### SGD LAB EXP - 4

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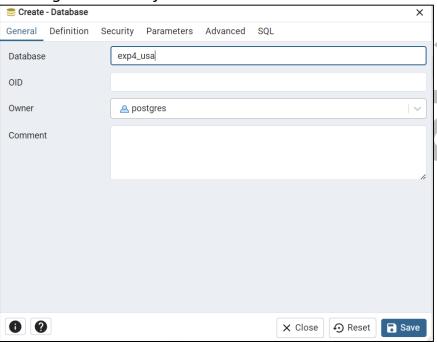
**Branch**: IT; Course Instructor: Prof. Vedashree Awati

### Aim:

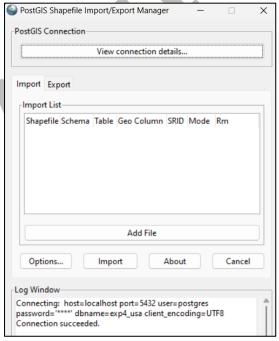
Spatial select queries.

# **Implementation:**

1. Creating a database first.



2. Establish connection and see the successful connection message.



### 3. Import Shapefiles

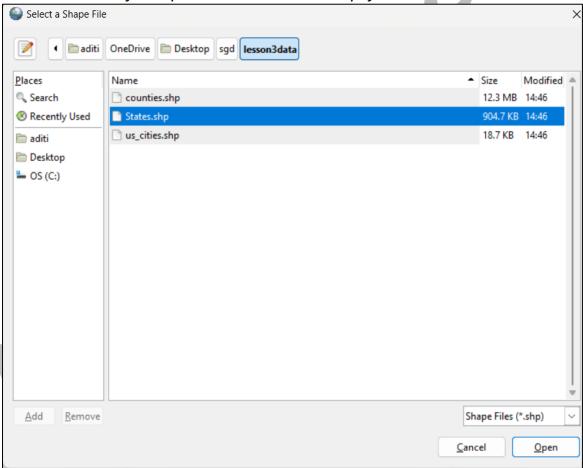
```
Query Query History

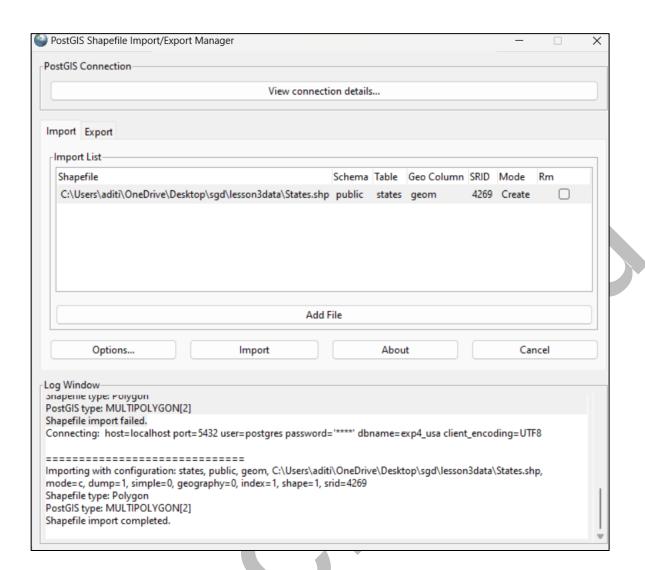
1 CREATE EXTENSION IF NOT EXISTS postgis;
2
```

(first create a connection)

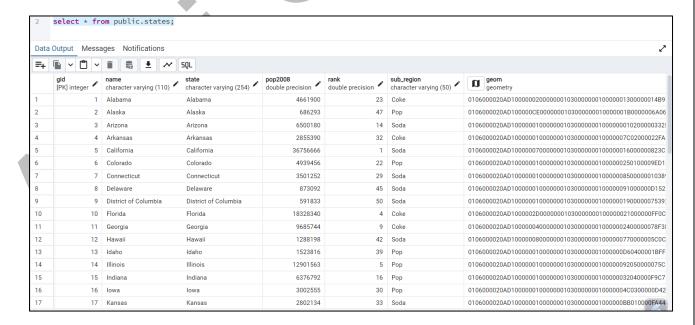
Navigate to c:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\15\bin\postgis gui and run executable file shp2pqsql-qui.exe

- Click on view connection details
- Enter username as postgres, password, server host as localhost and port as 5432 and database name is the same as that was created above in step 1. After clicking on OK, it should give a message connection succeeded.
- Select the add files option and select the shapefile.





### Checking the loaded sql file.



# **Theory:**

#### 1. ST\_Centroid(geom):

- Computes the geometric center (centroid) of a given geometry, typically a polygon.
- The output is in the coordinate system of the input geometry, often in hexadecimal format, which is hard to read.

#### 2. ST\_AsText(ST\_Centroid(geom)):

- Converts the centroid's coordinates to a readable format (longitude, latitude).
- This is useful for human-friendly display of geometric points.

#### 3. ST\_Area(geom):

- Calculates the area of a geometry. The units of the result are based on the geometry's spatial reference system.
- If the geometry uses latitude/longitude (degrees), the area will be in square degrees, which is unreliable for area calculation due to varying degree sizes across the globe.

#### 4. ST\_Transform(geom, SRID):

- Re-projects a geometry from its original spatial reference system to another, specified by the `SRID` (Spatial Reference Identifier).
- <u>Example</u>: Transforming to SRID `2163` (an equal-area projection in meters for the U.S.) enables more accurate area calculations in square meters.
  - Note: `ST\_Transform` changes the geometry only in the query, not in the table itself.

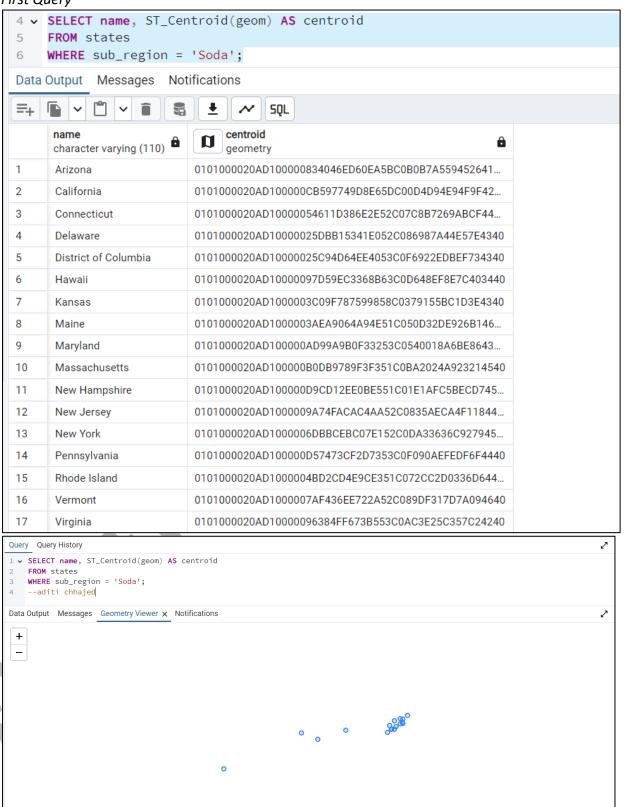
#### 5. Using ST\_Transform with ST\_Area:

- By re-projecting geometries to an equal-area projection before calling `ST\_Area`, we get accurate area calculations in square meters, which is essential for meaningful area measurement.

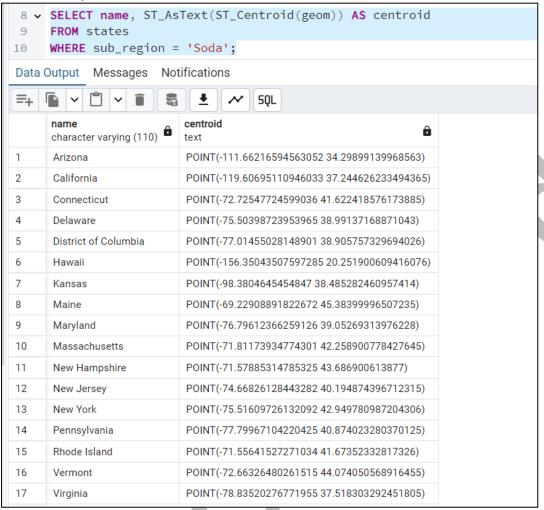
These functions and transformations provide essential tools for spatial analysis, enabling accurate area measurements, centroids, and readable output across varied coordinate systems.

## **Execution (Introduction to Spatial Select Queries):**

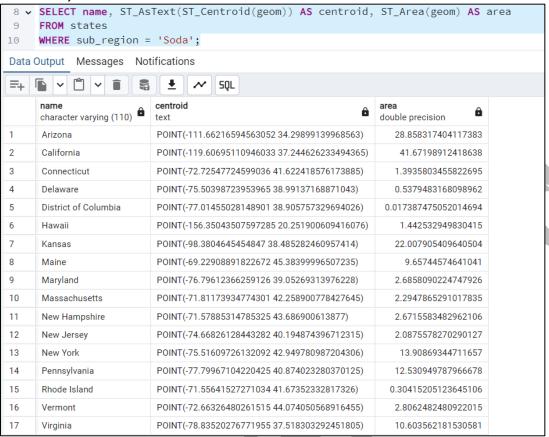
#### 1. First Query



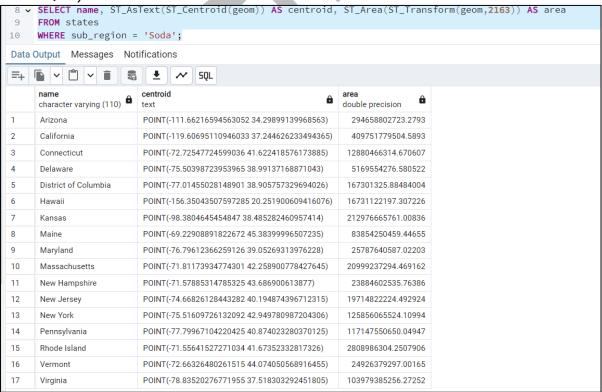
#### 2. Second Query.



#### 3. Third Query



#### 4. Fourth Query



# **Conclusion:**

This experiment highlights the importance of accurate spatial reference systems (SRIDs) and geometry handling when performing spatial analyses in PostgreSQL/PostGIS:

- 1. Accuracy Over Shortcuts: Properly transforming data isn't optional if we want reliable results. So, I took the time to project my data accurately; it matters, especially with real-world distances.
- 2. Geometry Types Matter: Choosing the right geometry (e.g., full boundary vs. centroid) based on the experiment analysis goal significantly changed the results .
- 3. Check Data Integrity: Always verify SRID and projection details first to avoid analysis errors. Data integrity sets the foundation for meaningful results.

These points underscore the importance of precision, clarity, and foundational checks in spatial analysis which helped in the experiment.

