

Przykład 1 - ST_Intersects

The screenshot shows the PostgreSQL Database Navigator interface. The left pane displays the database structure, including the 'public' schema and the '67rasterpostgis' database. The right pane shows the results of the 'ST_Intersects' query, which is a spatial join between the 'rast' and 'municipality' tables. The results are displayed in a table with columns for 'rast' and 'municipality'. The 'rast' column contains a long string of binary data, and the 'municipality' column contains a string representing a municipality name. The results are sorted by the 'rast' column.

Przykład 2 - ST_Clip

The screenshot shows the PostgreSQL Database Navigator interface. The left pane displays the database structure, including the 'public' schema and the '67rasterpostgis' database. The right pane shows the results of the 'ST_Clip' query, which is a spatial join between the 'rast' and 'municipality' tables. The results are displayed in a table with columns for 'rast' and 'municipality'. The 'rast' column contains a long string of binary data, and the 'municipality' column contains a string representing a municipality name. The results are sorted by the 'rast' column.

Przykład 3 - ST_Union

The screenshot shows the PostgreSQL Database Navigator interface. The left pane displays the database structure, including the 'public' schema and the '67rasterpostgis' database. The right pane shows the results of the 'ST_Union' query, which is a spatial join between the 'rast' and 'municipality' tables. The results are displayed in a table with columns for 'rast' and 'municipality'. The 'rast' column contains a long string of binary data, and the 'municipality' column contains a string representing a municipality name. The results are sorted by the 'rast' column.

Przykład 1 - ST_AsRaster

The screenshot shows the PostgreSQL GUI with the 'portos.parishes' table selected. The 'rast' column is highlighted, showing a list of raster IDs. The 'Properties' panel on the right shows the 'rast' column's data type as 'rast' and its size as 80K. The 'Data' panel shows the 'rast' column's data type as 'rast' and its size as 80K. The 'ER Diagram' panel shows the 'rast' column's data type as 'rast' and its size as 80K.

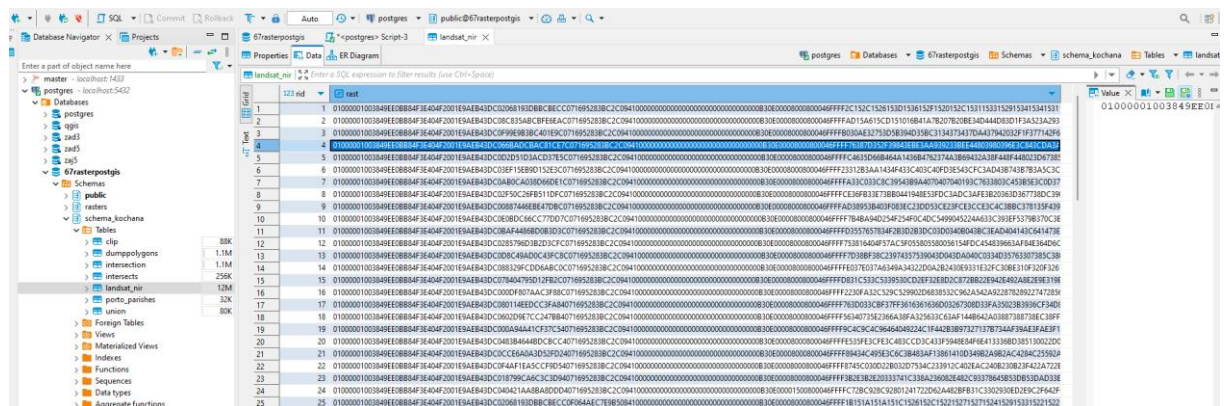
Przykład 1 - ST_Intersection

The screenshot shows the PostgreSQL GUI with the 'intersection' table selected. The 'geom' column is highlighted, showing a list of geometry IDs. The 'Properties' panel on the right shows the 'geom' column's data type as 'geom' and its size as 80K. The 'Data' panel shows the 'geom' column's data type as 'geom' and its size as 80K. The 'ER Diagram' panel shows the 'geom' column's data type as 'geom' and its size as 80K. A map view on the right shows the intersection of two polygons.

Przykład 2 - ST_DumpAsPolygons

The screenshot shows the PostgreSQL GUI with the 'dumppolygons' table selected. The 'geom' column is highlighted, showing a list of geometry IDs. The 'Properties' panel on the right shows the 'geom' column's data type as 'geom' and its size as 80K. The 'Data' panel shows the 'geom' column's data type as 'geom' and its size as 80K. The 'ER Diagram' panel shows the 'geom' column's data type as 'geom' and its size as 80K. A map view on the right shows the dump of a polygon as individual segments.

Przykład 1 - ST_Band

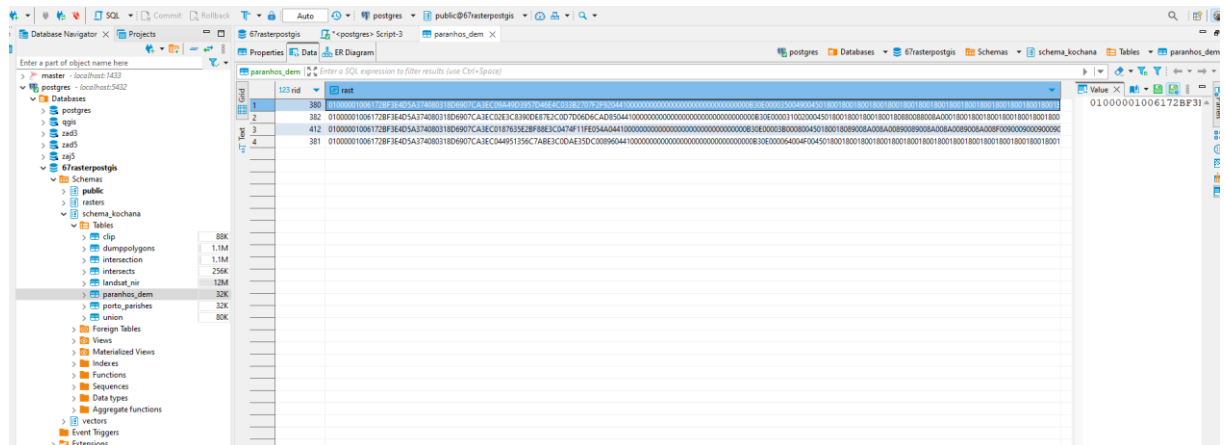


The screenshot shows the PostgreSQL Database Navigator interface. The left pane displays the database structure, including the 'public' schema and the 'schema_kochana' database. The 'landat_nir' table is selected, and the 'rast' column is highlighted. The right pane shows the SQL query editor with the following query:

```
SELECT rast FROM landat_nir;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with 25 rows. The first row is highlighted, showing the 'rast' column value. The results are truncated, indicating a large dataset.

Przykład 2 - ST_Clip

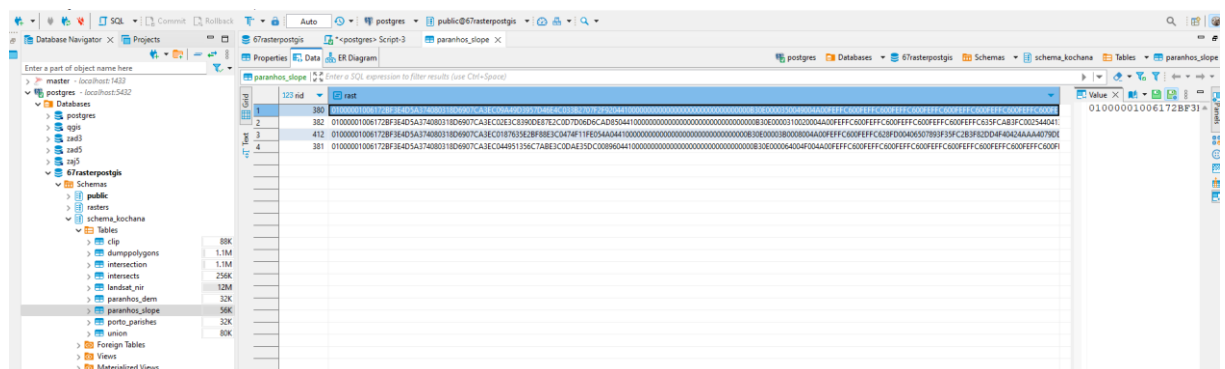


The screenshot shows the PostgreSQL Database Navigator interface. The left pane displays the database structure, including the 'public' schema and the 'schema_kochana' database. The 'landat_nir' table is selected, and the 'rast' column is highlighted. The right pane shows the SQL query editor with the following query:

```
SELECT rast FROM landat_nir;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with 4 rows. The first row is highlighted, showing the 'rast' column value. The results are truncated, indicating a large dataset.

Przykład 3 - ST_Slope

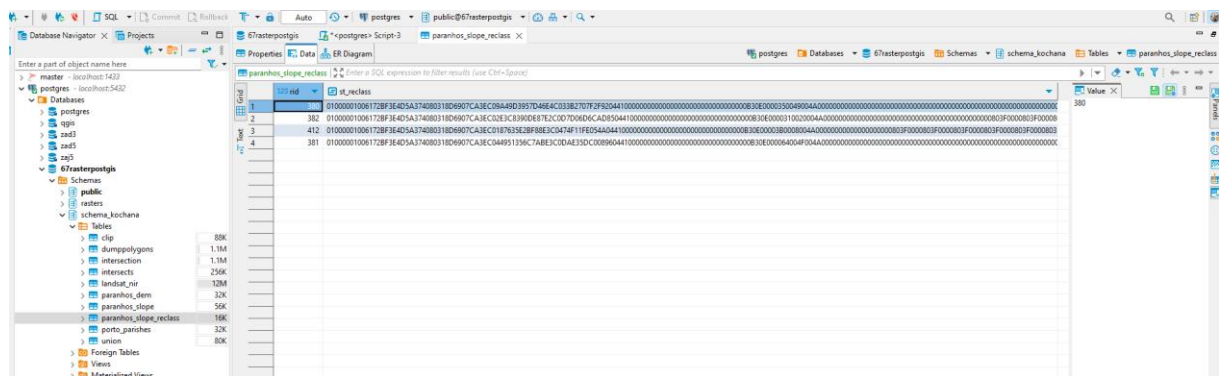


The screenshot shows the PostgreSQL Database Navigator interface. The left pane displays the database structure, including the 'public' schema and the 'schema_kochana' database. The 'landat_nir' table is selected, and the 'rast' column is highlighted. The right pane shows the SQL query editor with the following query:

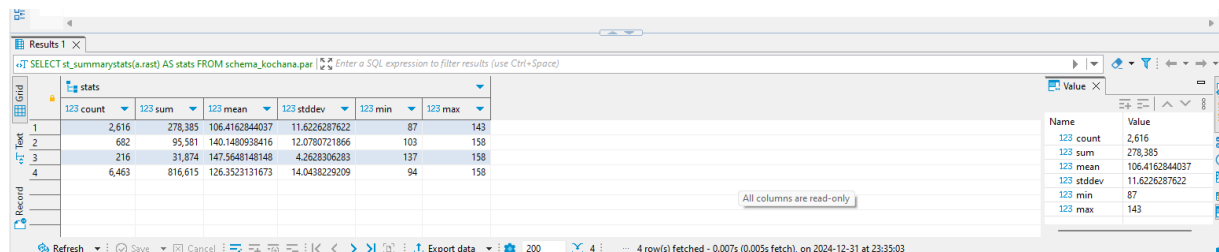
```
SELECT rast FROM landat_nir;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with 4 rows. The first row is highlighted, showing the 'rast' column value. The results are truncated, indicating a large dataset.

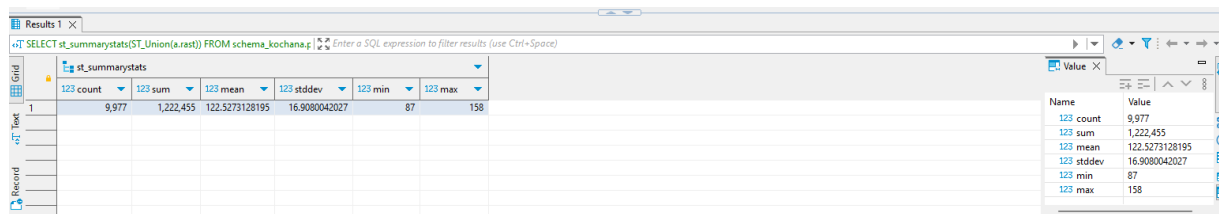
Przykład 4 - ST_Reclass



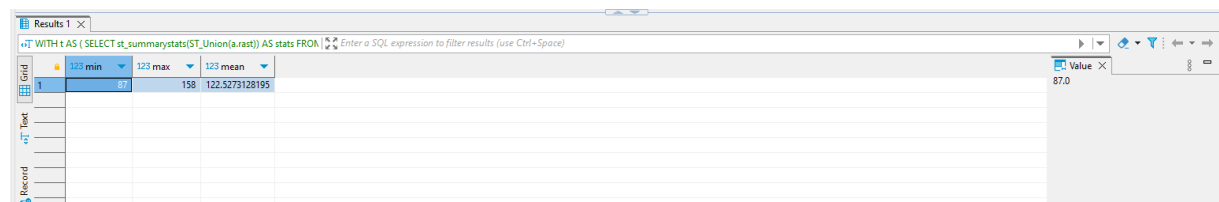
Przykład 5 - ST_SummaryStats



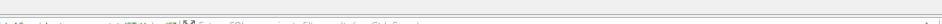
Przykład 6 - ST_SummaryStats oraz Union



Przykład 7 - ST_SummaryStats z lepszą kontrolą złożonego typu danych



Przykład 8 - ST_SummaryStats w połączeniu z GROUP BY



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
WITH t AS (SELECT b.parish AS parish, st_summarystats(ST_Union(ST_...
```

The results table displays the following data:

	parish	123 min	123 max	123 mean
1	Alcobaça	1	159	107.5658942668
2	Campanhã	0	178	74.6673221309
3	Paranhos	87	158	122.5273128195
4	Ramalde	48	108	77.5844444444
5	União das freguesias de Aldoar, Foz do Douro e Nevogilde	-4	83	34.675348979
6	União das freguesias de Cedofeita, Santo Ildefonso, Sé, Miragaia, São Nicolau e Vitória	1	157	95.0027774104
7	União das freguesias de Lordelo do Ouro e Massarelos	-1	117	49.5005144033

Przykład 9 - ST_Value

The screenshot shows the QGIS interface with the SQL console open. The query is: `SELECT b.name, st_value(a.rast, ST_Dump(b.geom).geom) FROM ras;`. The results table shows the following data:

id	name	st_value
1	Aldeia São Miguel	96
2	Alpendurada e Matos	145
3	Amarante	71
4	Baio	581
5	Cabeceiras de Basto	[NULL]
6	Castelo de Paiva	284
7	Celorico de Basto	227
8	Cinfães	405
9	Espinho	14

Przykład 10 - ST_TPI

Statistics 1	
Name	Value
Updated Rows	589
Query	create table schema_kochana.tpi30 as select ST_TPI(a.rast,1) as rast from rasters.dem a
Start time	Tue Dec 31 23:45:36 CET 2024
Finish time	Tue Dec 31 23:45:54 CET 2024

Statistics 1	
Name	Value
Updated Rows	25
Query	create table schema_kochana.tpi30_porto as select ST_TPI(a.rast,1) as rast from rasters.dem a, vectors.porto_parishes AS b WHERE ST_Intersects(a.rast, b.geom) AND b.municipality ilike 'porto'
Start time	Tue Dec 31 23:48:49 CET 2024
Finish time	Tue Dec 31 23:48:49 CET 2024

cały obszar – 18 sekund

gmina porto - <1 sekunda

