## 获取全国geojson数据

<http://datav.aliyun.com/portal/school/atlas/area_selector>

## geojson转WKT

。 。 。

## WKT转geometry

ST\_GeomFromText(WKT字符串[, srid])

例：ST\_GeomFromText( 'LineString( 1 2, 5 7 )', 4326 )

返回示例：

0102000020E610000002000000000000000000F03F000000000000004000000000000014400000000000001C40

## 把空间对象输出为geojson字符串

ST\_AsGeoJson([version], geometry, [precision], [options])

例：ST\_AsGeoJSON('LINESTRING(1 2 3, 4 5 6)')

返回示例：

{"type":"LineString","coordinates":[[1,2,3],[4,5,6]]}

## WKT - 概念

WKT(Well-known text)是一种文本标记语言，用于表示矢量几何对象、空间参照系统及空间参照系统之间的转换。它的二进制表示方式，亦即WKB(well-known binary)则胜于在传输和在数据库中存储相同的信息。该格式由开放地理空间联盟(OGC)制定。

WKT - 几何对象

WKT可以表示的几何对象包括：点，线，多边形，TIN（不规则三角网）及多面体。可以通过几何集合的方式来表示不同维度的几何对象。几何物体的坐标可以是2D(x,y),3D(x,y,z),4D(x,y,z,m),加上一个属于线性参照系统的m值。

以下为几何WKT字串样例：

**Geometry primitives (2D)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Examples** |  |
| Point | POINT (30 10) |  |
| LineString | LINESTRING (30 10, 10 30, 40 40) |  |
| Polygon | POLYGON ((30 10, 10 20, 20 40, 40 40, 30 10)) |  |
| POLYGON((35 10, 10 20, 15 40, 45 45, 35 10), (20 30, 35 35, 30 20, 20 30)) |  |

**Multipart geometries (2D)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Examples** |  |
| [MultiPoint](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_%28geometry%29" \t "_blank" \o "Point (geometry)) | MULTIPOINT ((10 40), (40 30), (20 20), (30 10)) |  |
| MULTIPOINT (10 40, 40 30, 20 20, 30 10) |
| [MultiLineString](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_segment" \t "_blank" \o "Line segment) | MULTILINESTRING ((10 10, 20 20, 10 40), (40 40, 30 30, 40 20, 30 10)) |  |
| [MultiPolygon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polygon" \t "_blank" \o "Polygon) | MULTIPOLYGON (((30 20, 10 40, 45 40, 30 20)), ((15 5, 40 10, 10 20, 5 10, 15 5))) |  |
| MULTIPOLYGON (((40 40, 20 45, 45 30, 40 40)), ((20 35, 45 20, 30 5, 10 10, 10 30, 20 35), (30 20, 20 25, 20 15, 30 20))) |  |