

矢量地图绘制技术分享

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Demo:

<http://220.181.163.67:8091/vector/demo/local/1.html>



内容：

- ▶ 一、开发矢量地图的背景
- ▶ 二、矢量地图的开发历程
- ▶ 三、矢量图知识点分享
- ▶ 四、canvas知识点分享

一、开发矢量地图的背景

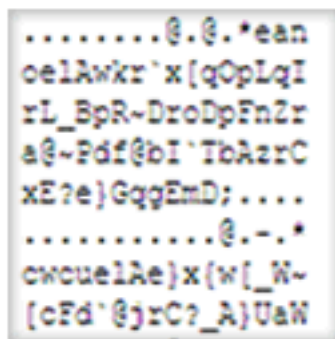
1. 矢量绘制要解决的问题：

手机在2G网络下，栅格地图瓦片下载速度比较慢，有时还会出现白图现象。



2. 矢量地图开发时的思路:

矢量数据



3-5K

栅格数据



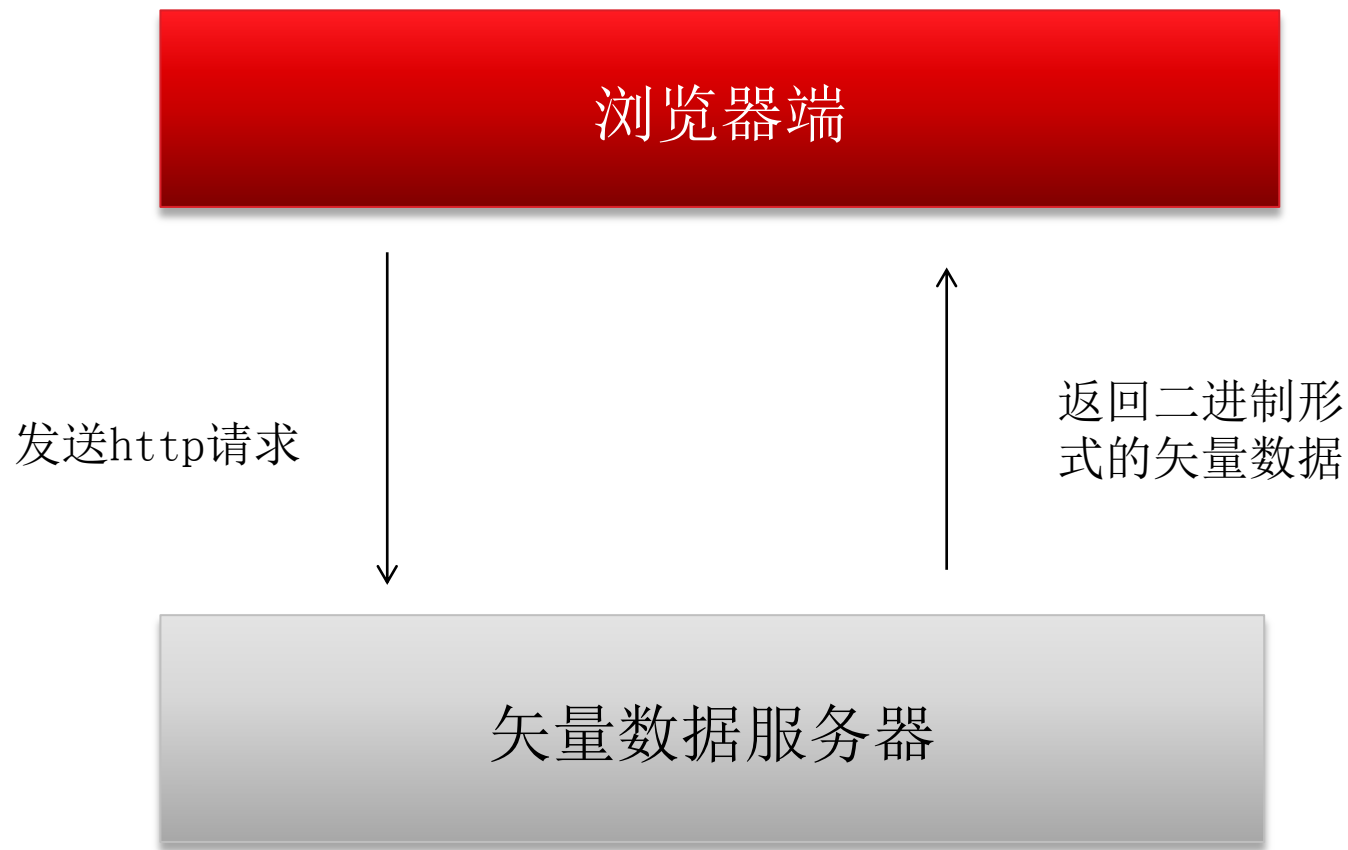
10-15K

下载矢量数据时间 + 绘图时间 < 下载栅格数据时间

二、矢量地图的开发历程



1. 绘制出图

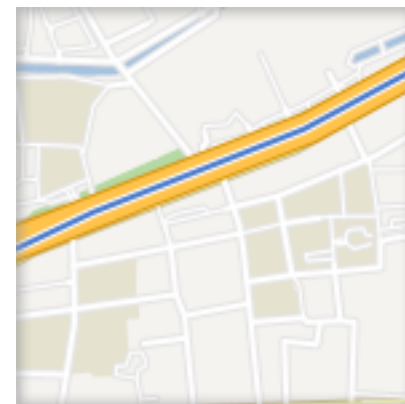
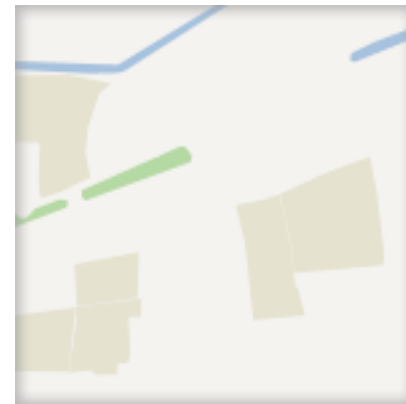


浏览器端

```
3 63 79 6A 7ahHomB-E7_wCcyj
0 E5 09 FF @sa@ufB?;.....
A 65 61 6E .....@.@.*ean
0 4C 71 49 oelAwkr`x[qOpLqI
6 6E 5A 72 rL_BpR~DroDpFn2r
1 7A 72 43 a@~Pdf@bI`TbAazC
F 07 00 00 xE?e)GqgEmD;....
0 2D 00 2A .....@.-.*
B 5F 57 7E cwcuelAe)x(w[_W-
D 55 61 57 [cFd`@jrC7_A)UaW
F 07 00 00 y\oReIa`@kI;....
0 32 00 2A .....2.*
B 61 45 6A qsdueIAa`hIw[aEj
```



```
▼ arrGeoPts: Array[1]
  ▼ 0: Array[2]
    ► 0: Object
    ▼ 1: Object
      geoX: 12947954.01
      geoY: 4829736.45
      ► __proto__: Object
      length: 2
      ► __proto__: Array[0]
      length: 1
      ► __proto__: Array[0]
  featureMix: -1
  featureName: "万景公寓"
  featureStyleId0: 2772
  featureStyleId1: 3125
```



2. 优化

(1) 单张Canvas改为多张Canvas



(2) 优化高分矢量图

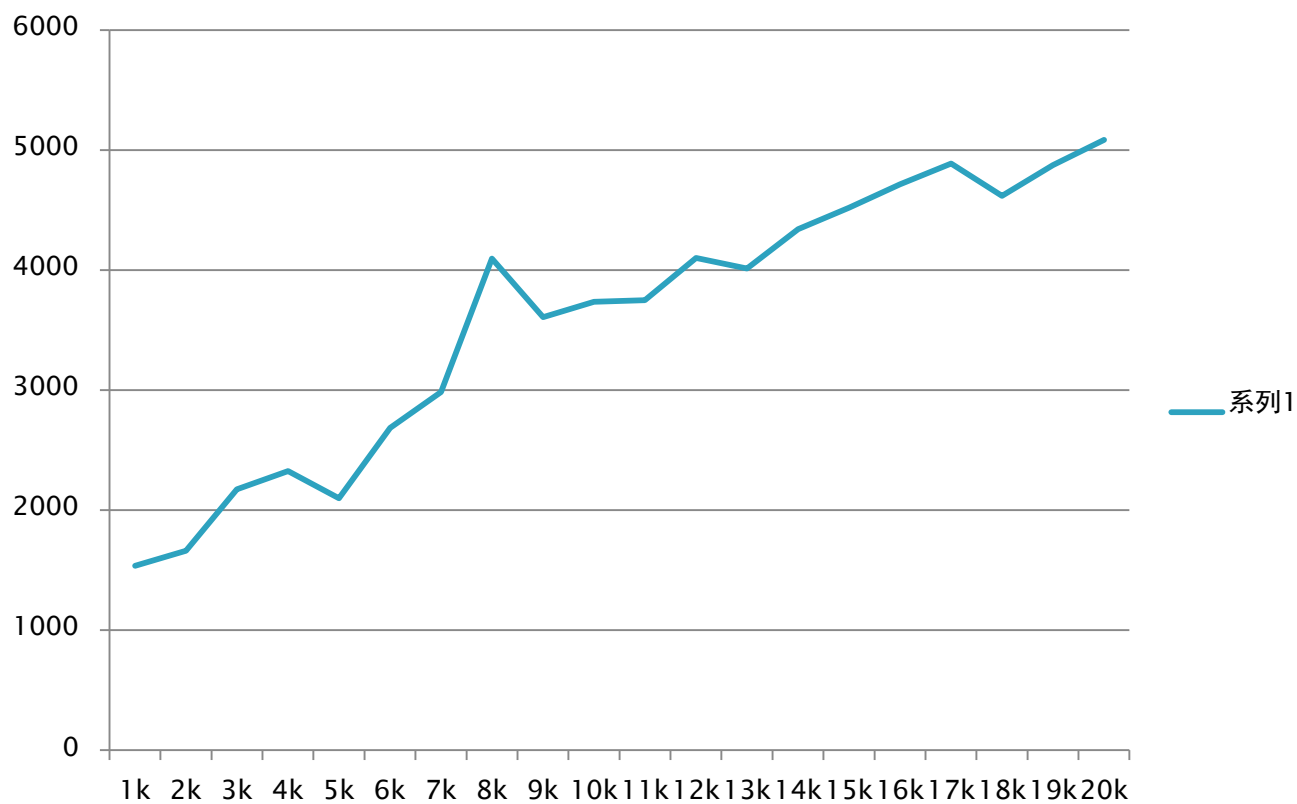
低分图



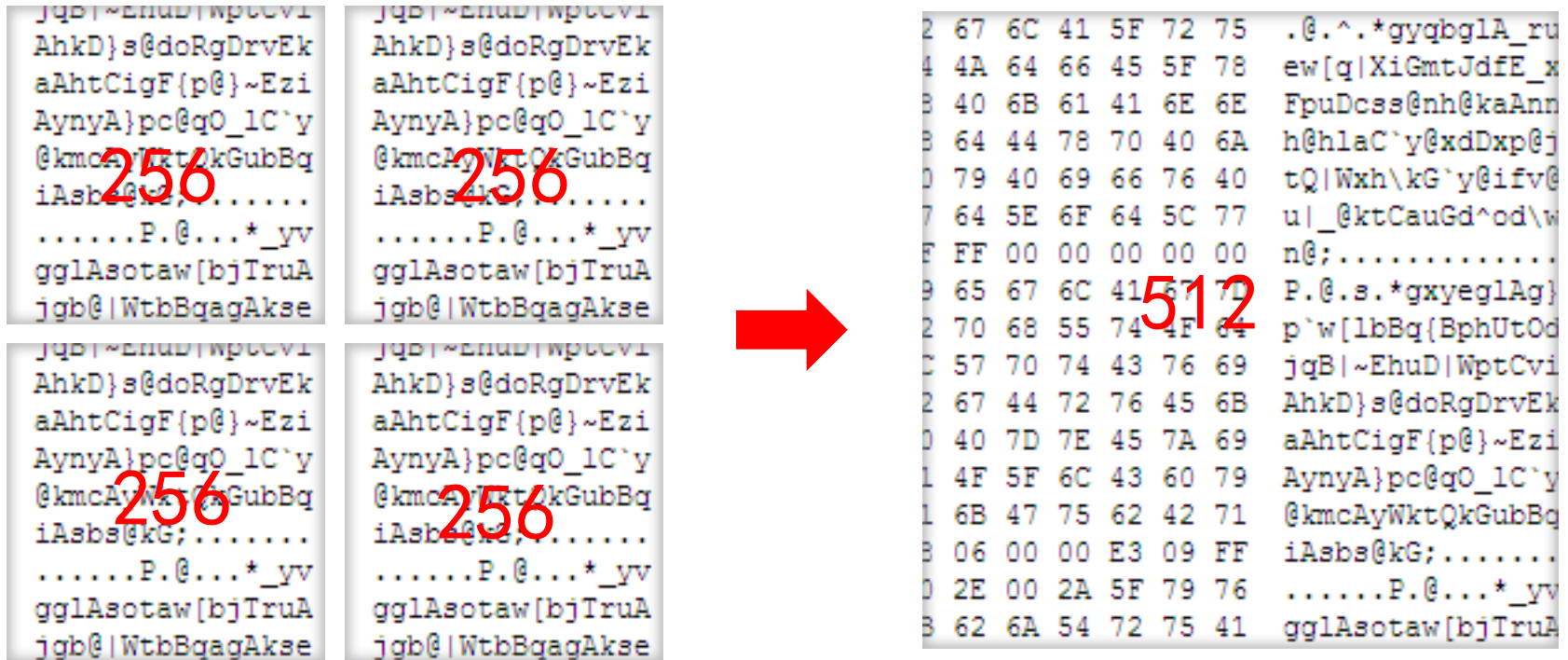
高分图



2g网络数据大小及下载时间关系图



实验1： 4个256瓦片数据合并为1个512瓦片数据



试验2：任意个256瓦片数据合并成1个数据包

```
jQb|~EnuB|WpCvI  
AhkD}s@doRgDrvEk  
aAhtCigF{p@}~Ezi  
AynyA}pc@qO_1C`y  
@kmcA}kGubBq  
iAsbs@kG;.....  
.....P.@...*_yv  
gglAsotaw[bjTruA  
jgb@|WtbBqagAkse
```

256

```
jQb|~EnuB|WpCvI  
AhkD}s@doRgDrvEk  
aAhtCigF{p@}~Ezi  
AynyA}pc@qO_1C`y  
@kmcA}kGubBq  
iAsbs@kG;.....  
.....P.@...*_yv  
gglAsotaw[bjTruA  
jgb@|WtbBqagAkse
```

256

...

```
jQb|~EnuB|WpCvI  
AhkD}s@doRgDrvEk  
aAhtCigF{p@}~Ezi  
AynyA}pc@qO_1C`y  
@kmcA}kGubBq  
iAsbs@kG;.....  
.....P.@...*_yv  
gglAsotaw[bjTruA  
jgb@|WtbBqagAkse
```

256



2	67	6C	41	5F	72	75	.@.^.*gyqbg1A_ru
4	4A	64	66	45	5F	78	ew[q XiGmtJdfE_x
3	40	6B	61	41	6E	6E	FpuDcass@nh@kaAnn
3	64	44	78	70	40	6A	h@hlaC`y@xdDxp@j
0	79	40	69	66	76	40	tQ Wxh\kG`y@ifv@
7	64	5E	6F	64	5C	77	u _@ktCauGd^od\w
F	FF	00	00	00	00	00	n@;.....
9	65	67	6C	41	67	7D	P.@.s.*gxyeglAg}
2	70	68	55	74	4F	64	
C	57	70	74	43	76	69	
2	67	44	72	76	45	6B	
0	40	7D	7E	45	7A	69	
1	4F	5F	6C	43	60	79	
1	6B	47	75	62	42	71	
3	06	00	00	E3	09	FF	
0	2E	00	2A	5F	79	76	
3	62	6A	54	72	75	41	

结论：512合并块的最优



(3) 添加断点，先绘制面，然后绘制道路和文本

```
window.setTimeout(function() {  
    drawPolygon(); // 绘制面  
}, 10);
```

```
window.setTimeout(function() {  
    drawRoad(); // 绘制道路  
}, 10);
```

```
window.setTimeout(function() {  
    drawText(); // 绘制文本  
}, 10);
```

GIF动画



(4) 数据格式转化:

二进制格式转化为文本格式

```
3 63 79 6A 7ahH0nB-E7_wC0yJ  
0 E5 09 FF @sa@ufB?;.....  
A 65 61 6E .....@.@.*ean  
0 4C 71 49 oelAwkr`x[qOpLqI  
6 6E 5A 72 rL_BpR-DroDpFnZr  
1 7A 72 43 a@-PdI@bI`IbAazC  
F 07 00 00 xE?e)GqgEmD;....  
0 2D 00 2A .....@.-.*  
B 5F 57 7E cwcuelAe)x(w[_W-  
D 55 61 57 [cFd`@jrC7_A)UaW  
F 07 00 00 y\oReIa`@ki;....  
0 32 00 2A .....2.*  
B 61 45 6A qsdueIAa`h|w[aEj
```



```
BMap._5t8cxo0&&I  
[2560,497,0,25,-  
[2274,-90,7,495,  
["", [2408,2211,-  
[506,125,-102,2  
[-90,1729,35,0,  
[1773,-90,-1,59,
```

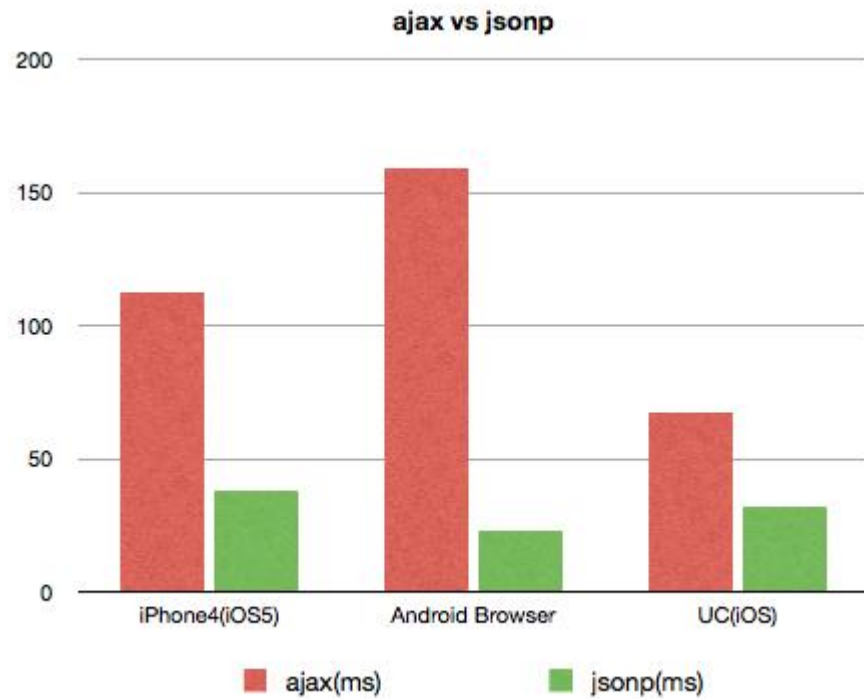
墨卡托坐标转化为相对瓦片的屏幕坐标

12958158.95,
4825905.73



78, 125

ajax vs jsonp 移动平台上的性能消耗



--wiki jiazheng

(5) clip 裁剪策略



(6) 地图高清美化策略

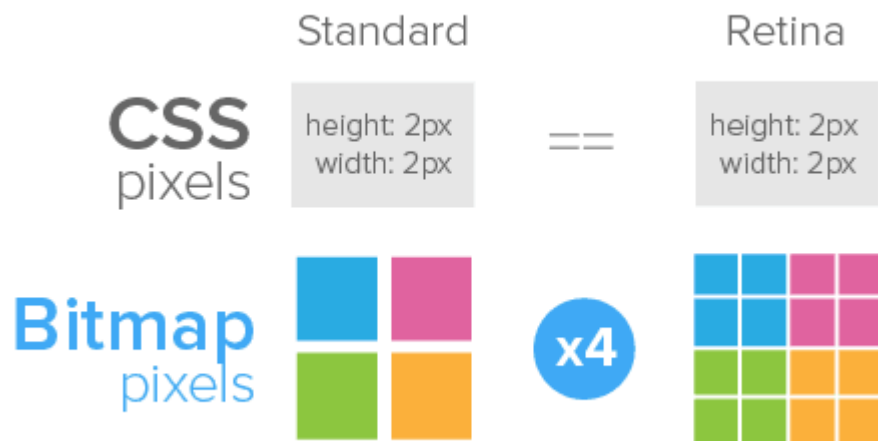
模糊



清晰



视网膜屏地图为什么模糊？

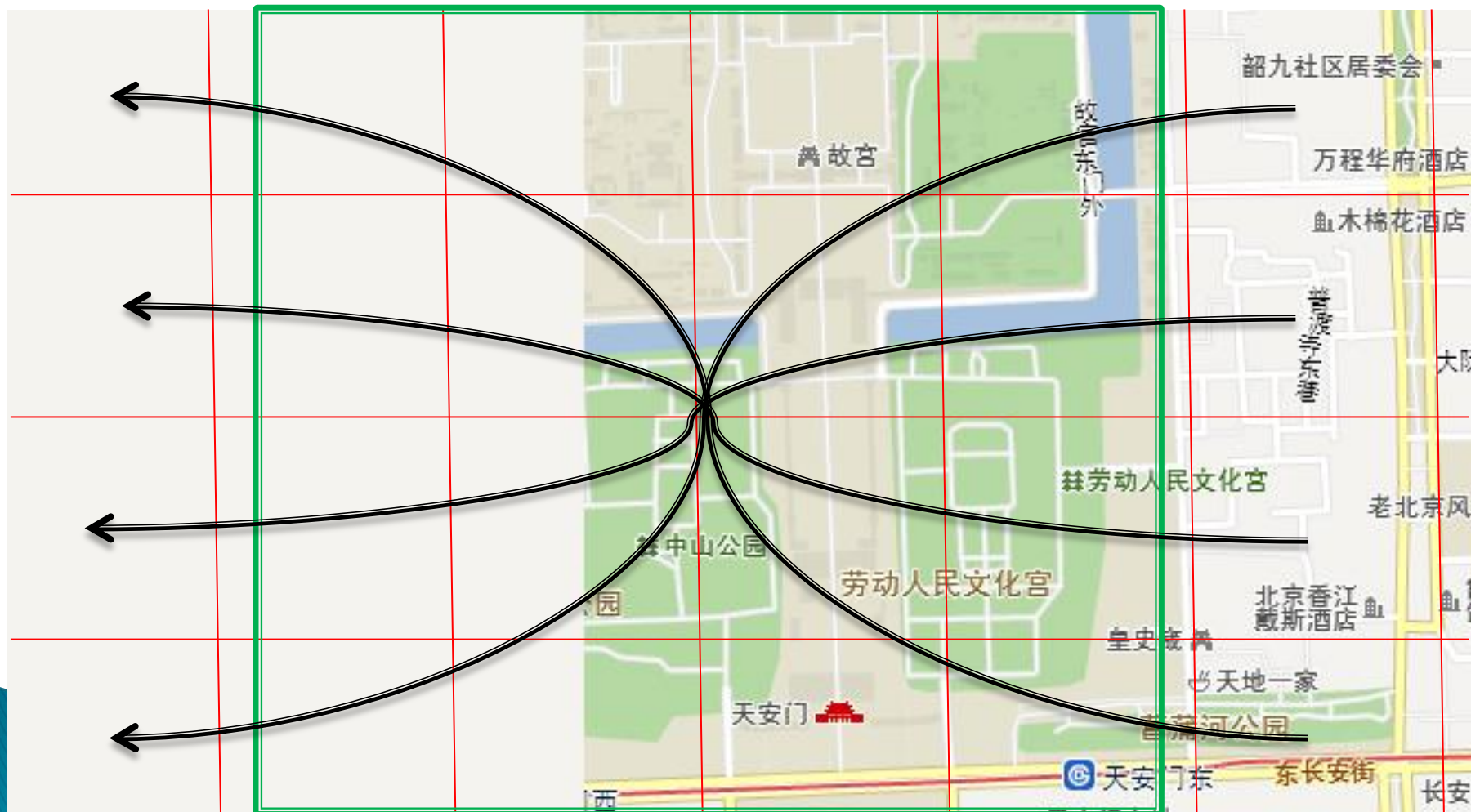


<http://www.zhangxinxu.com/wordpress/?p=2732>

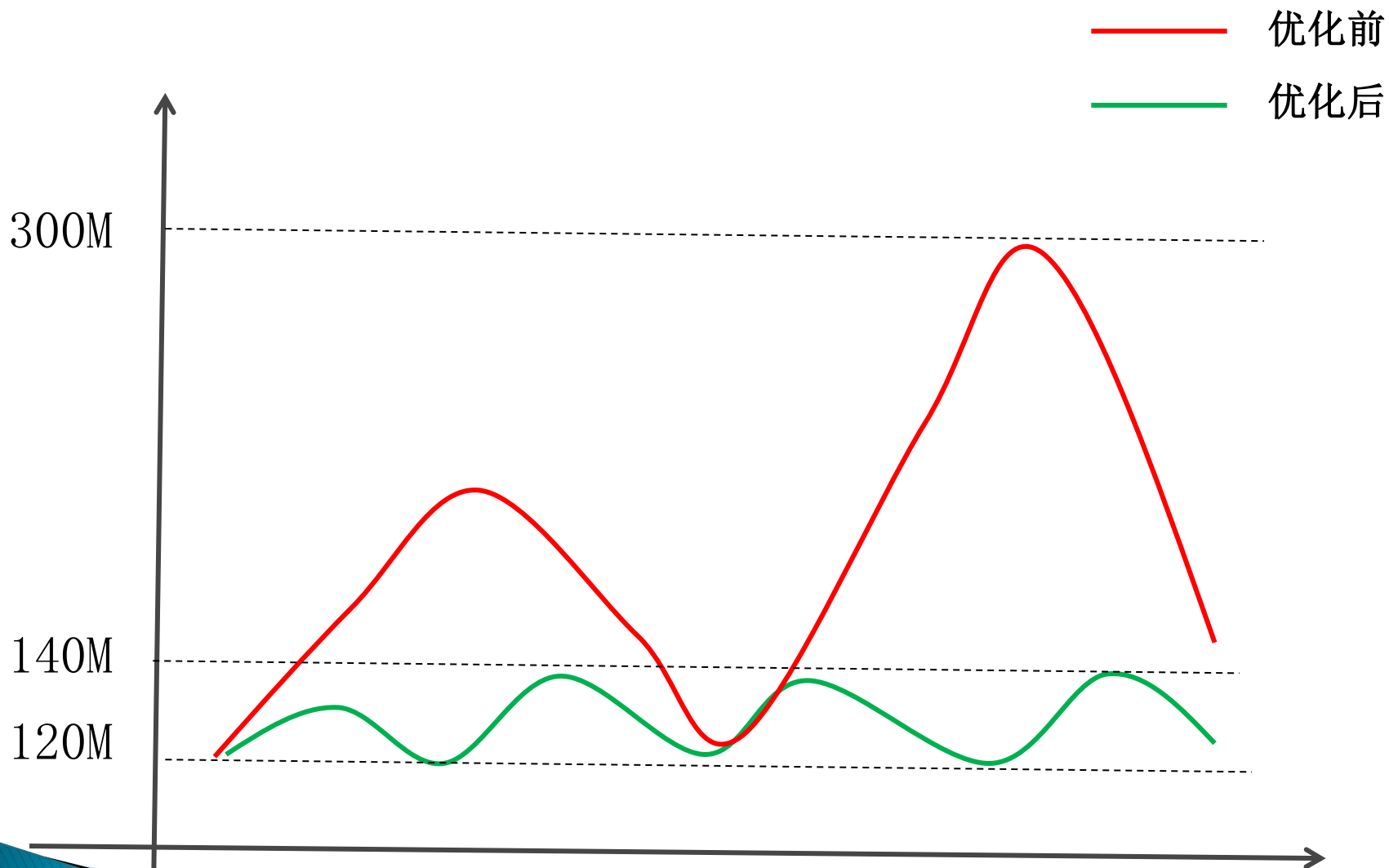
(7) Canvas瓦片复用策略



地图右移



复用策略前后内存对比图



三、矢量图知识点分享

(1) 平交线和立交线

平交线

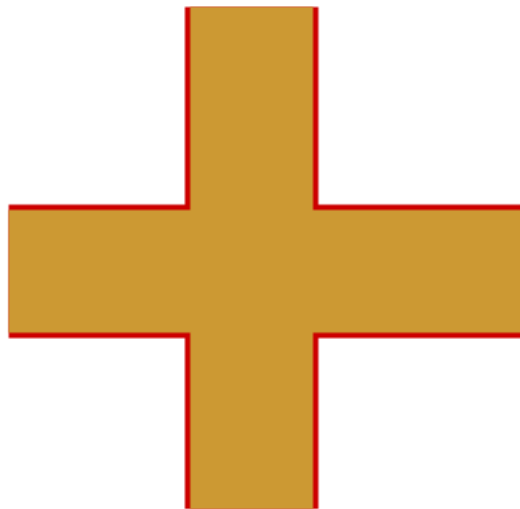


立交线

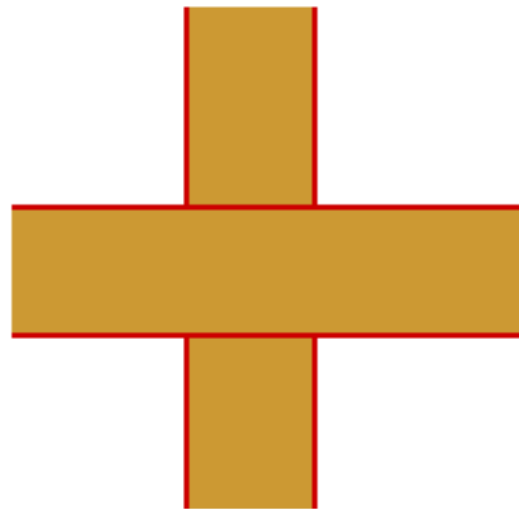


平交线和立交线绘制原理

平交线



立交线



(2) 文字的沿线标注



“沙，子，口，路”每个字分别旋转一定角度形成。

`context.transform(a, b, c, d, e, f);`

(3) 商圈和标牌

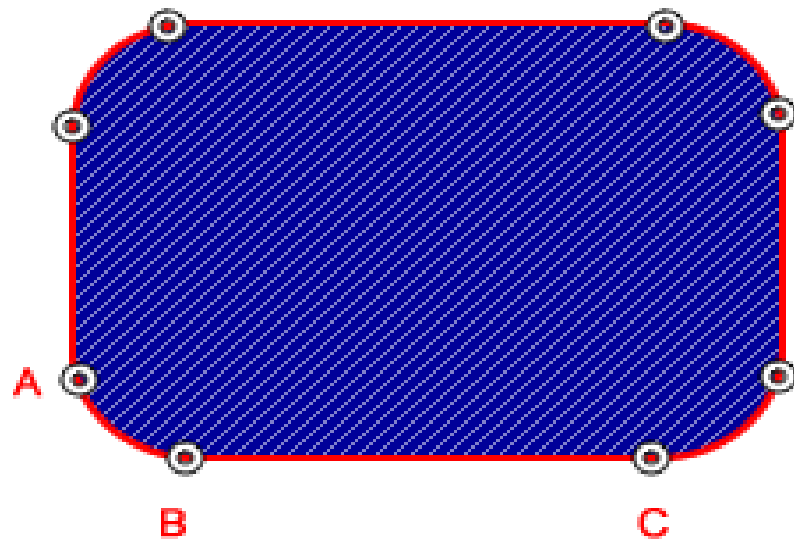
商卷



1. 品牌



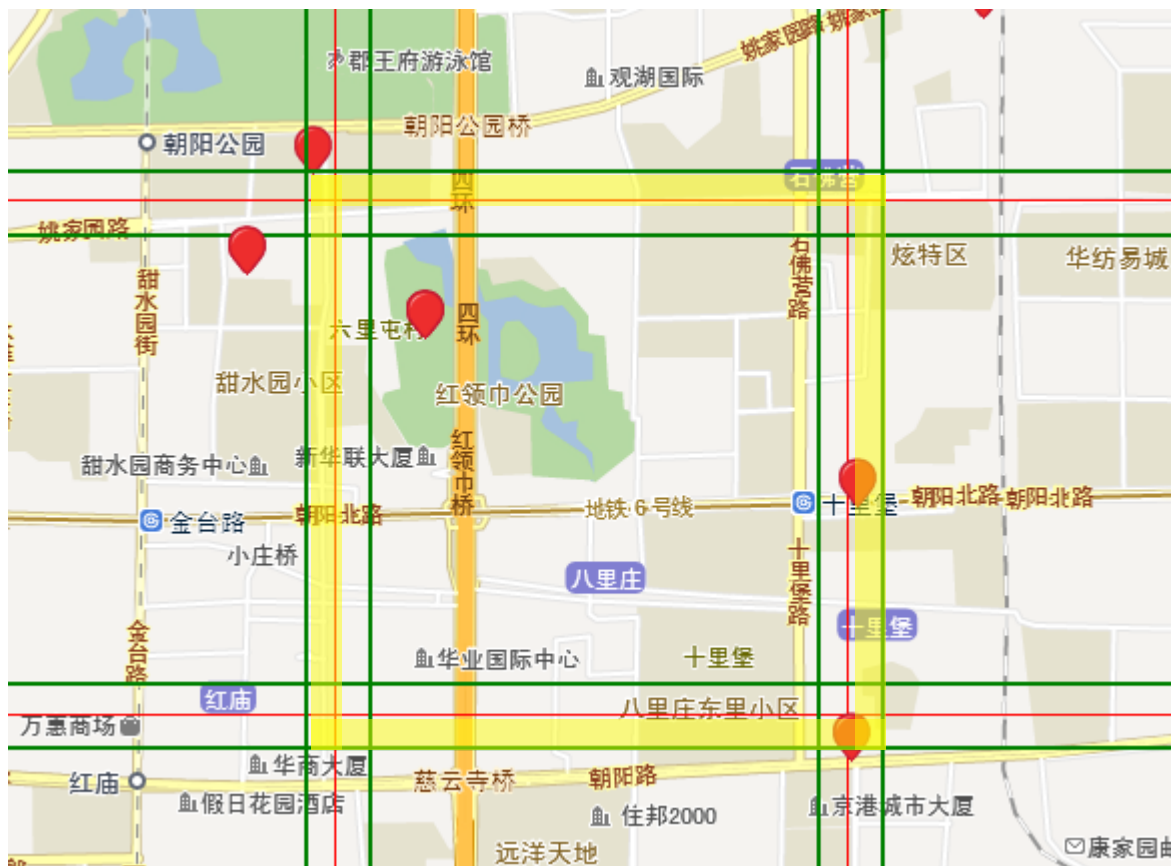
商圈绘制原理



(4) 绘制出现半个Marker问题



瓦片四周都扩大一个缓冲区，然后再绘制，瓦片间透明叠加



四、canvas知识点分享

(1) 绘制线面时候使用批处理方式

```
for (var i = 0; i < points.length - 1; i++) {  
    var p1 = points[i];  
    var p2 = points[i+1];  
    context.beginPath();  
    context.moveTo(p1.x, p1.y);  
    context.lineTo(p2.x, p2.y);  
    context.stroke();  
}
```

错误

```
context.beginPath();  
for (var i = 0; i < points.length - 1; i++) {  
    var p1 = points[i];  
    var p2 = points[i+1];  
    context.moveTo(p1.x, p1.y);  
    context.lineTo(p2.x, p2.y);  
}  
context.stroke();
```

正确

(2) 绘图时尽量少改变canvas状态

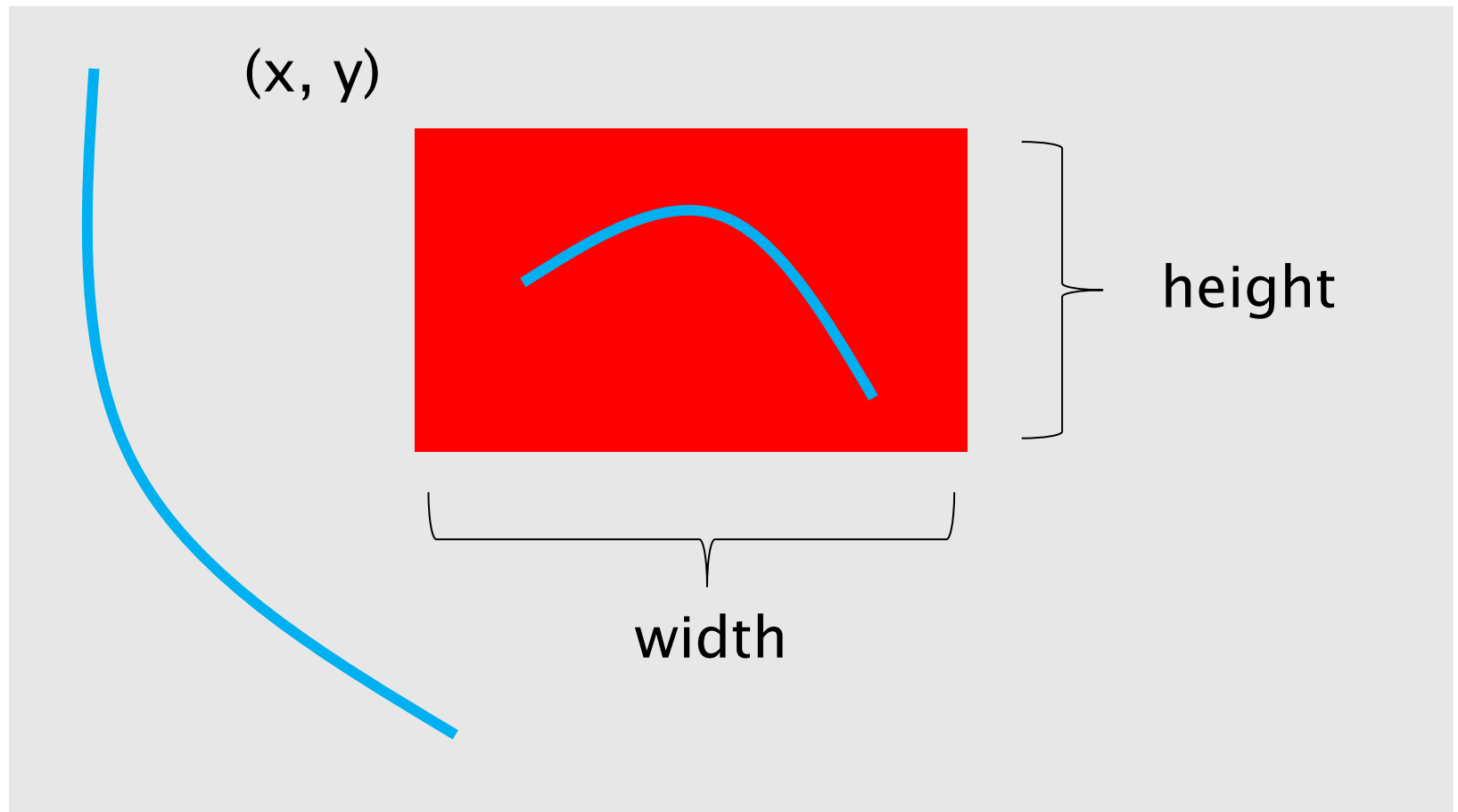
```
for (var i = 0; i < STRIPES; i++) {  
    context.fillStyle = (i % 2 ? COLOR1 : COLOR2);  
    context.fillRect(i * GAP, 0, GAP, 480);  
}
```

错误

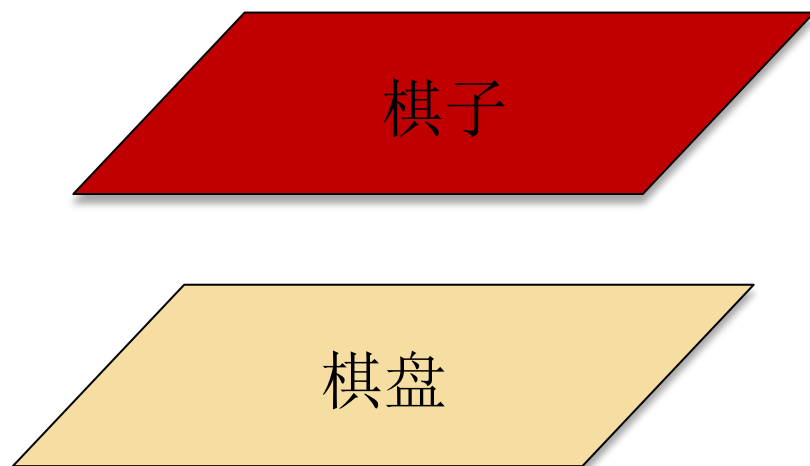
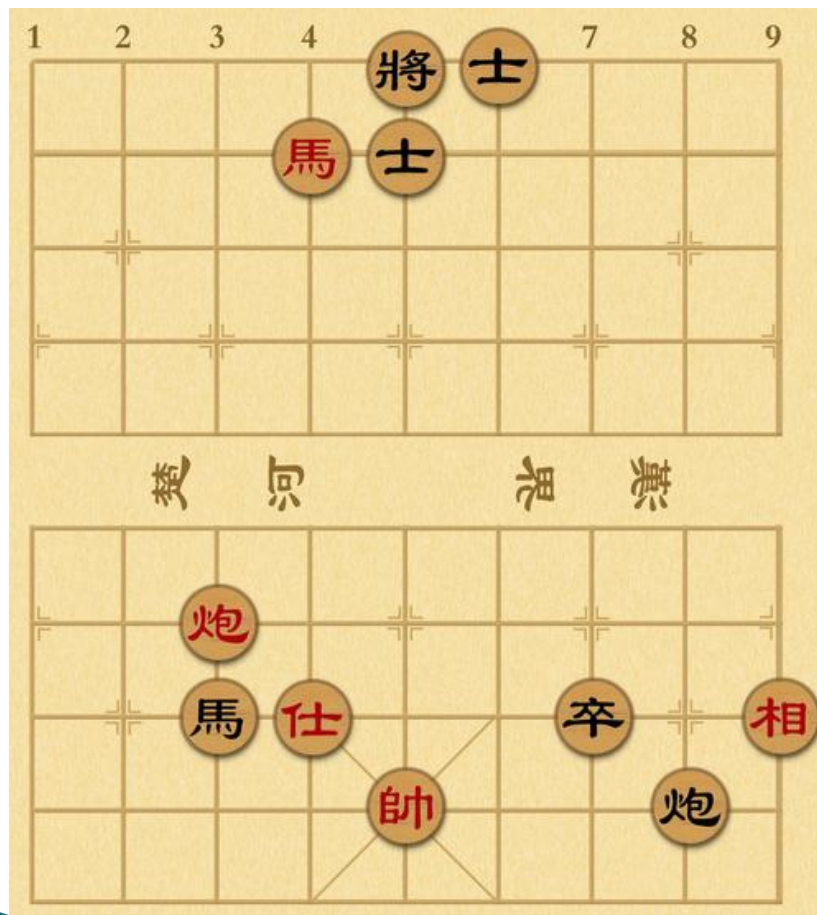
```
context.fillStyle = COLOR1;  
for (var i = 0; i < STRIPES/2; i++) {  
    context.fillRect((i*2) * GAP, 0, GAP, 480);  
}  
context.fillStyle = COLOR2;  
for (var i = 0; i < STRIPES/2; i++) {  
    context.fillRect((i*2+1) * GAP, 0, GAP, 480);  
}
```

正确

(3) 只绘制变化部分



(4) 复杂场景分层绘制



(5) 使用整形代替浮点型

```
Math.floor  
Math.ceil  
Math.round  
parseInt  
  
// With a bitwise or.  
rounded = (0.5 + somenum) | 0;  
// A double bitwise not.  
rounded = ~~ (0.5 + somenum);  
// Finally, a left bitwise shift.  
rounded = (0.5 + somenum) << 0;
```

(6) 复杂纯逻辑计算使用WebWorker

```
var worker = new Worker('worker_script.js');
worker.addEventListener('message', function(e) {
    alert('result: ' + e.data);
}, false);
worker.postMessage('Hello World');

//worker_script.js
self.addEventListener('message', function(e) {
    var result = doSomething();//复杂逻辑
    self.postMessage(result);
}, false);
```

(7) 使用scale函数绘制小字体



```
ctx.save();  
ctx.scale(0.5, 0.5);  
ctx.restore();
```

Question?