

**geom**

**version 0.5**

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# Geometry Commands

Geometry Commands is a command line application for processing geometry. It is inspired by the wonderful Java Topology Suite (JTS) library and the Unix Philosophy.

It contains one command line application (`geom`) with numerous subcommands (`buffer`, `centroid`, `envelope`) that generally read WKT geometry from standard input and then write WKT geometry to standard output. This enables several geometry commands to be chained together using pipes.:

```
echo "POINT (1 1)" | geom buffer -d 10 | geom envelope
```

Geometry Commands is open source under the MIT license. I hope you find it useful. The code is available at [github](#). If you find any bugs or would like any enhancements please use the GitHub [issue tracker](#).

## Command Documentation

[PDF](#)

### Install

To install, simply download the latest [zip file](#) and place the **bin** directory in your path. You should then be able to run the **geom** command.

You can also download an uber jar that contains all of the required code and dependencies in one file that you can run with the **java -jar geom.X.X.jar** command.

### Usage

View a list of all geom commands:

```
geom list
```

Buffer a geometry:

```
echo "POINT (1 1)" | geom buffer -d 10
```

Reproject a geometry:

```
echo "POINT (1 1)" | geom project -s "EPSG:4326" -t "EPSG:2927"
```

Generate random points:

```
echo "POINT (1 1)" | geom buffer -d 100 | geom random -n 200
```

Draw a geometry to an image:

```
echo "POINT (1 1)" | geom buffer -d 100 | geom draw && open image.png
```

## Commands

### list

**Name:**

geom list

**Description:**

List all of the geometry commands.

**Arguments:**

- `-d --description`: Include the description
- `--help` : Print help message
- `--web-help` : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom list
```

***version*****Name:**

geom version

**Description:**

Get the version

**Arguments:**

- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom version
```

***angle*****Name:**

geom angle

**Description:**

Calculate the angle between two Points

**Arguments:**

- -t --type: The type can be degrees (default) or radians
- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom angle -g "POINT (1 1)" -o "POINT (10 10)"
```

***arc*****Name:**

geom arc

**Description:**

Creates an arc linestring from a start angle and an angle extent.

**Arguments:**

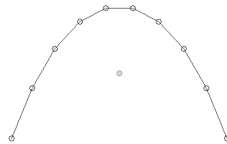
- -a --startAngle: The start angle (in radians)
- -e --angleExtent: The size of angle (in radians)
- -d -degrees: The flag for whether given angle measures are in degrees (true) or radians (false)
- -w --width: The width
- -h --height: The height
- -p --numberOfPoints: The number of points



- `-r --rotation`: The rotation
- `-c --center`: The flag to use center (true) or the base (false)
- `-g --geometry`: The input geometry
- `--help` : Print help message
- `--web-help` : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom arc -g "POINT (100 100)" -d -a 45 -e 90 -w 50 -h 50 -p 10
```



## *arcpoly*

### Name:

geom arcpoly

### Description:

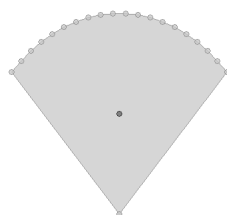
Creates an arc polygon from a start angle and an angle extent.

### Arguments:

- `-a --startAngle`: The start angle (in radians)
- `-e --angleExtent`: The size of angle (in radians)
- `-d --degrees`: The flag for whether given angle measures are in degrees (true) or radians (false)
- `-w --width`: The width
- `-h --height`: The height
- `-p --numberOfPoints`: The number of points
- `-r --rotation`: The rotation
- `-c --center`: The flag to use center (true) or the base (false)
- `-g --geometry`: The input geometry
- `--help` : Print help message
- `--web-help` : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom arcpoly -g "POINT (100 100)" -a 45 -e 90 -d -p 20 -w 500 -h 500
```



## *area*

## Geometry Commands

### Name:

geom area

### Description:

Calculate the area of a Geometry.

### Arguments:

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom area -g "POLYGON ((1 1, 1 10, 10 10, 10 1, 1 1))"
```



## *asciart*

### Name:

geom asciart

### Description:

Get the Geometry as WKT ASCII Art

### Arguments:

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom asciart -g "POINT (10 10)"
```

## *boundary*

### Name:

geom boundary

### Description:

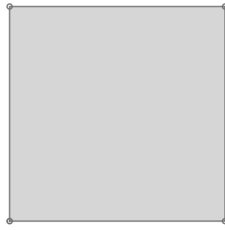
Calculate the boundary of a Geometry.

### Arguments:

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom boundary -g "POLYGON ((1 1, 1 10, 10 10, 10 1, 1 1))"
```



## ***buffer***

**Name:**

geom buffer

**Description:**

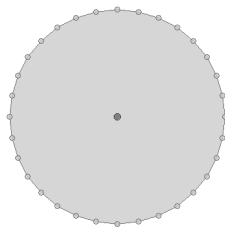
Buffer a geometry by a distance.

**Arguments:**

- -d --distance: The buffer distance
- -q --quadrantSegments: The number of quadrant segments
- -c --endCapStyle: The end cap style (round, flat/butt, square)
- -s --singleSided: The flag for whether the buffer should be single sided
- -f --simplifyFactor: The simplify factor
- -m --mitreLimit: The mitre limit
- -j --joinStyle: The join style (round, mitre, bevel)
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom buffer -g "POINT (1 1)" -d 10
```



## ***centroid***

**Name:**

geom centroid

**Description:**

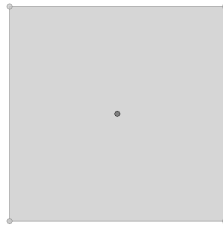
Calculate the centroid of a Geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom centroid -g "POLYGON ((1 1, 1 10, 10 10, 10 1, 1 1))"
```



## *closelinestring*

### Name:

geom closelinestring

### Description:

Close an open LineString.

### Arguments:

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom closelinestring -g "LINESTRING (0 0, 4 0, 4 4, 0 4)"
```

## *combine*

### Name:

geom combine

### Description:

Combine geometries on separate lines to create a GeometryCollection.

### Arguments:

- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
echo -e "POINT(1 1)
```

```
POINT(2 2)" | geom combine
```

## *contains*

### Name:

geom contains

### Description:

Calculate whether the first geometry contains the other geometry.

### Arguments:

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry

## Geometry Commands

- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom contains -g "POLYGON ((1 1, 1 10, 10 10, 10 1, 1 1))" -o "POINT (2 2)"
```

## *convexHull*

### Name:

geom convexHull

### Description:

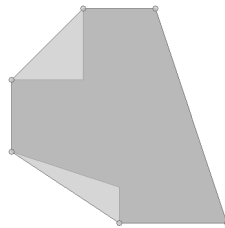
Calculate the convex hull of a Geometry.

### Arguments:

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom convexhull -g "POLYGON ((9 52, 9 50, 7 50, 7 48, 10 47, 10 46, 13 46, 11 52, 10 52, 9 52))"
```



## *coordinates*

### Name:

geom coordinates

### Description:

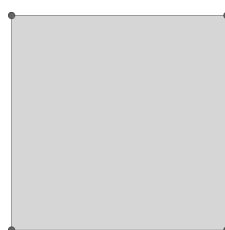
Get the coordinates of the geometry.

### Arguments:

- -u --unique: The flag to only include unique coordinates
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom coordinates -g "POLYGON ((1 1, 1 10, 10 10, 10 1, 1 1))"
```



***count*****Name:**

geom count

**Description:**

Count the number of geometries in the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom count -g "MULTIPOINT (1 1, 2 2, 3 3)"
```

***countpoints*****Name:**

geom countpoints

**Description:**

Count the number of Points in the input Geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom countpoints -g "POLYGON ((1 1, 1 10, 10 10, 10 1, 1 1))"
```

***coveredby*****Name:**

geom coveredby

**Description:**

Determine whether the first geometry is covered by the other geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom coveredby -g "POINT (2 2)" -o "POLYGON ((1 1, 1 10, 10 10, 10 1, 1 1))"
```

***covers*****Name:**

geom covers

### Description:

Determine whether the first geometry covers the other geometry.

### Arguments:

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom covers -g "POLYGON ((1 1, 1 10, 10 10, 10 1, 1 1))" -o "POINT (2 2)"
```

## ***crosses***

### Name:

geom crosses

### Description:

Determine whether the first geometry crosses the other geometry.

### Arguments:

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom crosses -g "LINESTRING (1 1, 10 10)" -o "LINESTRING (1 10, 10 1)"
```

## ***delaunay***

### Name:

geom delaunay

### Description:

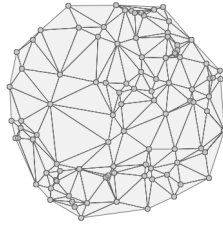
Generate a delaunay triangulation of the input geometry.

### Arguments:

- -c --conforming: The flag for whether to use conforming algorithm
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom buffer -g "POINT (1 1)" -d 100 | geom random -n 100 | geom delaunay
```



## ***densify***

### **Name:**

geom densify

### **Description:**

Densify the coordinates of the input geometry.

### **Arguments:**

- -d --distance: The distance tolerance
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### **Example:**

```
geom densify -g "LINESTRING (1 1, 100 100)" -d 20
```

## ***draw***

### **Name:**

geom draw

### **Description:**

Draw the input geometry to an image file.

### **Arguments:**



- -f --file: The output File
- -w --width: The image width
- -h --height: The image height
- -b --background: The background color
- -i --backgroundImage: The background image url or file
- -s --stroke: The stroke Color
- -t --strokeOpacity: The stroke opacity
- -r --strokeWidth: The stroke width
- -l --fill: The fill Color
- -o --fillOpacity: The fill opacity
- -m --shape: The marker shape (circle, square, ect..)
- -z --size: The marker size
- -c --drawCoords: The flag for drawing coordinates or not
- -e --envelope: The geographical bounds (minx, miny, maxx, maxy)
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom draw -g "POLYGON ((5 5, 5 15, 15 15, 15 5, 5 5))"
```

***drawbase64*****Name:**

geom drawbase64

**Description:**

Draw the input geometry to a base 64 encoded string.

**Arguments:**

- -y --type: The image type (png or jpeg)
- -p --prefix: The flag to include the prefix ([data:image/png;base64,](#)) or not
- -w --width: The image width
- -h --height: The image height
- -b --background: The background color
- -i --backgroundImage: The background image url or file
- -s --stroke: The stroke Color
- -t --strokeOpacity: The stroke opacity
- -r --strokeWidth: The stroke width
- -l --fill: The fill Color
- -o --fillOpacity: The fill opacity
- -m --shape: The marker shape (circle, square, ect..)
- -z --size: The marker size
- -c --drawCoords: The flag for drawing coordinates or not
- -e --envelope: The geographical bounds (minx, miny, maxx, maxy)
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom drawbase64 -g "POLYGON (( 5 5, 5 15, 15 15, 15 5, 5 5 ))"
```

## *dump*

### Name:

geom dump

### Description:

Put each geometry from a GeometryCollection on it's own line.

### Arguments:

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom dump -g "MULTIPOINT (1 1, 2 2)"
```

## *ellipse*

### Name:

geom ellipse

### Description:

Create an ellipse of circle around the input geometry.

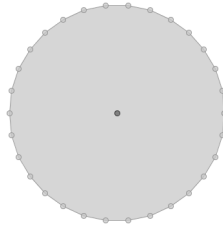
### Arguments:

- -w --width: The width

- -h --height: The height
- -p --numberOfPoints: The number of points
- -r --rotation: The rotation
- -c --center: The flag to use center (true) or the base (false)
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom ellipse -g "POINT (100 100)" -p 30 -w 500 -h 500
```



### *difference*

**Name:**

geom difference

**Description:**

Calculate the difference between the input geometries.

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom difference -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "POLYGON ((5 5, 5 15, 15 15,
```

### *dimension*

**Name:**

geom dimension

**Description:**

Get the dimension of the Geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom dimension -g "POINT (1 1)"
```

***hausdorffdistance*****Name:**

geom hausdorffdistance

**Description:**

Calculate the discrete hausdorff distance between the two input geometries.

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom hausdorffdistance -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "POLYGON ((5 5, 5 15,
```

***disjoint*****Name:**

geom disjoint

**Description:**

Determine whether the first geometry is disjoint from the other geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom disjoint -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "LINESTRING (15 15, 20 20)"
```

***distance*****Name:**

geom distance

**Description:**

Calculate the distance between the two input geometries.

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom distance -g "POINT (5 5)" -o "POINT (20 21)"
```

***distanceline***

**Name:**

geom distanceline

**Description:**

Generate a LineString representing the shortest distance between two geometries.

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom distanceline -g "POINT (5 5)" -o "POINT (20 21)"
```

### *envelope*

**Name:**

geom envelope

**Description:**

Calculate the envelope of a Geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -e --expandBy: The distance to expand the Envelope
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom envelope -g "POLYGON ((9 52, 9 50, 7 50, 7 48, 10 47, 10 46, 13 46, 11 52, 10 52, 9 52))"
```

### *equals*

**Name:**

geom equals

**Description:**

Determine whether the first geometry equals the second geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -t --type: The type of equals (exact, norm, topo)
- -l --tolerance: The tolerance when type is exact
- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom equals -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))"
```

## *fromwkb*

**Name:**

geom fromwkb

**Description:**

Convert a WKB to a WKT Geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -b --wkb: The WKB text
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom fromwkb -b 000000000013FF00000000000000040000000000000000
```

## *interiorpoint*

**Name:**

geom interiorpoint

**Description:**

Calculate the interior point of the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom interiorpoint -g "POLYGON ((8 54, 8 51, 14 51, 14 47, 7 47, 7 42, 17 45, 16 53, 13 53,
```

## *interpolatepoint*

**Name:**

geom interpolatepoint

**Description:**

Interpolate the location of a point on the input linear geometry given a percentage position.

**Arguments:**

- -p --position: The position between 0 and 1
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom interpolatepoint -g "LINESTRING (0 0, 5 5, 10 10)" -p 0.25
```

## *intersection*

**Name:**

geom intersection

**Description:**

Calculate the intersection between two geometries.

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom intersection -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "POLYGON ((5 5, 5 15, 15 15, 15 5, 5 5))"
```

### *intersects*

**Name:**

geom intersects

**Description:**

Determine if the first geometry intersects the second geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom intersects -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "POLYGON ((5 5, 5 15, 15 15, 15 5, 5 5))"
```

### *isccw*

**Name:**

geom isccw

**Description:**

Is the geometry's coordinates oriented counter clockwise or not.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom isccw -g "LINEARRING (15 20, 10 20, 10 10, 15 10, 15 20)"
```

### *isclosed*

**Name:**

geom isclosed

**Description:**

Determine if the input geometry is closed or not.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geomisclosed -g "LINESTRING (1 1, 1 5, 5 5, 5 1, 1 1)"
```

## *isempty*

**Name:**

geom isempty

**Description:**

Determine if the input geometry is empty or not.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom isempty -g "POINT EMPTY"
```

## *isrectangle*

**Name:**

geom isrectangle

**Description:**

Determine if the input geometry is rectangular or not.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom isrectangle -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))"
```

## *isring*

**Name:**

geom isring

**Description:**

Determine if the input geometry is a ring or not.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser



**Example:**

```
geom isring -g "LINESTRING (1 1, 1 5, 5 5, 5 1, 1 1)"
```

### *issimple*

**Name:**

geom issimple

**Description:**

Determine if the input geometry is simple or not.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom issimple -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))"
```

### *isvalid*

**Name:**

geom isvalid

**Description:**

Determine if the input geometry is valid or not.

**Arguments:**

- -t --type: The flag to show the validation error message, the error location, or validity (msg, loc, or val)
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom isvalid -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))"
```

### *iswithindistance*

**Name:**

geom iswithindistance

**Description:**

Determine if the input geometry is within the given distance of the other geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -d --distance: The distance
- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom iswithindistance -g "POINT (1 1)" -o "POINT (20 23)" -d 30
```

## ***kochsnowflake***

**Name:**

geom kochsnowflake

**Description:**

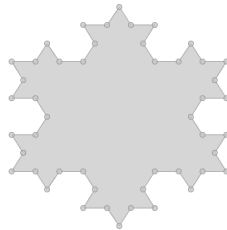
Generate a koch snow flake.

**Arguments:**

- -n --number: The number of points.
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom kochsnowflake -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -n 100
```



## ***linedissolve***

**Name:**

geom linedissolve

**Description:**

Dissolve LinesStrings

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom linedissolve -g "LINESTRING (1143429.5177049513 646812.5700195221, 1148620.8088546866 6
```

## ***linemerge***

**Name:**

geom linemerge

**Description:**

Merge lines of the input geoemtry together.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry

- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom linemerge -g "MULTILINESTRING((-29 -27,-30 -29.7,-36 -31,-45 -33),(-45 -33,-46 -32))"
```

### *locatepoint*

**Name:**

geom locatepoint

**Description:**

Locate the position of a point on the linear geometry as a percentage of the distance.

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom locatepoint -g "LINESTRING (0 0, 5 5, 10 10)" -o "POINT (2.5 2.5)"
```

### *type*

**Name:**

geom type

**Description:**

Get the type of the geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom type -g "POINT (1 1)"
```

### *grid*

**Name:**

geom grid

**Description:**

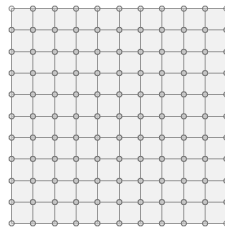
Calculate a grid around the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- `-c --columns`: The number of columns
- `-r --rows`: The number of rows
- `-g --geometry`: The input geometry
- `--help` : Print help message
- `--web-help` : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom grid -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -c 10 -r 10
```



### *endpoint*

**Name:**

geom endpoint

**Description:**

Get the end point of a LineString or a MultiLineString.

**Arguments:**

- `-g --geometry`: The input geometry
- `--help` : Print help message
- `--web-help` : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom endpoint -g "LINESTRING (1 1, 5 5, 10 10)"
```

### *get*

**Name:**

geom get

**Description:**

Get a sub geometry from a geometry collection by index.

**Arguments:**

- `-n --index`: The index number of the Geometry
- `-g --geometry`: The input geometry
- `--help` : Print help message
- `--web-help` : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom get -g "MULTIPOINT (1 1, 5 5, 10 10)" -n 1
```

### *startpoint*

**Name:**

geom startpoint

**Description:**

Get the start point of a LineString or MultiLineString.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom startpoint -g "LINESTRING (1 1, 5 5, 10 10)"
```

### *mincircle*

**Name:**

geom mincircle

**Description:**

Calculate the minimum bounding circle of the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom mincircle -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))"
```



### *minclearance*

**Name:**

geom minclearance

**Description:**

Calculate the minimum clearance of the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom minclearance -g "POLYGON ((16 51, 7 53, 12 46, 5 41, 12 41, 16 51))"
```

### *mindiameter*

**Name:**

geom mindiameter

**Description:**

Calculate the minimum diameter of the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom mindiameter -g "POLYGON ((16 51, 7 53, 12 46, 5 41, 12 41, 16 51))"
```

### *minrect*

**Name:**

geom minrect

**Description:**

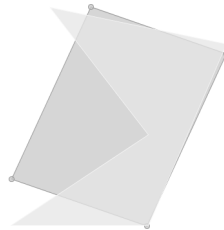
Calculate the minimum rectangle of the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom minrect -g "POLYGON ((16 51, 7 53, 12 46, 5 41, 12 41, 16 51))"
```



### *narrow*

**Name:**

geom narrow

**Description:**

Convert a geometry collection to it's most specific type.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom narrow -g "GEOMETRYCOLLECTION (POINT (1 1), POINT(10 10))"
```

## *nearestpoints*

**Name:**

geom nearestpoints

**Description:**

Get the nearest points between two geometries

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
null
```

## *node*

**Name:**

geom node

**Description:**

Node the linestrings from the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -n --number: The number of decimal places
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom node -g "LINESTRING (5 51, 8 54, 12 50, 8 47, 10 55, 7 52, 5 53, 6 51)" -n 5
```

## *normalize*

**Name:**

geom normalize

**Description:**

Calculate the normalized version of the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom normalize -g "MULTIPOINT ((12.5 12.5), (13.5 7.5), (7 9), (9.5 13), (8 7.5))"
```

## *octagonalenvelope*

**Name:**

## Geometry Commands

geom octagonalenvelope

### Description:

Calculate the octagonal envelope of the input geometry.

### Arguments:

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom octagonalenvelope -g "MULTIPOINT ((12.5 12.5), (13.5 7.5), (7 9), (9.5 13), (8 7.5))"
```

## *overlaps*

### Name:

geom overlaps

### Description:

Determine whether the first geometry overlaps with the other geometry.

### Arguments:

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom overlaps -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "POLYGON ((2 2, 2 14, 14 14, 14 2, 2 2))"
```

## *placepoint*

### Name:

geom placepoint

### Description:

Place a point on the input linear geometry.

### Arguments:

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom placepoint -g "LINESTRING (0 0, 5 5, 10 10)" -o "POINT (3 4.5)"
```

## *pointatangle*

### Name:

geom pointatangle

### Description:



Calculate a point at a given angle distance from the input point.

### Arguments:

- -d --distance: The distance
- -a --angle: The angle (in degrees)
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom pointatangle -g "POINT (10 10)" -a 90 -d 10
```

## *polygonize*

### Name:

geom polygonize

### Description:

Creates polygons from lines.

### Arguments:

- -f --full: Whether to include a full report (polygons, cutEdges, dangles, and invalidRingLines)
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom polygonize -g "MULTILINESTRING ((-5.5 45, -4.5 46.5), (-4.5 46.5, 1 52), (1 52, 2.5 54))"
```

## *reduceprecision*

### Name:

geom reduceprecision

### Description:

Reduce the precision of the input geometry.

### Arguments:

- -t --type: The precision model type (FIXED, FLOATING, FLOATING\_SINGLE)
- -s --scale: The precision model scale when type is FLOATING
- -p --pointWise: Whether the precision reducer operates pointwise
- -r --removeCollapsed: Whether the precision reducer should remove collapsed geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom reduceprecision -g "POINT (-5.70068359375 45.1416015625)" -s 2 -t fixed
```

## *project*

**Name:**

geom project

**Description:**

Project the input geometry from one coordinate system to another.

**Arguments:**

- -s --source: The source projection
- -t --target: The target projection
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom project -g "POINT (1179931.55 645310.31)" -s EPSG:2927 -t EPSG:4326
```

### *random*

**Name:**

geom random

**Description:**

Generate random points inside the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -n --number: The number of points
- -r --gridded: The flag for whether the random points should be gridded.
- -c --constrained: The flag for whether the random points should be constrained to a circle when gridded.
- -f --gutterFraction: The gutter distance or padding for random points when gridded.
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom random -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -n 100
```

### *randomwalk*

**Name:**

geom randomwalk

**Description:**

Generate a random walk as a linestring.

**Arguments:**

- -n --number: The number of walks
- -d --distance: The distance between Coordinates
- -p --probability: The probability of changing direction
- -a --angle: The angle increment (in degrees) when changing direction
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom randomwalk -n 100 -a 45 -d 10 -g "POINT (1 1)"
```

### *rectangle*

**Name:**

geom rectangle

**Description:**

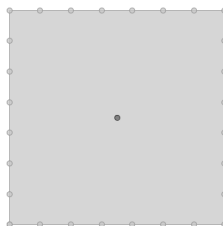
Create a rectangle from the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -w --width: The width
- -h --height: The height
- -p --numberOfPoints: The number of points
- -r --rotation: The rotation
- -c --center: The flag to use center (true) or the base (false)
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom rectangle -g "POINT (100 100)" -p 30 -w 500 -h 500
```



### *reflect*

**Name:**

geom reflect

**Description:**

Create a new geometry by applying the reflect affine transformation on the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -o --x0: The x-ordinate of a point on the reflection line

- -1 --y0: The y-ordinate of a point on the reflection line
- -2 --x1: The x-ordinate of a another point on the reflection line
- -3 --y1: The y-ordinate of a another point on the reflection line
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom reflect -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o 5 -1 2
```

### *relate*

**Name:**

geom relate

**Description:**

Determine if the input Geometry and the other Geometry are related according to the DE-9IM intersection matrix or calculate the DE-9IM.

**Arguments:**

- -m --matrix: The DE-9IM intersection matrix
- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom relate -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "POINT (5 5)"
```

### *reverse*

**Name:**

geom reverse

**Description:**

Reverse the coordinates of the input geometry

**Arguments:**

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom reverse -g "LINESTRING (0 0, 5 5, 10 10)"
```

### *rotate*

**Name:**

geom rotate

**Description:**

Create a new geometry by rotating the input geometry

### Arguments:

- -t --theta: The rotation angle, in radians
- -x --xCoordinate: The x-ordinate of the rotation point
- -y --yCoordinate: The y-ordinate of the rotation point
- -s --sine: The sine of the rotation angle
- -c --cosine: The cosine of the rotation angle
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom rotate -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -t 0.785398163
```

## scale

### Name:

geom scale

### Description:

Create a new geometry by scaling the input geometry

### Arguments:

- -s --xscale: The value to scale by in the x direction
- -t --yscale: The value to scale by in the y direction
- -x --xcoordinate: The x-ordinate of the point to scale around
- -y --ycoordinate: The y-ordinate of the point to scale around
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom scale -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -s 2 -t 5
```

## shear

### Name:

geom shear

### Description:

Create a new geometry by apply a shear affine transformation to the input geometry

### Arguments:

- -x --xDistance: The value to translate by in the x direction
- -y --yDistance: The value to translate by in the y direction
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom shear -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -x 4 -y 2
```

## *sierpinski*carpet

**Name:**

geom sierpinski

**Description:**

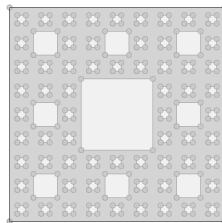
Create a sierpinski carpet.

**Arguments:**

- -n --number: The number of points.
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom sierpinski -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -n 100
```



## *similarity*

**Name:**

geom similarity

**Description:**

Calculate the degree of similarity between two geometries.

**Arguments:**

- -a --algorithm: The algorithm (area/a or hausdorff/h)
- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom similarity -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "POLYGON ((2 2, 2 14, 14 14,
```

## *simplify*

**Name:**

geom simplify

**Description:**

Simplify the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- `-a --algorithm`: The distance tolerance (douglaspeucker/dp or topologypreserving/tp or visvalingamwhyat/vw)
- `-d --distance`: The distance tolerance
- `-g --geometry`: The input geometry
- `--help` : Print help message
- `--web-help` : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom simplify -g "LINESTRING (1 1, 2.5 2.5, 3.5 3.5, 5 5, 6.5 6.5, 8 8, 9 9, 10.5 10.5, 12 12)"
```

## *sinestar*

### Name:

geom sinestar

### Description:

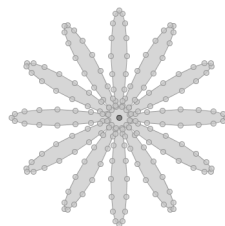
Create a sine star.

### Arguments:

- `-n --numberOfArms`: The number of arms
- `-l --armLengthRatio`: The arm length ratio
- `-w --width`: The width
- `-h --height`: The height
- `-p --numberOfPoints`: The number of points
- `-r --rotation`: The rotation
- `-c --center`: The flag to use center (true) or the base (false)
- `-g --geometry`: The input geometry
- `--help` : Print help message
- `--web-help` : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom sinestar -l 0.9 -n 12 -p 1000 -w 500 -h 500 -g "POINT (100 100)"
```



## *slice*

### Name:

geom slice

### Description:

Get a subset of geometries using a start and end index.

### Arguments:

- `-s --start`: The start index number
- `-e --end`: The end index number

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
null
```

### *split*

**Name:**

geom split

**Description:**

Split a Geometry by another Geometry

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom split -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "LINESTRING (0 0, 10 10)"
```

### *spoke*

**Name:**

geom spoke

**Description:**

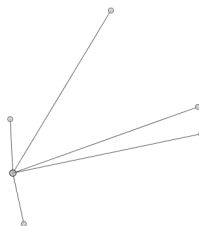
Create a spoke diagram with lines between a single Geometry to other Geometries

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom spoke -g "MULTIPOINT ((5.875473869469681 1.0101660098606535), (19.64273518313129 8.0328
```



### *snap*

**Name:**

geom snap



**Description:**

Snap the input geometry to the other geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -d --distance: The distance/tolerance
- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom snap -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "POLYGON ((11 11, 11 20, 20 20, 20 11, 11 11))"
```

### *squircle*

**Name:**

geom squircle

**Description:**

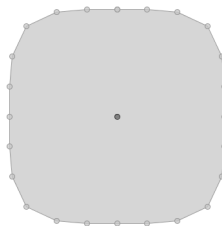
Create a squircle.

**Arguments:**

- -w --width: The width
- -h --height: The height
- -p --numberOfPoints: The number of points
- -r --rotation: The rotation
- -c --center: The flag to use center (true) or the base (false)
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom squircle -g "POINT (100 100)" -p 30 -w 500 -h 500
```



### *subline*

**Name:**

geom subline

**Description:**

Extract a sub line from a linear geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -s startPosition: The start position between 0 and 1
- -e endPosition: The end position between 0 and 1
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom subline -g "LINESTRING (0 0, 10 10, 20 20)" -s 0.25 -e 0.75
```

### *supercircle*

**Name:**

geom supercircle

**Description:**

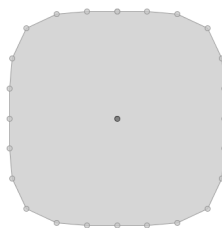
Create a super circle.

**Arguments:**

- -o --power: The positive power
- -w --width: The width
- -h --height: The height
- -p --numberOfPoints: The number of points
- -r --rotation: The rotation
- -c --center: The flag to use center (true) or the base (false)
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom supercircle -g "POINT (100 100)" -p 30 -w 500 -h 500
```



### *symdifference*

**Name:**

geom symdifference

**Description:**

Calculate the symmetric difference between two geometries

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom symdifference -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "POLYGON ((5 5, 5 20, 20
```

### *text*

#### Name:

geom text

#### Description:

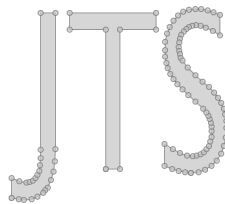
Create a geometry from a string.

#### Arguments:

- -t --text: The text
- -f --fontName: The font name
- -s --pointSize: The font size
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom text -t "JTS"
```



### *touches*

#### Name:

geom touches

#### Description:

Determine if the input geometry touches another geometry.

#### Arguments:

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom touches -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "POLYGON ((10 10, 10 14, 14 14,
```

### *towkb*

#### Name:

geom towkb

#### Description:

Write a Geometry to WKB.

**Arguments:**

- -d --dimension: The output dimension (2 or 3)
- -b --byte-order: The byte order (1 = big endian, 2 = little endian)
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom towkb -g "POINT (10 10)"
```

## *translate*

**Name:**

geom translate

**Description:**

Create a new geometry by applying the translate affine transformation on the input geometry.

**Arguments:**

- -x --xDistance: The value to translate by in the x direction
- -y --yDistance: The value to translate by in the y direction
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom translate -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -x 4 -y 2
```

## *union*

**Name:**

geom union

**Description:**

Calculate the union between two geometries.

**Arguments:**

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

**Example:**

```
geom union -g "POLYGON ((0 0, 0 10, 10 10, 10 0, 0 0))" -o "POLYGON ((10 10, 10 14, 14 14, 14 10, 10 10))"
```

## *voronoi*

**Name:**

geom voronoi

**Description:**

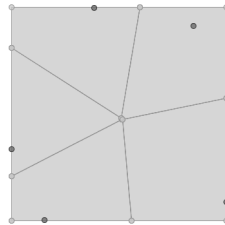
Generate a voronoi diagram.

### Arguments:

- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom voronoi -g "MULTIPOINT ((12.5 12.5), (13.5 7.5), (7 9), (9.5 13), (8 7))"
```



## *within*

### Name:

geom within

### Description:

Determine if the input geometry is within the other geometry.

### Arguments:

- -o --otherGeometry: The other geometry
- -g --geometry: The input geometry
- --help : Print help message
- --web-help : Open help in a web browser

### Example:

```
geom within -g "POINT (2 2)" -o "POLYGON ((1 1, 1 10, 10 10, 10 1, 1 1))"
```

## Indices and tables

- *genindex*
- *modindex*
- *search*