECLARE @pol geography = geography::STGeomFromText(@GeoMultiPoly, 4326);

INSERT INTO LOCATION ( LocationName, LocationCode, LocationPoint, Polygon, LocationType )
values ( @PlaceName, @PlaceCode, @g, @pol , @PlaceType );
```

END;



Como importar os polígonos ?

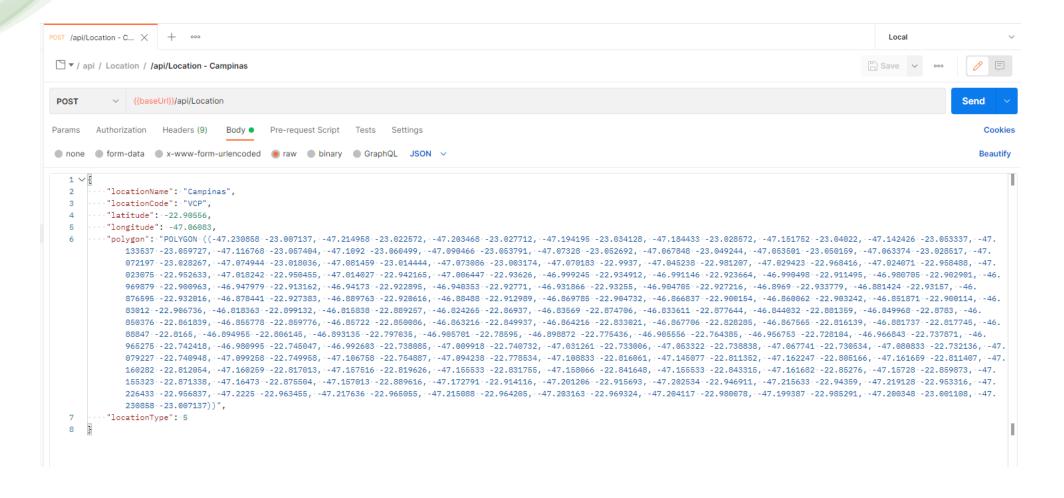
Depois foi só criar o método para realizar a inclusão utilizando-se do Dapper em .NET Core

```
public async Task<LocationModel> Add(LocationModel model)
   using (IDbConnection db = new SqlConnection(_connectionString))
       var procedure = "LocationInsert";
       var values = new
           @Lat = model.LocationPointValues.Latitude,
           @Long = model.LocationPointValues.Longitude,
           @GeoMultiPoly = model.MultiPolygonString,
           @PlaceName = model.LocationName,
           @PlaceCode = model.LocationCode,
           @PlaceType = (int)model.LocationType
       };
       var results = await db.QueryAsync<LocationModel>(procedure, values, commandType: CommandType.StoredProcedure);
       return results.FirstOrDefault();
```



Como importar os polígonos ?

No nosso caso vamos executar a chamada da API pelo Postman, utilizando a API que desenvolvemos.

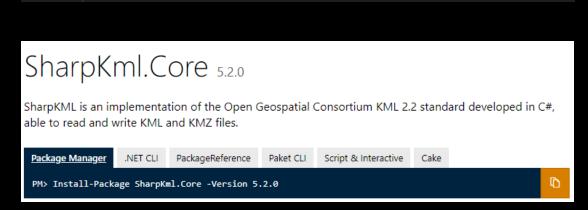


Como importar os locais utilizados

Foi utilizada a biblioteca SharpKML para importar dados do Google Earth, através da exportação em formato KML.

```
padaria-sao paulo.xml X
C: > particular > palestras > RanchoDev2021 > kml > Apadaria-sao paulo.xml > Apadaria-sao paulo.
                                            <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
                                            <kml xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/kml/2.2" xmlns:gx="http://www.spengis.net/kml/2.2" xmlns:gx="http://www.spengis.and-kml/2.2" xmlns:gx="http://www.spengis.and-kml/2.2" xmlns:gx="http://www.spengis.and-kml/2.2" xmlns:gx="http://www.spengis.and-kml/2.2" xmlns:gx="http://www.sp
                                            <Folder id="results">
                                                                    <name>padaria em São Paulo, SP</name>
                                                                     <Placemark id="1.2.1">
                                                                                              <name>Padaria Bella Paulista</name>
                                                                                              <address>Rua Haddock Lobo, 354 - Cerqueira César, São Paul
                                                                                              <phoneNumber>(11) 3129-8340</phoneNumber>
                                                                                              <snippet>Rua Haddock Lobo, 354 - Cerqueira César, São Paul
                                                                                              <description><![CDATA[<!DOCTYPE html><html><head></head>
                                                                                             <styleUrl>#listing A</styleUrl>
                                                                                              <ExtendedData>
                                                                                                                      <Data name="placepageUri">
                                                                                                                                                <value>https://www.google.com/earth/rpc/entity?la
          15
                                                                                                                       </Data>
                                                                                              </ExtendedData>
                                                                                              <Point>
                                                                                                                       <coordinates>-46.660236,-23.5562144,0</coordinates>
                                                                                               </Point>
                                                                      </Placemark>
```

2021



E através de uma importação do arquivo pudemos inserir na tabela do banco



```
dbo.Places
   Colunas
   Placeld (PK, int, não nulo)
      Name (nvarchar(max), nulo)
      Address (nvarchar(max), nulo)
       PhoneNumber (nvarchar(max), nulo)
       Snippet (nvarchar(max), nulo)
      Description (nvarchar(max), nulo)
       StyleUrl (nvarchar(max), nulo)
      Latitude (float, não nulo)
       Longitude (float, não nulo)
       LocationPoint (geography, nulo)
       ld (nvarchar(max), nulo)
```

```
DECLARE @point geography = geography::Point( @Lat, @Long, 4326);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[Places]
       ([Name]
       ,[Address]
       ,[PhoneNumber]
       ,[Snippet]
       ,[Description]
       ,[StyleUrl]
       ,[Latitude]
       ,[Longitude]
       ,[LocationPoint]
       ,[Id])
 VALUES
          @Name,
          @Address,
          @PhoneNumber,
          @Snippet,
          @Description,
          @styleUrl,
          @Lat.
          @Long,
          @point,
          @Id )
```

SELECT TOP 1 * FROM [DBO].[Places] where PlaceId =(SELECT MAX(PlaceId) FROM [dbo].[Places]);

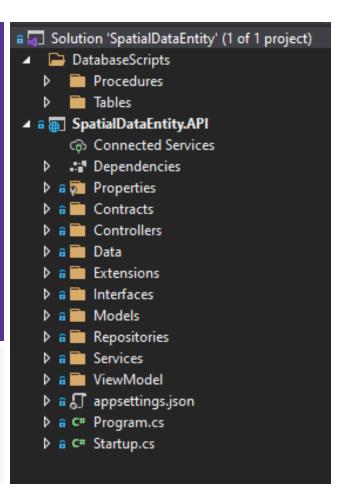


NET 5



Dapper

a simple object mapper for .Net



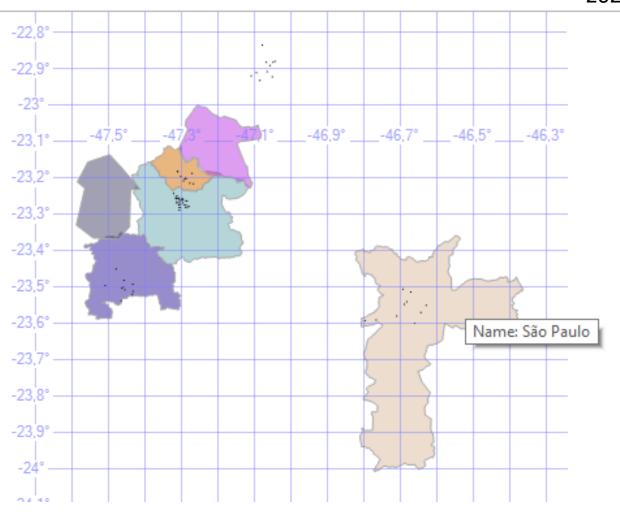
Mesclando Pontos do Mapa x Polígonos

SELECT geography::Point(
Latitude, Longitude, 4326)
LocationPoint, Name FROM
PLACES
union all
select Polygon, locationName
from location where
LocationType=5

EXEMPLO I



2021



Podemos selecionar através de um raio a região desejada usando STBuffer

DECLARE @g geography, @circle geography

SET @g = geography::Point(-23.2159214,-47.26859020000001,4326);

SET @circle=@g.STBuffer(30000);

SELECT geography::Point(Latitude, Longitude, 4326) LocationPoint, Name FROM PLACES union all

SELECT Polygon, locationName FROM location WHERE LocationType=5

union all

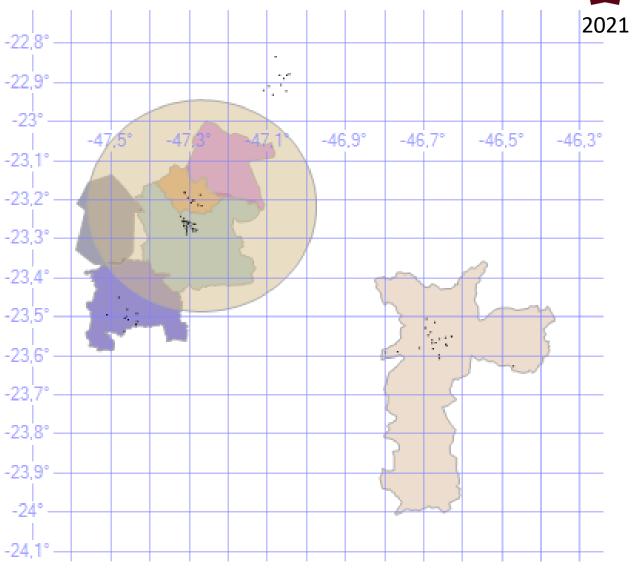
SELECT

@circle,

'regiao' name

EXEMPLO I





Então agora podemos montar na API um método que busque os pontos por coordenadas em um raio.

Utilizando:

STIntersects

EXEMPLO I



```
2021
□ CREATE PROCEDURE [dbo].[WhatLocationIs]
      @Lat decimal(15,9),
      @Long decimal(15,9),
      @LocationType integer = 0
∃AS BEGIN
     SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITTED
     declare @point geography = geography::Point(@Lat,@Long, 4326);
     SELECT *
      FROM (
             select
                lo.LocationId,
                lo.LocationName,
                lo.Polygon,
                lo.LocationType
                from Location lo
                where ( @LocationType = 0 or lo.LocationType = @LocationType )
            where A.Polygon.STIntersects(@point) = 1
 END;
```



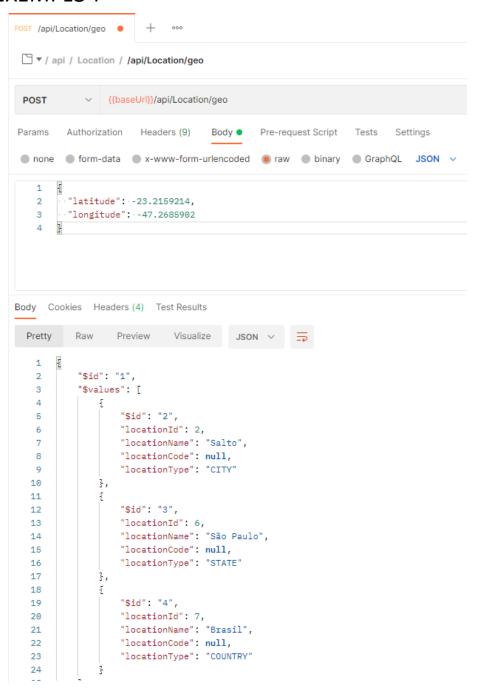
E com apenas a passagem da Latitude e Longitude obtemos toda a hierarquia da localização.

• Utilizamos Dapper para realizar a execução da Procedure no .NET Core garantindo que uma performance excepcional

```
public async Task<ICollection</pre>
LocationModel >> GetFromGeo(double latitude, double longitude)
{
    using (IDbConnection connection = new SqlConnection(_connectionString))
{
    var procedure = "WhatLocationIs";
    var values = new { @Lat = latitude, @Long = longitude };
    var results = await connection.QueryAsync<\lambda_cocationModel > (procedure, values, commandType: CommandType.StoredProcedure);
    return results.ToList();
}
```

Executando via
Postman podemos
checar os resultados
obtidos

EXEMPLO I





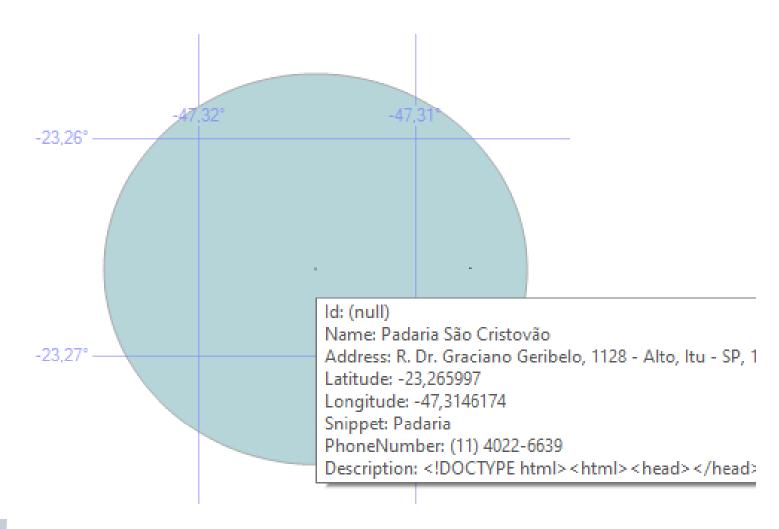
EXEMPLO II

```
2021
```

```
E se agora quisermos
buscar locais perto de
uma coordenada em
um Raio ?
```

DECLARE @point geography =

```
geography::Point(@Lat,@Long, 4326);
DECLARE @Circle geography =
@point.STBuffer(@Ray);
SELECT *
FROM (
SELECT
 PL.*
 FROM Places pl
 WHERE (@PlaceType = " or @PlaceType =
pl.Snippet)
 Α
 WHERE
@circle.STIntersects(a.LocationPoint) = 1
```



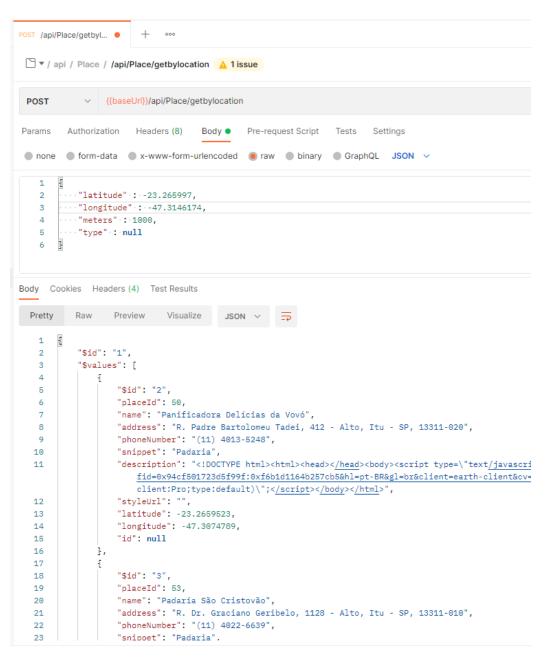


E com apenas a passagem dos parâmetros desejados de localização obteremos todos os objetos.

```
public async Task<ICollection<PlaceModel>> GetByLocation(double latitude, double longitude, double meters, string type)
    using (IDbConnection db = new SqlConnection(_connectionString))
       var procedure = "GetPlacesOn";
       var values = new
           @Lat = latitude,
           @Long = longitude,
           @Ray = meters,
           @PlaceType = type == null ? "" : type
        };
        var result = await db.QueryAsync<PlaceModel>(procedure, values, commandType: CommandType.StoredProcedure);
       return result.ToList();
```

Passando as propriedades obtemos a lista de lugares perto das coordenadas

EXEMPLO II





E podemos também buscar pelo polígono exato da cidade

```
DECLARE @poly geography;
SELECT @poly = Polygon
FROM Location
WHERE LocationId=@LocationId;
SELECT *
FROM (
SELECT
 PL.*
 FROM Places pl
 WHERE (@PlaceType = "
       or @PlaceType = pl.Snippet)
 ) A
 WHERE
@poly.STIntersects(a.LocationPoint) = 1
```

EXEMPLO III







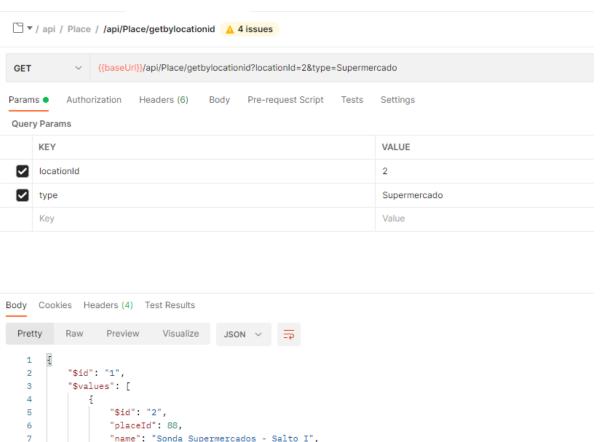
E com apenas a passagem dos parâmetros desejados de localização obteremos todos os objetos.

```
public async Task<ICollection<PlaceModel>> GetByLocationId(int locationId, string type)
{
    using (IDbConnection db = new SqlConnection(_connectionString))
    {
        var procedure = "GetPlacesByLocationId";
        var values = new
        {
            @LocationId = locationId,
                @PlaceType = type == null? "" : type
        };

        var result = await db.QueryAsync<PlaceModel>(procedure, values, commandType: CommandType.StoredProcedure);
        return result.ToList();
    }
}
```

E assim podemos filtrar pela localidade exata

EXEMPLO III



"address": "Av. dos Trabalhadores, 1506 - Jardim Marilia, Salto - SP, 13323-000",

client:Pro;type:default)\";</script></body></html>",

"description": "<!DOCTYPE html><html><head></head><body><script type=\"text/javascript\">winc fid=0x94cf4e04a3922747:0xdb713ed00440dcd9&hl=pt-BR&gl=br&client=earth-client&cv=7.3.4.824

"phoneNumber": "(11) 4602-5800",

"snippet": "Supermercado",

"latitude": -23.2137453,

"longitude": -47.2782576,

"name": "Supermercados São Vicente".

"styleUrl": "",

"id": null

"\$id": "3",

"placeId": 89,

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17 18

19

20



2021



E a tão esperada hora chegou....



Referências técnicas:



Tipo: Point

https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/sql/t-sql/spatial-geography/point-geography-data-type?view=sql-server-ver15

Tipo: Polygon

https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/sql/relational-databases/spatial/polygon?view=sql-server-ver15

Multipolygon

https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/sql/relational-databases/spatial/multipolygon?view=sql-server-ver15

STIsValid

https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/sql/t-sql/spatial-geography/stisvalid-geography-data-type?view=sql-server-ver15

MakeValid

https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/sql/t-sql/spatial-geography/makevalid-geography-data-type?view=sql-server-ver15

STIntersects

https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/sql/t-sql/spatial-geography/stintersects-geography-data-type?view=sql-server-ver15

STDistance

https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/sql/t-sql/spatial-geography/stdistance-geography-data-type?view=sql-server-ver15

STBuffer

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StUnion

https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/sql/t-sql/spatial-geometry/stunion-geometry-data-type?view=sql-server-ver15



Bibliotecas utilizadas

Dapper

SharpKml

Entity Framework

LINKS ÚTEIS

Para obter locais geográficos:

https://nominatim.openstreetmap.org/ui/details.html?osmtype=R&osmid=298285&class=boundary

Para obter o poligono:

https://polygons.openstreetmap.fr/index.py?id=298285



https://linktr.ee/NIZZOLA

https://github.com/nizzola

Link do exemplo:

https://github.com/NIZZOLA/RanchoDev2021

