Port of the 3D-CityDB from Oracle Spatial to PostGIS

Changes on the Importer/Exporter-Tool

(by Felix Kunde)









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O. Legend

The Boxes at the start of each chapter should give a quick overview which classes had to be changed and which packages were affected by this.

Packages:

- api = no classes in this package were changed
- database = some parts of this package were changed
- modules = package contains parts which need to be translated in the future

Location of classes:

[A]	from package api	[M cityC]	modules.citygml.common
[Cmd]	cmd	[M cityE]	modules.citygml.exporter
[C]	config	[M cityI]	modules.citygml.importer
[D]	database	[M com]	modules.common
[E]	event	[M db]	modules.database
[G]	gui	[M kml]	modules.kml
[L]	log	[M pref]	modules.prefrences
[P]	plugin	[oracle]	oracle.spatial.geometry
[U]	util		

Code:

```
changes start at line 59 in the corresponding class

these lines could not be translated but were also not neccessary in function

this code-example is repeating itself in the same class

this code-example is repeating itself in the same class and in other classes

//private Integer port = 1521; uncommented Oracle-specific code
(already deleted from the classes)

private Integer port = 5432; PostGIS-specific code
```

1. Connection to the Database

[M cityC] [M cityC] [M cityE] [M cityI]	DBXlinkWorker DBXlinkWorkerFactory Exporter DBSplitter ExportPanel DBImportWorker DBImportWorkerFactory DBImportXlinkResolverWorker DBImportXlinkResolverWorker DBImportXlinkResolverWorker DBItyObject DBStGeometry DBSurfaceData DBSurfaceData DBSurfaceGeometry XlinkWorldFile ImportPanel BoundingBoxFilter SrsPanel
[M cityi] [M cityi] [M cityi] [M com]	DBSurfaceGeometry XlinkWorldFile ImportPanel BoundingBoxFilter
	[Cmd] [C] [D] [D] [M cityC] [M cityC] [M cityC] [M cityE] [M cityE] [M cityE] [M cityE] [M cityE] [M cityE] [M cityI] [M cityI

Connection-handling hasn't changed much for the <code>PostgreSQL</code>-database only because the <code>Universal Connection Pool (UCP)</code> by Oracle is still used. The <code>PoolDataSource</code> of the <code>UCP</code> must pool a proper <code>DataSource</code> of <code>PostgreSQL</code> (<code>PGSimpleDataSource</code>). It was necessary to set the database-name separately. The method <code>conn.getSid()</code> fetches the right value of the according text-field but can't interpret it internally. Obviously that's because of the different definitions about the database itself between <code>Oracle</code> and <code>PostgreSQL</code>. To work within a network the server-name and the port-number have to be set as well. The URL which usually addresses the <code>JDBC-Driver</code> of a <code>DBMS</code>, could be left out. Connection-properties were uncommented as the connection-class of <code>PostgreSQL</code> only holds the same attributes than the <code>Java-connection-class</code>. <code>CONNECTION PROPERTY USE THREADLOCAL BUFFER CACHE</code> was not offered.

Unfortunately the use of Oracle's *UCP* is not conform to the OpenSource-effort behind the *PostGIS*-Version of the *3D-CityDB*. The Apache *Jakarta DBCP* was tested by the developers but found to work unacceptably worse than the *UCP*. The Connection Pools of Apache's *Tomcat 7* or *C3PO* should be an alternative. As seen by the number of orange packages in the overviewbox, this means a lot of code-rework.

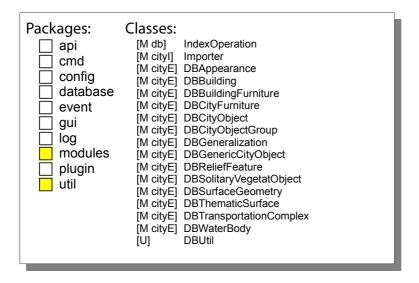
 ${\tt de.tub.citydb.config.project.database.} \textbf{DBConnection}$

```
//private Integer port = 1521;
private Integer port = 5432;
```

de.tub.citydb.database.DatabaseConnectionPool

```
//private final String poolName = "oracle.pool";
      private final String poolName = "postgresql.pool";
109
      // poolDataSource.setConnectionFactoryClassName(
           "oracle.jdbc.pool.OracleDataSource");
      poolDataSource.setConnectionFactoryClassName(
            "org.postgresql.ds.PGSimpleDataSource");
110
      poolDataSource.setDatabaseName(conn.getSid());
      // poolDataSource.setURL("jdbc:oracle:thin:@//" + conn.getServer() + ":" +
111
           conn.getPort() + "/" + conn.getSid());
      poolDataSource.setURL("jdbc:postgresql://" + conn.getServer() + ":" +
            conn.getPort() + "/" + conn.getSid());
or:
      poolDataSource.setServerName(conn.getServer());
      poolDataSource.setPortNumber(conn.getPort());
115+ // set connection properties
```

2. Calling the PL/pgSQL-functions



Most of the functionalities in the database-panel of the Importer/Exporter are calling stored procedures in the database. So the main changes in code were done in the PL/pgSQL-Scripts. Within Java only the names of the called functions were changed. The functions are bundled inside of a database-schema called "geodb_pkg".

2a. index-functions, database-report, utility-functions inside of statements

The bigger the size of files to be imported the longer it to index the data after every inserted tuple. Therefore indexes are dropped and recreated after the Import. *Oracle* keeps Metadata of a dropped index, *PostgreSQL* doesn't. An alternative way was programmed but it's not used

now. The idea was to just set the index-status to invalid (pg_index.indisvalid) that it stays inactive during the import and then REINDEX it afterwards. Performance was only tested with small datasets. If the switch-case is used in the future, classes IndexOperation and Importer need to be changed. Corresponding PL/pgSQL-Scripts have to be added as well, indeed. They are already written but are not a part of the recent release.

de.tub.citydb.modules.database.gui.operations.**IndexOperation** de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.controller.**Importer**

```
Drop-Case
301 if (!parts[4].equals("DROPPED")) {
rep+ Switch-Case
    if (!parts[4].equals("INVALID")) {
```

für alle de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.exporter.database.content. **DB***

```
//geodb_util.transform_or_null(...
geodb pkg.util transform or null(...
```

de.tub.citydb.util.database. DBUtil

```
// private static OracleCallableStatement callableStmt;
73
     private static CallableStatement callableStmt;
91
     // rs = stmt.executeQuery("select * from table(geodb util.db metadata)");
     rs = stmt.executeQuery("select * from geodb pkg.util db metadata() as t");
     // callableStmt = (OracleCallableStatement)conn.prepareCall("{? = call
    // geodb stat.table contents}");
rep
     callableStmt = (CallableStatement)conn.prepareCall("{? = call
           geodb_pkg.stat_table_contents()}");
200
     // callableStmt.registerOutParameter(1, OracleTypes.ARRAY, "STRARRAY");
     callableStmt.registerOutParameter(1, Types.ARRAY);
rep
     // ARRAY result = callableStmt.getARRAY(1);
203
     Array result = callableStmt.getArray(1);
rep
~400
     // String call = type == DBIndexType.SPATIAL ?
                 "{? = call geodb idx.drop spatial indexes}" :
     //
rep
      //
                       "{? = call geodb idx.drop normal indexes}";
     Drop Case:
     String call = type == DBIndexType.SPATIAL ?
            "{? = call geodb_pkg.idx_drop_spatial_indexes()}" :
                  "{? = call geodb pkg.idx drop normal indexes()}";
     or Switch-Case:
     String call = type == DBIndexType.SPATIAL ?
            "{? = call geodb pkg.idx switch off spatial indexes()}" :
                 "{? = call geodb pkg.idx switch off normal indexes()}";
      // callableStmt = (OracleCallableStatement)conn.prepareCall(call);
      callableStmt = (CallableStatement)conn.prepareCall(call);
~590 // callableStmt = (OracleCallableStatement)conn.prepareCall("{? = call
      // geodb util.error msg(?)}");
```

```
callableStmt = (CallableStatement)conn.prepareCall("{? = call
    geodb pkg.util error msg(?)}");
```

2b. Calculation of the BoundingBox

For the calculation of the BoundingBox workspace-variables were uncommented. The query strings had to call equivalent *PostGIS*-Functions (e.g. sdo_aggr_mbr --> ST_Extent, geodb_util.to2d --> ST_Force_2d). As rectangle geometries can't be shorten in number of points like in *Oracle* (LLB, URT), 5 Points were needed for the coordinate-transformation. The query did not work with a PreparedStatement. Thus a statement-object was executed directly.

de.tub.citydb.util.database. DBUtil

```
// public static BoundingBox calcBoundingBox(Workspace workspace,
      // FeatureClassMode featureClass) throws SQLException {
      public static BoundingBox calcBoundingBox(FeatureClassMode featureClass)
            throws SQLException {
      // String query = "select sdo aggr mbr(geodb util.to 2d(
249
          ENVELOPE, (select srid from database srs)))
      //
            from CITYOBJECT where ENVELOPE is not NULL";
      String query = "select ST Extent(ST Force 2d(envelope))::geometry
            from cityobject where envelope is not null";
      // double[] points = jGeom.getOrdinatesArray();
314
      // \text{ if (dim == 2) }  {
      // xmin = points[0];
          ymin = points[1];
      // xmax = points[2];
// ymax = points[3];
      // } else if (dim == 3) {
      // xmin = points[0];
          ymin = points[1];
      //
      // xmax = points[3];
// ymax = points[4];
      // }
      xmin = (geom.getPoint(0).x);
      ymin = (geom.getPoint(0).y);
      xmax = (geom.getPoint(2).x);
      ymax = (geom.getPoint(2).y);
625
     // psQuery = conn.prepareStatement("select SDO CS.TRANSFORM(
      // MDSYS.SDO GEOMETRY(2003, " + sourceSrid + ", NULL,
           MDSYS.SDO ELEM INFO ARRAY(1, 1003, 1), " +
      // "MDSYS.SDO ORDINATE ARRAY(?,?,?,?)), " + targetSrid + ")from dual");
      // psQuery.setDouble(1, bbox.getLowerLeftCorner().getX());
      // psQuery.setDouble(2, bbox.getLowerLeftCorner().getY());
      // psQuery.setDouble(3, bbox.getUpperRightCorner().getX());
      // psQuery.setDouble(4, bbox.getUpperRightCorner().getY());
      conn = dbConnectionPool.getConnection();
      query = conn.createStatement();
      rs = query.executeQuery("select ST TRANSFORM(ST GeomFromText('POLYGON((" +
           bbox.getLowerLeftCorner().getX() + " " +
```

```
bbox.getLowerLeftCorner().getY() + "," +
           bbox.getUpperRightCorner().getX() + " " +
           bbox.getLowerLeftCorner().getY() + "," +
           bbox.getUpperRightCorner().getX() + " " +
           bbox.getUpperRightCorner().getY() + "," +
           bbox.getLowerLeftCorner().getX() + " " +
           bbox.getUpperRightCorner().getY() + "," +
           bbox.getLowerLeftCorner().getX() + " " +
           bbox.getLowerLeftCorner().getY() + "))'," +
           sourceSrid + ")," + targetSrid + ")");
639
    // double[] ordinatesArray = geom.getOrdinatesArray();
     // result.getLowerCorner().setX(ordinatesArray[0]);
     // result.getLowerCorner().setY(ordinatesArray[1]);
     // result.getUpperCorner().setX(ordinatesArray[2]);
     // result.getUpperCorner().setY(ordinatesArray[3]);
     result.getLowerLeftCorner().setX(geom.getPoint(0).x);
     result.getLowerLeftCorner().setY(geom.getPoint(0).y);
     result.getUpperRightCorner().setX(geom.getPoint(2).x);
     result.getUpperRightCorner().setY(geom.getPoint(2).y);
```

3. Statement-Strings and database-SRS

Packages: api cmd config database event gui log modules plugin	[M cityC]	DatabaseSrsType DatabaseSrs SrsComboBoxFactory CacheTableBasic CacheTableDeprecatedMaterial CacheTableGlobalAppearance CacheTableGmild CacheTableGroupToCityObject CacheTableLiberaryObject CacheTableSurfaceGeometry CacheTableTextureAssociation CacheTableTextureFile
plugin util	[M cityC] [M cityC] [M cityC] [M cityC] [M cityC] [M cityE] [M cityE] [M cityE] [M cityE] [M cityI] [M cityI]	CacheTableTextureAssociation CacheTableTextureFile CacheTableTextureParam CacheTableModel HeapCacheTable Exporter DBAppearance DBSplitter DBCityObject DBCityObjectGenericAttrib
	[M cityl] [M cityl]	DBExternalReference DBSequencer DBSurfaceGeometry XlinkSurfaceGeometry DBUtil

3a. The database-SRS

Until now *PostGIS* doesn't offer 3D-spatial-reference-systems by default. INSERT-examples for *PostGIS* can be found at spatialreference.org. Unfortunately 2D and 3D geographic reference systems are equally typed as <code>GEOGCS</code>. The function is3D wouldn't detect 3D-SRIDs though. A trick might be to change the INSERT-statement by spatialreference.org from <code>GEOGCS</code> to <code>GEOGCS3D</code>. Then is3D() would work as the type is listed in the DatabaseSrsType.class. It's not sure how 3D-SRIDs will be handled in future *PostGIS*-releases. *Oracle Spatial* has got some strict rules how to work with them. This includes certain checks on the data, which are not needed for the *PostGIS*-Version at the moment. It can be noticed that the <code>spatial_ref_sys</code> table in *PostGIS* contains less columns than *Oracle*'s <code>SDO_COORD_REF_SYS-table</code>. Most of the information is stored in the text-column <code>srtext</code>. It can be extracted with String-functions but it's an kind of ugly way.

de.tub.citydb.api.database.DatabaseSrsType

```
4  PROJECTED("PROJCS", "Projected"),
  GEOGRAPHIC2D("GEOGCS", "Geographic2D"),
  GEOCENTRIC("GEOCCS", "Geocentric"),
  VERTICAL("VERT_CS", "Vertical"),
  ENGINEERING("LOCAL_CS", "Engineering"),
  COMPOUND("COMPD_CS", "Compound"),
  GEOGENTRIC("n/a", "Geogentric"),
  GEOGRAPHIC3D("GEOGCS3D", "Geographic3D"),
  UNKNOWN("", "n/a");
```

```
de.tub.citydb.api.config. DatabaseSrs
```

```
// public boolean is3D() {
      // return type == DatabaseSrsType.COMPOUND || type ==
           DatabaseSrsType.GEOGRAPHIC3D;
      // }
de.tub.citydb.qui.factory.SrsComboBoxFactory
      // if (showOnlySameDimension && refSys.is3D() != dbRefSys.is3D())
      // continue;
de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.exporter.controller. Exporter
231+ // if (internalConfig.isTransformCoordinates()) {
de.tub.citydb.util.database.DBUtil
141
      // psQuery = conn.prepareStatement("select coord ref sys name,
      // coord ref sys kind from sdo coord ref sys where srid = ?");
      psQuery = conn.prepareStatement("select split part(srtext, '\"', 2) as
            coord ref sys name, split part(srtext, [', 1) as coord ref sys kind
            FROM spatial ref sys WHERE SRID = ? ");
706
      // if (!srs.is3D())
709+
      // psQuery = conn.prepareStatement(srs.getType() ==
      //
           DatabaseSrsType.GEOGRAPHIC3D ?
      //
            "select min(crs2d.srid) from sdo coord ref sys crs3d,
            sdo_coord_ref_sys crs2d where crs3d.srid = " + srs.getSrid() +
      //
      //
            " and crs2d.coord ref sys kind = 'GEOGRAPHIC2D'
      //
            and crs3d.datum id = crs2d.datum id":
      //
                  "select cmpd horiz srid from sdo coord ref sys
                  where srid = " + srs.getSrid());
      //
      psQuery = conn.prepareStatement(srs.getType() == DatabaseSrsType.COMPOUND ?
       "select split_part((split_part(srtext,'AUTHORITY[\"EPSG\",\"',5)),'\"',1)
            from spatial ref sys where auth srid = " + srs.getSrid() :
          // searching 2D equivalent for 3D SRID
       "select min(crs2d.auth srid) from spatial ref sys crs3d, spatial ref sys
            crs2d where (crs3d.auth srid = " + srs.getSrid() + " and split part
                  (crs3d.srtext, '[, 1) LIKE 'GEOGCS' AND
                        split part(crs2d.srtext, '[', 1) LIKE 'GEOGCS' " +
            //do they have the same Datum ID?
            "and split part(
                   (split part(crs3d.srtext,'AUTHORITY[\"EPSG\",\"',3)),'\"',1)
            = split part(
                  (split part(crs2d.srtext,'AUTHORITY[\"EPSG\",\"',3)),'\"',1))
            // if srtext has been changed for Geographic3D
            "(crs3d.auth srid = " + srs.getSrid() + " " and
                  split_part(crs3d.srtext, '[', 1) LIKE 'GEOGCS3D' AND
                        split part(crs2d.srtext, '[', 1) LIKE 'GEOGCS' " +
            //do they have the same Datum ID?
            "and split part(
                  (split part(crs3d.srtext,'AUTHORITY[\"EPSG\",\"',3)),'\"',1)
            = split part(
                (split part(crs2d.srtext, 'AUTHORITY[\"EPSG\",\"',3)),'\"',1))");
```

3b. BoundingBox-filter and OptimizerHints in DBSplitter.java

DBSplitter.java manages the filtering of data by a given bounding box. In *Oracle Spatial* the spatial operation SDO_RELATE is used for that. SDO_RELATE checks topological relations between geometries according to the 9-intersection Matrix (DE-9IM). It's possible to combine the mask-attributes with a logical OR (+). This is not adoptable for PostGIS, as the equivalent ST_Relate-operation can only use one mask. Thus the query-string is built by iterations through a list with the mask-attributes (maskTypes). The StringBuilder is used for building the query-string.

Another feature of *Oracle* which is used in the DBSplitter-class is the "Optimizer Hint". It is used to tell the internal query-optimizer which query-plan to prefer. As there are no such Optimizer Hints in *PostgreSQL* they were uncommented.

${\tt de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.exporter.database.content.} \textbf{DBSplitter}$

```
// String mask = ((tiledBBox.getTiling().getMode() != TilingMode.NO TILING
   || tiledBBox.isSetOverlapMode())) ?
//
           "INSIDE+CONTAINS+EQUAL+COVERS+COVEREDBY+OVERLAPBDYINTERSECT" :
//
                  "INSIDE+COVEREDBY+EQUAL";
// bboxFilter = "SDO RELATE(co.ENVELOPE, MDSYS.SDO GEOMETRY(2003, " +
// bboxSrid + ", NULL, " +
//
            "MDSYS.SDO ELEM INFO ARRAY(1, 1003, 3), " +
           "MDSYS.SDO_ORDINATE_ARRAY(" + minX + ", " + minY + ", " + maxX + ", " + maxY + ")), " +
//
//
                  "'querytype=WINDOW mask=" + mask + "') = 'TRUE'";
//
List<String> maskType = new ArrayList<String>();
StringBuilder tmp = new StringBuilder();
if ((tiledBBox.getTiling().getMode() != TilingMode.NO TILING ||
      tiledBBox.isSetOverlapMode())){
      maskType.add("T*F**F***"); //1 - INSIDE
      maskType.add("T*****FF*"); //2 - CONTAINS
      maskType.add("T*F**FFF*"); //3 - EQUAL
      maskType.add("T****FF*"); //4 - COVERS
      maskType.add("*T****FF*"); //5 - COVERS
      maskType.add("***T**FF*"); //6 - COVERS
      maskType.add("****T*FF*"); //7 - COVERS
      maskType.add("*TF**F***"); //8 - COVEREDBY
      maskType.add("**FT*F***"); //9 - COVEREDBY
      maskType.add("**F*TF***"); //10 - COVEREDBY
      maskType.add("T*T***T**"); //11 - OVERLAP
else
      maskType.add("T*F**F***"); //1 - INSIDE
      maskType.add("*TF**F***"); //2 - COVEREDBY
      maskType.add("**FT*F***"); //3 - COVEREDBY
      maskType.add("**F*TF***"); //4 - COVEREDBY
      maskType.add("T*F**FFF*"); //5 - EQUAL
int dbSrid = dbConnectionPool.getActiveConnectionMetaData().
                  getReferenceSystem().getSrid();
```

```
String geom = "st geomFromText('POLYGON((" +
     minX + " " + minY + "," +
     maxX + " " + minY + "," +
     maxX + " " + maxY + "," +
     minX + " " + maxY + "," +
     minX + " " + minY + "))'," + bboxSrid + ")";
// srid of query window cannot be different from database srid
if (bboxSrid != dbSrid)
geom = "geodb pkg.util transform or null(" + geom + ", " + dbSrid + ")";
tmp.append("(");
for (int i=0; i < maskType.size(); i++) {</pre>
      tmp.append("st relate(co.ENVELOPE, " + geom + ", '"
            + maskType.get(i) + "') = 'TRUE'");
      if (i < maskType.size() - 1)</pre>
      tmp.append(" or ");
tmp.append(")");
bboxFilter = tmp.toString();
```

3c. Query-statements for Import

Some queries of the Importer-classes use *Oracle*-specific functions.

 ${\tt de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.content.} \textbf{DBCityObject}$

```
// SYSDATE now()
```

de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.content. DBCityObjectGenericAttrib

```
// CITYOBJECT_GENERICATT_SEQ.nextval
nextval('CITYOBJECT GENERICATTRIB ID SEQ')
```

 ${\tt de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.content.} \ {\bf DBExternalReference}$

```
// EXTERNAL_REF_SEQ.nextval
nextval('EXTERNAL REFERENCE ID SEQ')
```

de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.content. **DBSequencer**

```
53  // pstsmt = conn.prepareStatement("select " + sequence.toString() +
```

de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.content. **DBSurfaceGeometry** de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.xlink.resolver.**XlinkSurfaceGeometry**

```
// SURFACE_GEOMETRY_SEQ.nextval
/98 nextval('SURFACE_GEOMETRY_ID_SEQ')
```

3d. Create Table without "nologging"

There is no nologging-Option for CREATE-statements in *PostgreSQL*.

 ${\tt de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.common.database.cache.model.} {\bm CacheTableModel}$

```
95 // " nologging" +
```

 ${\tt de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.common.database.cache}. \\ {\tt HeapCacheTable}$

```
158 model.createIndexes(conn, tableName/*, "nologging"*/);
```

3e. Data types in cached tables

In the folder common.database.cache.model several classes had to be changed due to different data types of the DMBS. NUMBER to NUMERIC (ID-columns = integer), VARCHAR2 to VARCHAR.

4. Implicit sequences



In *PostgreSQL* it's quite common to assign the data type SERIAL to ID-columns which are used as primary keys. SERIAL implicitly creates a sequence with the names of the table, the column and the ending "_SEQ". The declaration "CREATE SEQUENCE" must not be written manually like in Oracle. But this holds a trap. As names are created automatically with SERIAL they differ from the customized names in *Oracle*. See also *3c* for examples.

de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.content. **DBSequencerEnum**

```
32
      //public enum DBSequencerEnum {
      // ADDRESS SEQ,
      //
           APPEARANCE SEQ,
      //
           CITYOBJECT SEQ,
      //
            SURFACE GEOMETRY SEQ,
      //
           IMPLICIT GEOMETRY SEQ,
           SURFACE DATA SEQ,
      //
      public enum DBSequencerEnum {
            ADDRESS ID SEQ,
            APPEARANCE ID SEQ,
            CITYOBJECT ID SEQ,
            SURFACE GEOMETRY ID SEQ,
            IMPLICIT GEOMETRY ID SEQ,
            SURFACE DATA ID SEQ,
```

$\mathbf{5}_{ullet}$ How to work with database geometries in Java

Packages:	Classes:	1
☐ api	[M citvE]	DBAppearance
□ cmd		DBBuilding
		DBCityFurniture
config config		DBCityObject
☐ database		DBGeneralization
event		DBGenericCityObject
	[M cityE]	DBReliefFeature
∐ gui	[M cityE]	DBSolitaryVegetatObject
og log	[M cityE]	DBStGeometry
modules	[M cityE]	DBSurfaceGeometry
☐ plugin		DBThematicSurface
util		DBTransportationComplex
		DBWaterBody
oracle.spatial.	[ivi Oityi]	
geometry		DBBuilding
		DBBuildingFurniture
		DBCityFurniture
		DBCityObject
	[M cityl]	, ,
	[M cityl]	
	[M cityl]	DBSolitaryVegetatObject
	[M cityl]	DBStGeometry
	[M cityl]	
	[M cityl]	,
	[M cityl]	
	[M cityl]	
		XlinkSurfaceGeometry XlinkWorldFile
	. , .	DBUtil
	[O] [oracle]	
	[Oracle]	Syrico Connett y

Translating the processing of geometries to the *PostGIS*-JDBC was with no doubt the toughest job to do. This chapter shortly explains how geometries were parsed from a CityGML-document and inserted into the database and all the way back.

5a. From CityGML to 3D-CityDB

The Oracle-JDBC handles geometries with one central class called <code>JGeometry</code>. One instance of <code>JGeometry</code> represents <code>SDO_GEOMETRY</code> in the <code>Java-world</code>. All methods of different geometric types return <code>JGeometry</code>. They need an array of coordinates, the number of dimensions and a known <code>SRID</code> for doing so. The geometries of <code>CityGML</code> are described by geometric primitives from the <code>citygml4j.lib</code>. Their values are first transferred to list-elements and then iterated into arrays to be used by the described <code>JGeometry-methods</code>. <code>JGeometry</code> can't be set as an object for the database-statements. It needs to be "stored" into a <code>STRUCT-object</code>, which is a wrapper-class for <code>JGeometry</code>. This wrapper makes the object more generic to be used by the <code>PreparedStatement-method</code> <code>setObject</code>.

For the PostGIS-JDBC the combination of geometry-class and wrapper-class is represented by Geometry and PGgeometry. Geometry offers some geometric operations, but to create an instance of Geometry the PGgeometry-method geomFromString(String) has to be used. So the values of list-elements have to iteratively build up a string and not fill an array. The

String represents the geometries in Well Known Text (WKT), which means blank spaces between coordinates $(x\ y\ z)$ instead of commas. To be interpreted by the database the geometries have to be wrapped as a PGgeometry-object and then set for the PreparedStatement.

${\tt de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.content.} \textbf{DBAddress}$

```
// private DBSdoGeometry sdoGeometry;
rep+ private DBStGeometry stGeometry;
106
     // sdoGeometry = (DBSdoGeometry)dbImporterManager.getDBImporter(
rep+
          DBImporterEnum.SDO GEOMETRY);
      stGeometry = (DBStGeometry)dbImporterManager.getDBImporter(
           DBImporterEnum.ST_GEOMETRY);
     // JGeometry multiPoint = null;
rep+ PGgeometry multiPoint = null;
224
     // multiPoint = sdoGeometry.getMultiPoint(address.getMultiPoint());
rep+ multiPoint = stGeometry.getMultiPoint(address.getMultiPoint());
      // if (multiPoint != null) {
          Struct multiPointObj= SyncJGeometry.syncStore(multiPoint,batchConn);
           psAddress.setObject(8, multiPointObj);
      //
      // } else
          psAddress.setNull(8, Types.STRUCT, "MDSYS.SDO GEOMETRY");
      if (multiPoint != null) {
           psAddress.setObject(8, multiPoint);
      } else
           psAddress.setNull(8, Types.OTHER, "ST GEOMETRY");
```

${\tt de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.content.} \textbf{DBCityObject}$

```
// double[] ordinates = new double[points.size()];
rep+ // int i = 0;
     // for (Double point : points)
     // ordinates[i++] = point.doubleValue();
     // JGeometry boundedBy =
     // JGeometry.createLinearPolygon(ordinates, 3, dbSrid);
     // STRUCT obj = SyncJGeometry.syncStore(boundedBy, batchConn);
     //
      // psCityObject.setObject(4, obj);
     String geomEWKT = "SRID=" + dbSrid + ";POLYGON((";
     for (int i=0; i<points.size(); i+=3) {</pre>
           geomEWKT += points.get(i) + " " + points.get(i+1) + " " +
                 points.get(i+2) + ",";
     geomEWKT = geomEWKT.substring(0, geomEWKT.length() - 1);
     geomEWKT += "))";
     Geometry boundedBy = PGgeometry.geomFromString(geomEWKT);
     PGgeometry pgBoundedBy = new PGgeometry(boundedBy);
     psCityObject.setObject(4, pgBoundedBy);
```

```
// SDO_GEOMETRY();
ST GEOMETRY();
```

de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.content. **DBStGeometry**

```
// public JGeometry getPoint(PointProperty pointProperty) {
        JGeometry pointGeom = null;
rep
     public PGgeometry getPoint(PointProperty pointProperty) throws
     SQLException {
           Geometry pointGeom = null;
     // double[] coords = new double[values.size()];
99
      // int i = 0;
     // for (Double value : values)
           coords[i++] = value.doubleValue();
     // pointGeom = JGeometry.createPoint(coords, 3, dbSrid);
     pointGeom = PGgeometry.geomFromString("SRID=" + dbSrid + "; POINT(" +
           values.get(0) + " " + values.get(1) + " " + values.get(2) + ")");
171
     // if (!pointList.isEmpty()) {
rep
          Object[] pointArray = new Object[pointList.size()];
     //
           int i = 0;
     //
           for (List<Double> coordsList : pointList) {
      //
                 if (affineTransformation)
      //
                       dbImporterManager.getAffineTransformer().
      //
                              transformCoordinates(coordsList);
      //
      //
                 double[] coords = new double[3];
      //
      //
                 coords[0] = coordsList.get(0).doubleValue();
      //
                 coords[1] = coordsList.get(1).doubleValue();
      //
                 coords[2] = coordsList.get(2).doubleValue();
      //
      //
                 pointArray[i++] = coords;
      //
      //
           multiPointGeom = JGeometry.createMultiPoint(pointArray, 3, dbSrid);
     // }
     // }
     // return multiPointGeom;
     if (!pointList.isEmpty()) {
           String geomEWKT = "SRID=" + dbSrid + ";MULTIPOINT(";
           for (List<Double> coordsList : pointList) {
                  if (affineTransformation)
                        dbImporterManager.getAffineTransformer().
                              transformCoordinates(coordsList);
                  geomEWKT += coordsList.get(0) + " " + coordsList.get(1) + " "
                       + coordsList.get(2) + ",";
           geomEWKT = geomEWKT.substring(0, geomEWKT.length() - 1);
           geomEWKT += ")";
           multiPointGeom = PGgeometry.geomFromString(geomEWKT);
```

```
PGgeometry pqMultiPointGeom = new PGgeometry(multiPointGeom);
      return pgMultiPointGeom;
213
      // if (!pointList.isEmpty()) {
            Object[] pointArray = new Object[pointList.size()];
rep
      //
            int i = 0;
      //
            for (List<Double> coordsList : pointList) {
      //
      //
                  if (affineTransformation)
      //
                         dbImporterManager.getAffineTransformer().
      //
                               transformCoordinates(coordsList);
      //
                  double[] coords = new double[coordsList.size()];
      //
                  int j = 0;
      //
                  for (Double coord : coordsList)
      //
                         coords[j++] = coord.doubleValue();
      //
      //
                  pointArray[i++] = coords;
      //
      //
            multiCurveGeom = JGeometry.createLinearMultiLineString(pointArray,
      //
            3, dbSrid);
      // }
      if (!pointList.isEmpty()) {
            String geomEWKT = "SRID=" + dbSrid + ";MULTILINESTRING((";
            for (List<Double> coordsList : pointList) {
                  if (affineTransformation)
                         dbImporterManager.getAffineTransformer().
                               transformCoordinates(coordsList);
                  for (int i=0; i<coordsList.size(); i+=3) {</pre>
                         geomEWKT += coordsList.get(i) + " " +
                         coordsList.get(i+1) + " " + coordsList.get(i+2) + ",";
                  geomEWKT = geomEWKT.substring(0, geomEWKT.length() - 1);
                  geomEWKT += "),(";
      geomEWKT = geomEWKT.substring(0, geomEWKT.length() - 2);
      geomEWKT += ")";
      multiCurveGeom = PGgeometry.geomFromString(geomEWKT);
{\tt de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.content.} \textbf{DBSurfaceData}
437
      // JGeometry geom = new JGeometry(coords.get(0), coords.get(1), dbSrid);
      // STRUCT obj = SyncJGeometry.syncStore(geom, batchConn);
      // psSurfaceData.setObject(15, obj);
      Geometry geom = PGgeometry.geomFromString("SRID=" + dbSrid + ";POINT(" +
            coords.get(0) + " " + coords.get(1) + ")");
      PGgeometry pgGeom = new PGgeometry(geom);
      psSurfaceData.setObject(15, pgGeom);
de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.xlink.resolver.XlinkSurfaceGeometry
281
      // if (reverse) {
      //
            int[] elemInfoArray = geomNode.geometry.getElemInfo();
      //
            double[] ordinatesArray = geomNode.geometry.getOrdinatesArray();
      //
            if (elemInfoArray.length < 3 || ordinatesArray.length == 0) {</pre>
```

```
geomNode.geometry = null;
           return;
//
     }
//
//
      // we are pragmatic here. if elemInfoArray contains more than one
//
      // entry, we suppose we have one outer ring and anything else are
//
     // inner rings.
//
     List<Integer> ringLimits = new ArrayList<Integer>();
//
      for (int i = 3; i < elemInfoArray.length; i += 3)</pre>
//
            ringLimits.add(elemInfoArray[i] - 1);
//
//
      ringLimits.add(ordinatesArray.length);
//
//
      // ok, reverse polygon according to this info
//
      Object[] pointArray = new Object[ringLimits.size()];
//
      int ringElem = 0;
//
      int arrayIndex = 0;
//
      for (Integer ringLimit : ringLimits) {
//
            double[] coords = new double[ringLimit - ringElem];
//
//
            for (int i=0, j=ringLimit-3; j>=ringElem; j-=3, i+=3) {
//
                  coords[i] = ordinatesArray[j];
//
                  coords[i + 1] = ordinatesArray[j + 1];
//
                  coords[i + 2] = ordinatesArray[j + 2];
//
            }
//
//
            pointArray[arrayIndex++] = coords;
//
            ringElem = ringLimit;
//
//
//
      JGeometry geom = JGeometry.createLinearPolygon(PointArray,
//
            geomNode.geometry.getDimensions(),
//
                 geomNode.geometry.getSrid());
//
//
      geomNode.geometry = geom;
// }
if (reverse) {
      String geomEWKT = "SRID=" + geomNode.geometry.getSrid() +
            "; POLYGON ((";
      ComposedGeom polyGeom = (ComposedGeom)geomNode.geometry;
      int dimensions = geomNode.geometry.getDimension();
      for (int i = 0; i < polyGeom.numGeoms(); i++) {</pre>
      if (dimensions == 2)
            for (int j=0; j<polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).numPoints(); j++){</pre>
                  geomEWKT += polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).getPoint(j).x + "
                  " + polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).getPoint(j).y + ",";
            }
      if (dimensions == 3)
            for (int j=0; j<polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).numPoints(); j++){</pre>
                  geomEWKT += polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).getPoint(j).x + "
                  " + polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).getPoint(j).y + " " +
                  polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).getPoint(j).z + ",";
            geomEWKT = geomEWKT.substring(0, geomEWKT.length() - 1);
            geomEWKT += "), (";
      }
```

```
geomEWKT = geomEWKT.substring(0, geomEWKT.length() - 2);
geomEWKT += ")";

Geometry geom = PGgeometry.geomFromString(geomEWKT);
geomNode.geometry = geom;
}

382  // protected JGeometry geometry;
rep+ protected Geometry geometry;
```

 ${\tt de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.xlink.resolver. \textbf{X} link World File}$

5b. From *3D-CityDB* back to CityGML

Simply said, the export works the other way around. In *Oracle* the ResultSet is casted into the STRUCT data type and then "loaded" into a JGeometry-Object. The *PostGIS* way with PGgeometry.getGeometry works in a similar manner. In *Oracle* JGeometry can easily transferred into arrays and processed back again into list-elements for the CityGML-primitives. The ELEM_INFO_ARRAY helps a lot to distinguish between geometric types. The *PostGIS*-JDBC offers different sub-classes from Geometry.java. ComposedGeom and MultiLineString were used for addressing subgeometries. Fortunately this didn't lead to conflicts against the names of the cityqml4j.lib.

de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.exporter.database.content. **DBAppearance**

```
// STRUCT struct = (STRUCT)rs.getObject("GT REFERENCE POINT");
rep+ // if (!rs.wasNull() && struct != null) {
     //
           JGeometry jGeom = JGeometry.load(struct);
     //
           double[] point = jGeom.getPoint();
     //
      //
           if (point != null && point.length >= 2) {
      //
                 Point referencePoint = new PointImpl();
      //
                 List<Double> value = new ArrayList<Double>();
      //
                       value.add(point[0]);
                       value.add(point[1]);
     PGgeometry pgGeom = (PGgeometry)rs.getObject("GT REFERENCE POINT");
     if (!rs.wasNull() && pgGeom != null) {
            Geometry geom = pgGeom.getGeometry();
           Point referencePoint = new PointImpl();
                  List<Double> value = new ArrayList<Double>();
                        value.add(geom.getPoint(0).getX());
                        value.add(geom.getPoint(0).getY());
```

${\tt de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.exporter.database.content.} \textbf{DBCityObject}$

```
// double[] points = geom.getMBR();
170
      // if (geom.getDimension() == 2) {
            lower = new Point(points[0], points[1], 0);
            upper = new Point(points[2], points[3], 0);
      // } else {
           lower = new Point(points[0], points[1], points[2]);
           upper = new Point(points[3], points[4], points[5]);
      if (geom.getDimension() == 2) {
            lower = new Point(geom.getFirstPoint().x, geom.getFirstPoint().y,0);
            upper = new Point(geom.getPoint(2).x, geom.getPoint(2).y, 0);
      } else {
            lower = new Point(geom.getFirstPoint().x, geom.getFirstPoint().y,
                 geom.getFirstPoint().z);
            upper = new Point(geom.getPoint(2).x, geom.getPoint(2).y,
                  geom.getPoint(2).z);
{\tt de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.exporter.database.content.} \textbf{DBG} eneralization
      // double[] points = geom.getOrdinatesArray();
      // Point lower = new Point(points[0], points[1], points[2]);
      // Point upper = new Point(points[3], points[4], points[5]);
      Point lower = new Point(geom.getFirstPoint().x, geom.getFirstPoint().y,
            geom.getFirstPoint().z);
      Point upper = new Point(geom.getPoint(2).x, geom.getPoint(2).y,
            geom.getPoint(2).z);
de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.exporter.database.content. DBStGeometry
94
      // public PointProperty getPoint(JGeometry geom, boolean setSrsName) {
            PointProperty pointProperty = null;
            if (geom != null && geom.getType() == JGeometry.GTYPE POINT) {
      //
                  pointProperty = new PointPropertyImpl();
      //
                  int dimensions = geom.getDimensions();
      //
      //
                  double[] pointCoord = geom.getPoint();
      //
                  if (pointCoord != null && pointCoord.length >= dimensions) {
      //
      //
                        Point point = new PointImpl();
      //
      //
                        List<Double> value = new ArrayList<Double>();
                        for (int i = 0; i < dimensions; i++)
      //
                              value.add(pointCoord[i]);
      //
      public PointProperty getPoint(Geometry geom, boolean setSrsName) {
            PointProperty pointProperty = null;
            if (geom != null && geom.getType() == 1) {
                  pointProperty = new PointPropertyImpl();
                  int dimensions = geom.getDimension();
                  if (dimensions == 2) {
                        Point point = new PointImpl();
                        List<Double> value = new ArrayList<Double>();
                        value.add(geom.getPoint(0).getX());
```

```
value.add(geom.getPoint(0).getY());
                  if (dimensions == 3) {
                        Point point = new PointImpl();
                        List<Double> value = new ArrayList<Double>();
                        value.add(geom.getPoint(0).getX());
                        value.add(geom.getPoint(0).getY());
                        value.add(geom.getPoint(0).getZ());
140
      // public PolygonProperty getPolygon(JGeometry geom, boolean setSrsName) {
            PolygonProperty polygonProperty = null;
      //
      //
            if (geom != null && geom.getType() == JGeometry.GTYPE POLYGON) {
      //
                  polygonProperty = new PolygonPropertyImpl();
      //
                  Polygon polygon = new PolygonImpl();
      //
                  int dimensions = geom.getDimensions();
      //
      //
                  int[] elemInfoArray = geom.getElemInfo();
      //
                  double[] ordinatesArray = geom.getOrdinatesArray();
      //
      //
                  if (elemInfoArray.length < 3 || ordinatesArray.length == 0)</pre>
      //
                        return null;
      //
      //
                  List<Integer> ringLimits = new ArrayList<Integer>();
      //
                  for (int i = 3; i < elemInfoArray.length; i += 3)</pre>
      //
                        ringLimits.add(elemInfoArray[i] - 1);
      //
      //
                  ringLimits.add(ordinatesArray.length);
      //
      //
                  boolean isExterior = elemInfoArray[1] == 1003;
      //
                  int ringElem = 0;
      //
                  for (Integer curveLimit : ringLimits) {
      //
                        List<Double> values = new ArrayList<Double>();
      //
      //
                        for ( ; ringElem < curveLimit; ringElem++)</pre>
      //
                              values.add(ordinatesArray[ringElem]);
      //
      //
                        if (isExterior) {
      public PolygonProperty getPolygon(Geometry geom, boolean setSrsName) {
            PolygonProperty polygonProperty = null;
            if (geom != null && geom.getType() == 3) {
                  polygonProperty = new PolygonPropertyImpl();
                  Polygon polygon = new PolygonImpl();
                  int dimensions = geom.getDimension();
                  if (geom.getValue() == null)
                        return null;
                  ComposedGeom polyGeom = (ComposedGeom)geom;
                  for (int i = 0; i < polyGeom.numGeoms(); i++) {</pre>
                        List<Double> values = new ArrayList<Double>();
                  if (dimensions == 2)
                  for (int j=0; j<polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).numPoints(); j++) {</pre>
                        values.add(polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).getPoint(j).x);
                        values.add(polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).getPoint(j).y);
                  }
```

```
if (dimensions == 3)
                  for (int j=0; j<polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).numPoints(); j++){</pre>
                        values.add(polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).getPoint(j).x);
                        values.add(polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).getPoint(j).y);
                        values.add(polyGeom.getSubGeometry(i).getPoint(j).z);
                  //isExterior
                  if (i == 0) {
208
      // public MultiPointProperty getMultiPointProperty(JGeometry geom, boolean
rep
     // setSrsName) {
      //
            MultiPointProperty multiPointProperty = null;
      //
      //
            if (geom != null) {
      //
                  multiPointProperty = new MultiPointPropertyImpl();
      //
                  MultiPoint multiPoint = new MultiPointImpl();
      //
                  int dimensions = geom.getDimensions();
      //
      //
            if (geom.getType() == JGeometry.GTYPE MULTIPOINT) {
      //
                  double[] ordinates = geom.getOrdinatesArray();
      //
      //
                  for (int i = 0; i < ordinates.length; i += dimensions) {</pre>
      //
                        Point point = new PointImpl();
      //
      //
                  List<Double> value = new ArrayList<Double>();
      //
      //
                  for (int j = 0; j < dimensions; j++)
      //
                        value.add(ordinates[i + j]);
      //
      //
      //
      //
            } else if (geom.getType() == JGeometry.GTYPE POINT) {
      public MultiPointProperty getMultiPointProperty(Geometry geom, boolean
      setSrsName) {
            MultiPointProperty multiPointProperty = null;
            if (geom != null) {
                  multiPointProperty = new MultiPointPropertyImpl();
                  MultiPoint multiPoint = new MultiPointImpl();
                  int dimensions = geom.getDimension();
            if (geom.getType() == 4) {
                  List<Double> value = new ArrayList<Double>();
                  Point point = new PointImpl();
                  if (dimensions == 2)
                        for (int i = 0; i < geom.numPoints(); i++) {</pre>
                              value.add(geom.getPoint(i).x);
                              value.add(geom.getPoint(i).y);
                  if (dimensions == 3)
                        for (int i = 0; i < geom.numPoints(); i++) {</pre>
                              value.add(geom.getPoint(i).x);
                              value.add(geom.getPoint(i).y);
                              value.add(geom.getPoint(i).z);
                        }
```

```
}
            else if (geom.getType() == 1) {
                  Point point = new PointImpl();
                  List<Double> value = new ArrayList<Double>();
                  value.add(geom.getPoint(0).x);
                  value.add(geom.getPoint(0).y);
                  if (dimensions == 3)
                        value.add(geom.getPoint(0).z);
355
      // public MultiCurveProperty getMultiCurveProperty(JGeometry geom, boolean
     // setSrsName) {
            MultiCurveProperty multiCurveProperty = null;
      //
      //
      //
            if (geom != null) {
      //
                  multiCurveProperty = new MultiCurvePropertyImpl();
      //
                  MultiCurve multiCurve = new MultiCurveImpl();
      //
                  int dimensions = geom.getDimensions();
      //
      //
                  if (geom.getType() == JGeometry.GTYPE MULTICURVE ) {
      //
                        int[] elemInfoArray = geom.getElemInfo();
      //
                        double[] ordinatesArray = geom.getOrdinatesArray();
      //
      //
                        if (elemInfoArray.length < 3 ||</pre>
      //
                              ordinatesArray.length == 0)
      //
                                    return null;
      //
      //
                        List<Integer> curveLimits = new ArrayList<Integer>();
      //
                              for (int i = 3; i < elemInfoArray.length; i += 3)</pre>
      //
                                     curveLimits.add(elemInfoArray[i] - 1);
      //
      //
                        curveLimits.add(ordinatesArray.length);
      //
      //
                        int curveElem = 0;
                        for (Integer curveLimit : curveLimits) {
                              List<Double> values = new ArrayList<Double>();
                               for ( ; curveElem < curveLimit; curveElem++)</pre>
                                     values.add(ordinatesArray[curveElem]);
      //
                              curveElem = curveLimit;
      //
                        }
      //
      //
                  else if (geom.getType() == JGeometry.GTYPE CURVE ) {
      //
                        double[] ordinatesArray = geom.getOrdinatesArray();
      //
                        List<Double> value = new ArrayList<Double>();
      //
      //
                        for (int i = 0; i < ordinatesArray.length; i++)</pre>
      //
                              value.add(ordinatesArray[i]);
      public MultiCurveProperty getMultiCurveProperty(Geometry geom, boolean
      setSrsName) {
            MultiCurveProperty multiCurveProperty = null;
            if (geom != null) {
            multiCurveProperty = new MultiCurvePropertyImpl();
            MultiCurve multiCurve = new MultiCurveImpl();
            int dimensions = geom.getDimension();
```

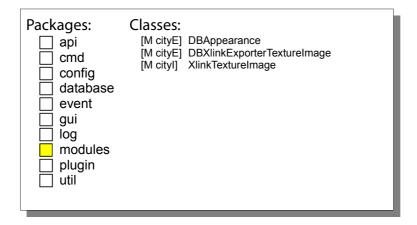
```
if (geom.getType() == 5) {
      MultiLineString mlineGeom = (MultiLineString)geom;
      for (int i = 0; i < mlineGeom.numLines(); i++) {</pre>
            List<Double> values = new ArrayList<Double>();
            if (dimensions == 2)
                  for (int j=0; j<mlineGeom.getLine(i).numPoints();</pre>
                  j++) {
                    values.add(mlineGeom.getLine(i).getPoint(j).x);
                    values.add(mlineGeom.getLine(i).getPoint(j).y);
            if (dimensions == 3)
                  for (int j=0; j<mlineGeom.getLine(i).numPoints();</pre>
                    values.add(mlineGeom.getLine(i).getPoint(j).x);
                    values.add(mlineGeom.getLine(i).getPoint(j).y);
                    values.add(mlineGeom.getLine(i).getPoint(j).z);
            }
      }
else if (geom.getType() == 2) {
      List<Double> value = new ArrayList<Double>();
      if (dimensions == 2)
            for (int i = 0; i < geom.numPoints(); i++) {</pre>
                  value.add(geom.getPoint(i).x);
                  value.add(geom.getPoint(i).y);
      if (dimensions == 3)
            for (int i = 0; i < geom.numPoints(); i++) {</pre>
                  value.add(geom.getPoint(i).x);
                  value.add(geom.getPoint(i).y);
                  value.add(geom.getPoint(i).z);
            }
```

de.tub.citydb.util.database. **DBUtil**

5C. Synchronization of geometric functions

It's proven that <code>JGeometry</code>'s method <code>store(JGeometry)</code> is not threadsafe and deadlocks can occur. This problem is avoided by synchronizing the storing of <code>JGeometries</code> into <code>STRUCT-objects</code> with a <code>Java-Reentrant-Lock</code> (inside <code>SyncJGeometry.java</code>). Until now no such problem occurred during <code>PostGIS</code> processes.

6. How to deal with textures



As the data type ORDImage differs a lot from the BYTEA in *PostgreSQL* it's not surprising that the im- and export of textures had to be changed in many aspects. The advantage of ORDImage over common BLOBs is the possibility to query metadata from the images and also use functions similar to a graphic-processing-software. Some of these features are called in the DBAppearance.class (see also chapter 3d). But all in all the *3D-CityDB* hardly uses the abilities of ORDImage. Even Oracle itself recommended the use of BLOBs for the *3D-CityDB* to the developers.

6a. Import of textures

As seen on the following examples the code for importing textures could be reduced to a few lines. Inserting ORDImages works as follows:

- initialization in the database with ordimage.init()
- 2. a select for update locks the resultset-cursor for the row to be updated
- 3. the database-ORDImage is transferred to a java-ORDImage but still empty
- 4. loadDataFromInputStream fills the empty ORDImage.java
- **5.** setORAData sets the ORDImage.java in the PreparedStatement which inserts the data by updating the table Surface_Data

With BLOBs the output of the InputStream can directly be set in the PreparedStatement with setBinaryStream. Peace of cake.

 ${\tt de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.xlink.resolver.} {\bf XlinkTextureImage}$

```
113+ // // second step: prepare ORDIMAGE
      // psPrepare.setLong(1, xlink.getId());
      // psPrepare.executeUpdate();
      // // third step: get prepared ORDIMAGE to fill it with contents
      // psSelect.setLong(1, xlink.getId());
      // OracleResultSet rs = (OracleResultSet)psSelect.executeQuery();
      //
            if (!rs.next()) {
      //
                  LOG.error("Database error while importing texture file '" +
      //
                        imageFileName + "'.");
      //
      //
                  rs.close();
                  externalFileConn.rollback();
                  return false;
114
      // OrdImage imgProxy = (OrdImage)rs.getORAData(
           1,OrdImage.getORADataFactory());
      // rs.close();
      FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(imageFile);
    // boolean letDBdetermineProperties = true;
120
      // if (isRemote) {
            InputStream stream = imageURL.openStream();
      //
      //
           imgProxy.loadDataFromInputStream(stream);
      // } else {
      //
            imgProxy.loadDataFromFile(imageFileName);
      //
      //
            // determing image formats by file extension
      //
            int index = imageFileName.lastIndexOf('.');
      //
            if (index != -1) {
      //
                  String extension = imageFileName.substring(
      //
                        index + 1, imageFileName.length());
      //
                  if (extension.toUpperCase().equals("RGB")) {
                        imgProxy.setMimeType("image/rgb");
                        imgProxy.setFormat("RGB");
                        imgProxy.setContentLength(1);
                        letDBdetermineProperties = false;
                  }
      //
            }
      // }
      //
      // if (letDBdetermineProperties)
           imgProxy.setProperties();
      //
      // psInsert.setORAData(1, imgProxy);
      // psInsert.setLong(2, xlink.getId());
      // psInsert.execute();
      // imgProxy.close();
      if (isRemote) {
            InputStream stream = imageURL.openStream();
            psInsert.setBinaryStream(1, stream);
      } else {
            psInsert.setBinaryStream(1, fis, (int)imageFile.length());
      psInsert.setLong(2, xlink.getId());
      psInsert.execute();
```

```
externalFileConn.commit();
return true;
```

6b. Export of textures

The export of textures in the *Oracle*-Version only needs a few lines but is also very ORDImage-specific. Two ways exist for the *PostgreSQL*-BYTEAs. No performance-differences could be noticed until now. The first way was preferred as no array with a fixed size had to be declared. This seemed to be more flexible than the second way.

 ${\tt de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.exporter.database.xlink.} \textbf{DBXlinkExporterTextureImage}$

```
// OracleResultSet rs = (OracleResultSet)psTextureImage.executeQuery();
     ResultSet rs = (ResultSet)psTextureImage.executeQuery();
     // // read oracle image data type
      // OrdImage imgProxy = (OrdImage)rs.getORAData(
     // 1, OrdImage.getORADataFactory());
     // rs.close();
     //
     // if (imgProxy == null) {
     // LOG.error("Database error while reading texture file: " + fileName);
          return false;
     //
     // }
     //
     // try {
     //
           imgProxy.getDataInFile(fileURI);
     // } catch (IOException ioEx) {
     // LOG.error("Failed to write texture file " + fileName + ": " +
     //
                ioEx.getMessage());
     //
          return false;
     // } finally {
          imgProxy.close();
     // }
1st way:
     byte[] imgBytes = rs.getBytes(1);
           FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream(fileURI);
           fos.write(imgBytes);
           fos.close();
      } catch (FileNotFoundException fnfEx) {
           LOG.error("File not found " + fileName + ": " + fnfEx.getMessage());
      } catch (IOException ioEx) {
           LOG.error("Failed to write texture file " + fileName + ": " +
                 ioEx.getMessage());
           return false;
      }
2nd way:
     InputStream imageStream = rs.getBinaryStream(1);
     if (imageStream == null) {
           LOG.error("Database error while reading texture file: " + fileName);
           return false;
     try {
           byte[] imgBuffer = new byte[1024];
```

7. The batchsize of PostgreSQL

Packages:	Classes:	
	[C]	Internal
api .	[C]	UpdateBatching
cmd cmd		DBExportCache
config	[M cityL]	DBImportXlinkResolverWorker
database	[M cityl]	DBImportXlinkWorker
= .	[M cityl]	DBAddress
event	[M cityl]	DBAddressToBuilding
gui gui	[M cityl]	DBAppearance
│	[M cityl]	DBAppearToSurfaceData
modules	[M cityl]	DBBuilding
☐ plugin	[M cityl]	DBBuildingFurniture
	[M cityl]	DBBuildingInstallation
util util	[M cityl]	DBCityFurniture
	[M cityl]	DBCityObject
	[M cityl]	DBCityObjectGenericCityObject
	[M cityl]	DBCityObjectGroup
	[M cityl]	DBExternalReference
	[M cityl]	DBGenericCityObject
	[M cityl]	DBImplicitGeometry
	[M cityl]	DBLandUse
	[M cityl]	DBOpening
	[M cityl]	DBOpeningToThemSurface
	[M cityl]	DBPlantCover
	[M cityl]	DBReliefComponent
	[M cityl]	DBReliefFeatToRelComp
	[M cityl]	DBReliefFeature .
	[M cityl]	DBRoom
	[M cityl]	DBSolitaryVegetatObject
	[M cityl]	DBSurfaceData
	[M cityl]	DBSurfaceGeometry
	[M cityl]	DBThematicSurface
	[M cityl]	DBTrafficArea
	[M cityl]	DBTransportationComplex
	[M cityl]	DBWaterBodyToWaterBndSrf
	[M cityl]	DBWaterBody
	[M cityl]	DBWaterBoundarySurface
	[M cityl]	DBImportCache
	[M cityl]	DBXlinkImporterBasic
	[M cityl]	DBXlinkImporterDeprecatedMaterial
	[M cityl]	DBXIinkImporterGroupToCityObject
	[M cityl]	DBXlinkImporterLibraryObject
	[M cityl]	DBXlinkImporterLinearRing
	[M cityl]	DBXIinkImporterSurfacegeometry
	[M cityl]	DBXIInkImporterTextureAssociation
	[M cityl]	DBXIinkImporterTextureFile
	[M cityl]	
	[M cityl]	XlinkBasic
	[M cityl]	XlinkDeprecatedMaterial
	[M cityl]	XlinkGroupToCityObject
	[M cityl]	XlinkSurfaceGeometry
	[M cityl]	XlinkTexCoordList
	[M cityl]	XlinkTextureAssociation
	[M cityl]	XlinkTextureParam XlinkWorldFile
	[M cityl] [M cityl]	ResourcesPanel
	[ivi Cityi]	IVESORI CESE VIIEI

The maximum batchsize of PostgreSQL was set to 10000. More might be possible, but was not tested. This change in the Internal-class caused several classes to be changed for compiling. They are all listed in the overview-box.

de.tub.citydb.config.internal. Internal

```
40     // public static final int ORACLE_MAX_BATCH_SIZE = 65535;
    public static final int POSTGRESQL MAX BATCH SIZE = 10000;
```

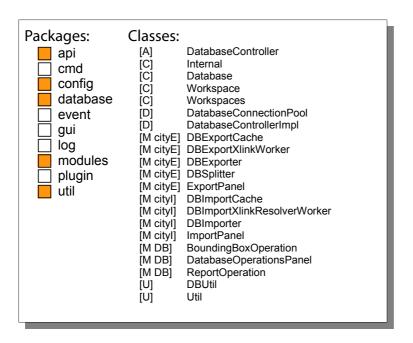
In the following classes no equivalent methods could be found for the Java PreparedStatement. The psDrain-batch is now executed and not sent.

de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.exporter.database.gmlid.**DBExportCache** de.tub.citydb.modules.citygml.importer.database.gmlid.**DBImportCache**

```
// ((OraclePreparedStatement)psDrains[i]).setExecuteBatch(batchSize);

// ((OraclePreparedStatement)psDrain).sendBatch();
psDrain.executeBatch();
```

8. Workspace Management



PostgreSQL does not offer a workspace or history management like *Oracle* does. Every part in the Java-code concerning these workspace-features was uncommented but not deleted as there might be a solution for this in the future. A versioning-approach for *PostGIS* already exists with *pgvs*. It will be considered for implementation within the next months. The affected packages are colored orange.