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## 1. Retrieve Locations of specific features.

1.1 --retrieving types of buildings and their count in New York.

```
SELECT type AS Building_type_in_NY, COUNT(*) AS count FROM gis_osm_buildings_a_free_1 GROUP BY type;
```

1.2 --retrieve percentage of land usage in New York

```
SELECT fclass AS type_of_land,

(COUNT(*) * 100.0 / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM gis_osm_landuse_a_free_1)) AS usage_percentage
FROM gis_osm_landuse_a_free_1
GROUP BY fclass;
```

1.3 -- retrieving types of roads and their speed limit in ny;

```
SELECT fclass AS Road_types_in_NY, name, maxspeed FROM gis_osm_roads_free_1 Where name IS NOT NULL;
```

#### 2. Calculate Distance between points

#### 2.1 -- distance between two locations

--calculated the distance between Burger King and New City Library.

#### 2.2 -- distance between two points

**SELECT** 

ST SetSRID(ST GeomFromEWKB(decode('0101000000D9D1938D628052C05938A4AC3

#### 3. Calculate Areas of Interest

A5B4440', 'hex')), 4326)

)/1609.34 AS distance in miles;

## 3.1 -- Calculating landtype areas and its geometry type

```
SELECT
fclass AS land_type,
GeometryType(geom) AS geometry_type,
SUM(ST_Area(geom::geography)) AS total_area
FROM
gis_osm_landuse_a_free_1
WHERE
name IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY
fclass, GeometryType(geom);
```

### 3.2--Calculating Building areas and its geometry type

```
SELECT
     name AS building name,
     GeometryType(geom) AS geometry type,
     ST Area(geom::geography) AS areas
   FROM
     gis osm buildings a free 1
   WHERE
     name IS NOT NULL;
4. Analyze the queries
   4.1 —analyze the query 3.2
   EXPLAIN ANALYZE
   SELECT
     name AS building name,
     GeometryType(geom) AS geometry_type,
     ST Area(geom::geography) AS areas
   FROM
     gis osm buildings a free 1
   WHERE
     name IS NOT NULL;
   4.2 – analyze the query 3.1
   EXPLAIN ANALYZE
   SELECT
     fclass AS land type,
     GeometryType(geom) AS geometry type,
     SUM(ST Area(geom::geography)) AS total area
   FROM
     gis osm landuse a free 1
   WHERE
     name IS NOT NULL
   GROUP BY
     fclass, GeometryType(geom);
   4.3—analyze the query 1.2
   EXPLAIN ANALYZE
   SELECT fclass AS type_of_land,
     (COUNT(*) * 100.0 / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM gis osm landuse a free 1)) AS
   usage percentage
```

FROM gis osm landuse a free 1

GROUP BY fclass;

### 5. Sorting and Limit Executions

### 5.1 – sorting and limit executions on query 4.1

```
SELECT

name AS building_name,
GeometryType(geom) AS geometry_type,
ST_Area(geom::geography) AS areas
FROM
gis_osm_buildings_a_free_1
WHERE
name IS NOT NULL
ORDER BY
areas DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

## 5.2- sorting and limit executions on query 4.2

```
SELECT
fclass AS land_type,
GeometryType(geom) AS geometry_type,
SUM(ST_Area(geom::geography)) AS total_area
FROM
gis_osm_landuse_a_free_1
WHERE
name IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY
fclass, GeometryType(geom)
ORDER BY
total_area DESC;
```

#### 5.3 – sorting and limit executions on query 4.3

```
SELECT fclass AS type_of_land,
   (COUNT(*) * 100.0 / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM gis_osm_landuse_a_free_1)) AS usage_percentage
FROM gis_osm_landuse_a_free_1
GROUP BY fclass
ORDER BY usage_percentage DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

## 6. Optimize the queries to speed up execution time

#### 6.1—optimize the query 5.1

```
CREATE INDEX idx_name ON gis_osm_buildings_a_free_1 (name); EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT
```

```
name AS building name,
  GeometryType(geom) AS geometry_type,
  ST Area(geom::geography) AS areas
FROM
  gis osm buildings a free 1
WHERE
  name IS NOT NULL
ORDER BY
  areas DESC
LIMIT 5;
6.2—optimize the query 5.2
CREATE INDEX IF NOT EXISTS idx name3 ON gis osm landuse a free 1 (name);
CREATE INDEX IF NOT EXISTS idx geom2 ON gis osm landuse a free 1 USING GIST
(geom);
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT
  fclass AS land type,
  Geometry Type(geom) AS geometry type,
  SUM(ST Area(geom::geography)) AS total area
  gis osm landuse a free 1
WHERE
  name IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY
  fclass, GeometryType(geom)
ORDER BY
  total area DESC
LIMIT
  10;
6.3—optimize the query 5.3
CREATE INDEX IF NOT EXISTS idx fclass ON gis osm landuse a free 1 (fclass);
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT fclass AS type of land,
  (COUNT(*) * 100.0 / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM gis_osm_landuse_a_free_1)) AS
usage percentage
FROM gis osm landuse a free 1
GROUP BY fclass
ORDER BY usage percentage DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

#### 7. N-Optimization of queries

```
-- Create an index on the fclass column
CREATE INDEX idx fclass2 ON gis osm places free 1 (fclass);
-- Create an index on the population column
CREATE INDEX idx population ON gis osm places free 1 (population);
SELECT
  fclass AS city type,
  SUM(population) AS total population
FROM
  gis osm places free 1
WHERE
  fclass IS NOT NULL AND population IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY
  city type
ORDER BY
  total population DESC;
7.2
CREATE INDEX idx geo point ON gis osm transport free 1 USING GIST (geom);
SELECT
  'Centre Avenue' AS loc1,
  'Woodside' AS loc2,
  'Long Island City' AS loc3,
  ST DistanceSphere(
ST SetSRID(ST GeomFromEWKB(decode('01010000007959130B7C6A52C07C26A02EF7
524440', 'hex')), 4326),
ST SetSRID(ST GeomFromEWKB(decode('0101000000489D256DCF7952C0FFC8192F82
5F4440', 'hex')), 4326)
  )/1609.34 AS distance A to B in miles,
  ST DistanceSphere(
ST SetSRID(ST GeomFromEWKB(decode('0101000000489D256DCF7952C0FFC8192F82
5F4440', 'hex')), 4326),
ST_SetSRID(ST_GeomFromEWKB(decode('010100000086657D143F7D52C02F1686C8E9
5E4440', 'hex')), 4326)
  ) / 1609.34 AS distance_B_to_C_in_miles,
  ST DistanceSphere(
ST SetSRID(ST GeomFromEWKB(decode('010100000086657D143F7D52C02F1686C8E9
5E4440', 'hex')), 4326),
ST SetSRID(ST GeomFromEWKB(decode('01010000007959130B7C6A52C07C26A02EF7
524440', 'hex')), 4326)
  )/1609.34 AS distance C to A in miles;
```