Spring 2016



[PROJECT REPORT: LEARN TO USE SPATIAL DATABASE]

CSE 6331.001 - Advance Topics in Database Systems

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Project 1 (CSE-6331.001)

High-level Description

Overview

We have a dataset which consists of a New York State data. The dataset has many shape files in .shp format. We used SpatialLite software to create the database and load the shape files into it in order to perform the queries to it. Once the data has been uploaded to a SDBMS then we used QGIS software to visualize and for graphical interface for this project. Using the graphical interface we were able to show the different objects and locations, find distance from one point to another or compute the area of an object and various other tasks.

The dataset we are using consists of the following files:

- nyc census blocks.dbf
- > nyc census blocks.prj
- > nyc_census_blocks.shp
- nyc_census_blocks.shx
- nyc_homicides.dbf
- nyc_homicides.prj
- nyc_homicides.shp
- nyc_homicides.shx
- nyc_neighborhoods.dbf
- nyc_neighborhoods.prj
- nyc neighborhoods.shp
- nyc neighborhoods.shx >
- nyc_streets.dbf
- nyc streets.prj >
- nyc_streets.shp
- nyc_streets.shx
- nyc_subway_stations.dbf
- nyc_subway_stations.prj
- nyc_subway_stations.shp
- nyc_subway_stations.shx
- pagila.backup

We considered the data present in the NYC dataset folder. We used QSpatialLite plugin to execute the queries and get the output in tabular format as well as in spatial view or spatial table to represent the output on map i.e., on QGIS Desktop, we select "Create Spatial View & Load in QGIS" to display the polygons objects and "Create Spatial Table and Load in QGIS" to display line and point objects.

Responsibilities:

Team Member	Tasks
Anuj Rakheja	Spatial View + Queries + Documentation
Shyam Gopal Rajanna	Spatial View + Queries + Documentation
Mudassir Ahmed	Spatial View + Queries + Documentation

Software Specification

QGIS:

We used QGIS software because of the tools and GUI(Graphical User Interface) it provides is very easy to understand, manipulate data and shape files.

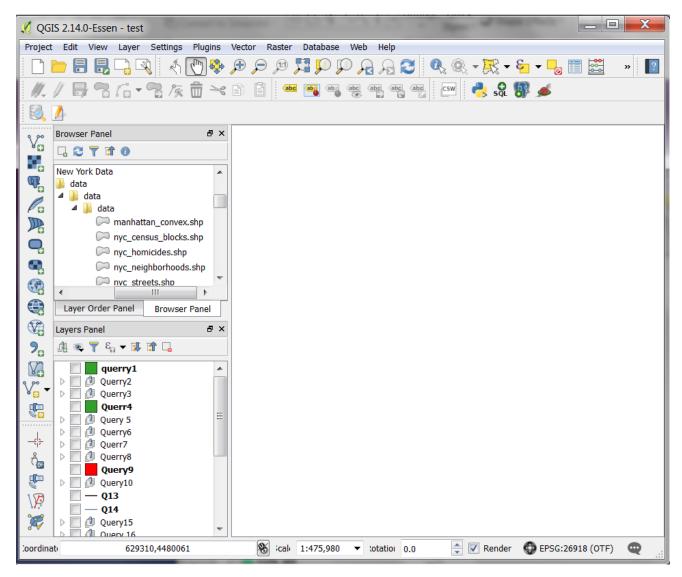


Fig 1: Screenshot of QGIS Desktop

Also, QGIS (previously known as Quantum GIS) is a cross-platform free and opensource desktop geographic information system (GIS) application that provides data viewing, editing, and analysis. It is an open source geographical information system which is compatible on windows, mac, linux and bsd operating system (OS). We are using the OSGeo4W-2.14.0-1-Setup-x86_64 version of QGIS.

The following types of variant of QGIS software were installed

- 1. **QGIS Browser 2.14.0** To view the attributes of the tables
- 2. QGIS Desktop 2.14.0 To view the shape files and for presenting the view for the queries required

Spatialite:

We used Spatialite to create the database. Spatialite is a spatial extension to SQLite, providing vector geo database functionality. It is similar to PostGIS, Oracle Spatial, and SQL Server with spatial extensions, although SQLite/SpatiaLite aren't based on client-server architecture: they adopt a simpler personal architecture. i.e. the whole SQL engine is directly embedded within the application itself.

For this project, We created spatial database named as NYC.sqlite and then imported all the given shape files to it:

- > nyc_census_blocks.shp
- > nyc_homicides.shp
- > nyc neighborhoods.shp
- > nyc_streets.shp
- nyc_subway_stations.shp

In this project we mainly used 4 out of 5 listed shape file i.e. No queries were performed on nyc homicides.shp

Spatialite plugin for QGIS - QSpatiaLite :

QGIS supports the use of a file format called spatialite that is a lightweight, portable way to store an entire spatial database in a single file. One of the easiest ways of dealing with Spatialite files is to use the QspatiaLite plugin in Quantum GIS. We can check if we have it installed using the QGIS Plugins Manager. OspatiaLite will be found in the Plugins or Database menus.

Another big advantage of using QSpatialite plugin is because it is very efficient, provides nice editor and various other operations needed to create spatial views and spatial tables:

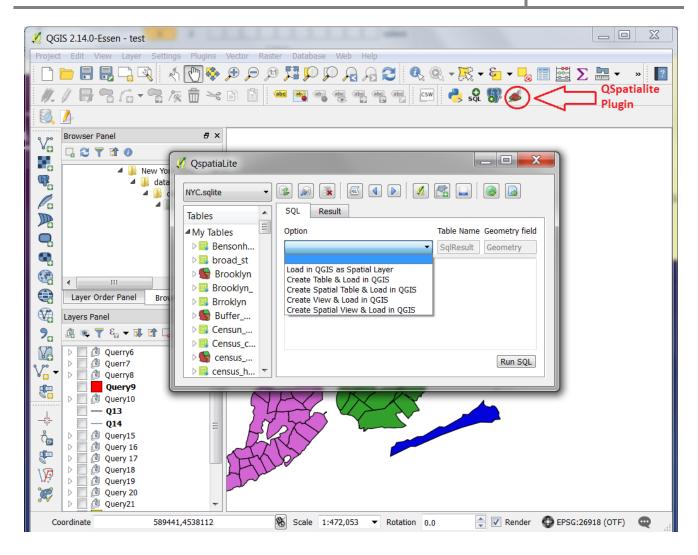


Fig 2. Various functions available in QSpatialite Plug-in

Simple SQL:

Q1: Select name from nyc_neighborhoods

SELECT NAME FROM nyc_neighborhoods;



Fig 3: Spatial View of NYC neighborhoods

NAME
Bensonhurst
East Village
West Village
Throggs Neck
Wakefield-Williamsbridge
Auburndale
Battery Park
Carnegie Hill
Mariners Harbor
Rossville
Harlem
Gramercy
Queens Village
Middle Village
Ettingville
Morris Park
Baychester
Great Kills
New Brighton
Fordham
Nkew Gardens
Soho
Spuyten Duyvil
Woodside
Bay Ridge
Mott Haven
Rosedale
Boerum Hill
Cobble Hill
Morningside Heights
Murray Hill
Port Richmond
Williams Bridge
Downtown
Woodrow
Union Port
Woodhaven-Richmond Hill
Soundview

Jamaica
Laurelton
Sunset Park
Borough Park
East Brooklyn
Midland Beach
Jackson Heights
Maspeth
Flatbush
Central Park
Charlestown-Richmond
Valley
Glendale
Morris Heights
Kings Bridge
Country Club
Park Slope
Greenwich Village
Midtown
Bloomfield-Chelsea-Travis
Richmondtown
Williamsburg
Flushing
Canarsie
Greenwood
Annandale
City Island
Saintalbans
University Heights
Gravesend-Sheepshead Bay
Tribeca
North Sutton Area
Queensboro Hill
Springfield Gardens
Dyker Heights
Upper East Side
Financial District
Inwood
Bedford Park
Sunny Side
Suriny Side

Lower East Side
Chelsea
Oakwood
South Beach
Tottensville
Hunts Point
Ridgewood
Forest Hills
Clearview
Brownsville
Bushwick
Washington Heights
Upper West Side
The Rockaways
Howland Hook
Ardon Heights
Fort Green
Clinton
Prince's Bay
Fresh Kills
High Bridge
Eastchester
Riverdale
Woodlawn-Nordwood
Huguenot
Clifton
Howard Beach
Tremont
Utopia
Garment District
East Harlem
Todt Hill
Parkchester
South Bronx
Westerleigh-Castleton
College Point
Mapleton-Flatlands
Little Italy
Bedford-Stuyvesant

Hamilton Heights
Carroll Gardens
Astoria-Long Island City
Yorkville
Chinatown

Bayside
Coney Island
Corona
Red Hook
Douglastown-Little Neck

Whitestone
Steinway
Rosebank

Q2: Select all the neighborhood names which are under 'Manhattan' borough.

SELECT NAME

FROM nyc_neighborhoods

WHERE BORONAME = 'Manhattan';

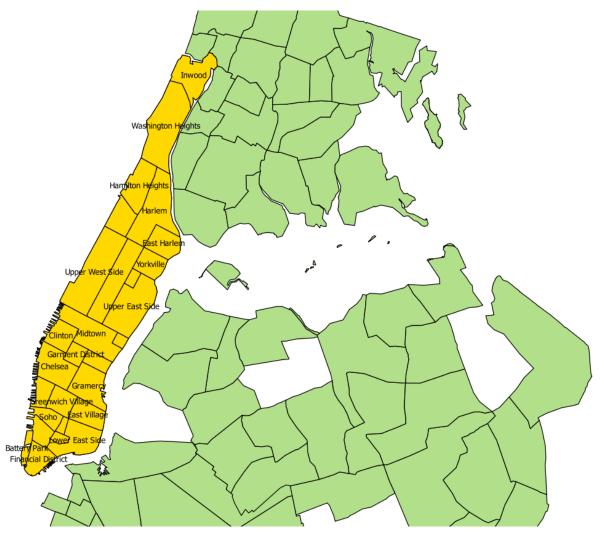


Fig 4: Spatial View of Neighborhoods under Manhattan Borough

RESULT:

NAME
East Village
West Village
Battery Park
Carnegie Hill
Harlem
Gramercy
Soho
Morningside
Heights
Murray Hill

Central Park
Greenwich Village
Midtown
Tribeca
North Sutton Area
Upper East Side
Financial District
Inwood
Lower East Side
Chelsea
Washington

Heights
Upper West Side
Clinton
Garment District
East Harlem
Little Italy
Hamilton Heights
Yorkville
Chinatown

Q3: Find number of letters in all the neighborhood names in Brooklyn.

SELECT LENGTH(NAME)

FROM nyc_neighborhoods

WHERE BORONAME = 'Brooklyn';

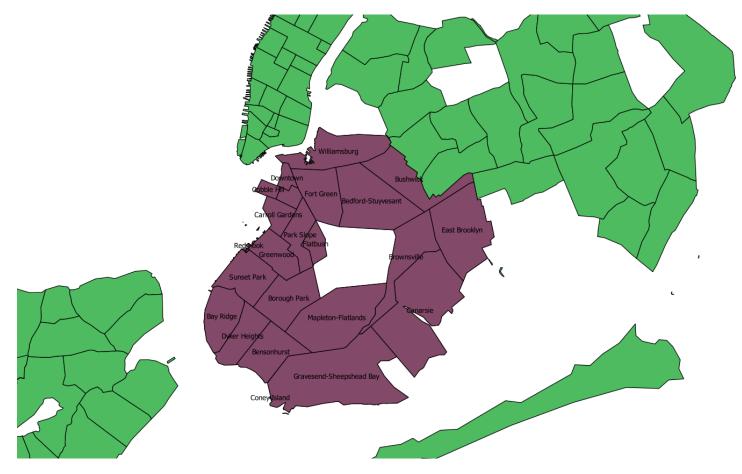


Fig 5: Spatial View of Neighborhoods of Brooklyn

LENGTH(NAME)
11
12
12
12
24
10
12
13
15
9
6
8
14
14
11

11
10
11
12
7
12
4
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8

Q4: What is the population of the city of New York?

SELECT SUM(POPN_TOTAL) FROM nyc_census_blocks;

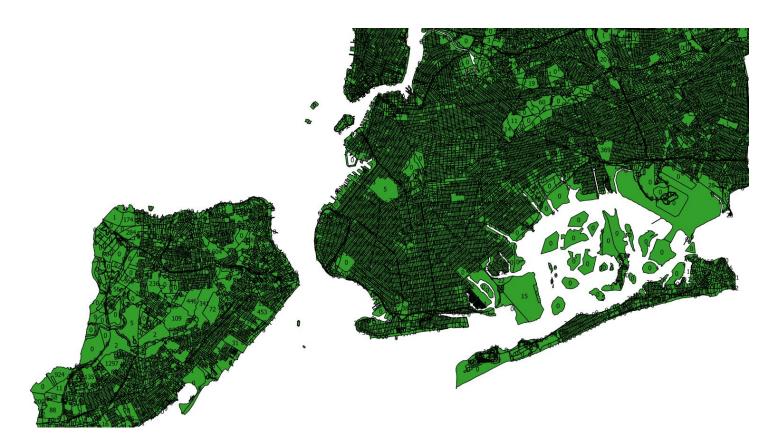


Fig 6: Spatial View of Population of New York City

Result: 8175032

Q5: Find the total population of the borough The Bronx.

SELECT SUM(POPN_TOTAL) FROM nyc_census_blocks WHERE BORONAME = 'The Bronx';

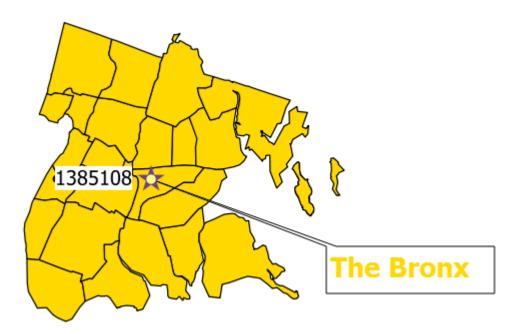


Fig 7: Spatial View of Total Population of 'The Bronx' Borough

Q6: Find the percentage of white people for each borough.

SELECT BORONAME, SUM(POPN_TOTAL), SUM(POPN_WHITE), ROUND (CAST (SUM(POPN_WHITE) AS REAL)/SUM(POPN_TOTAL)*100,2) AS WHITE_PERCENTAGE FROM nyc_census_blocks GROUP BY BORONAME;

BORONAME	SUM(POPN_TOTAL)	SUM(POPN_WHITE)	WHITE_PERCENTAGE
Brooklyn	2504700	1072041	42.8
Manhattan	1585873	911073	57.45
Queens	2230621	886049	39.72
Staten Island	468730	341677	72.89
The Bronx	1385108	386497	27.9

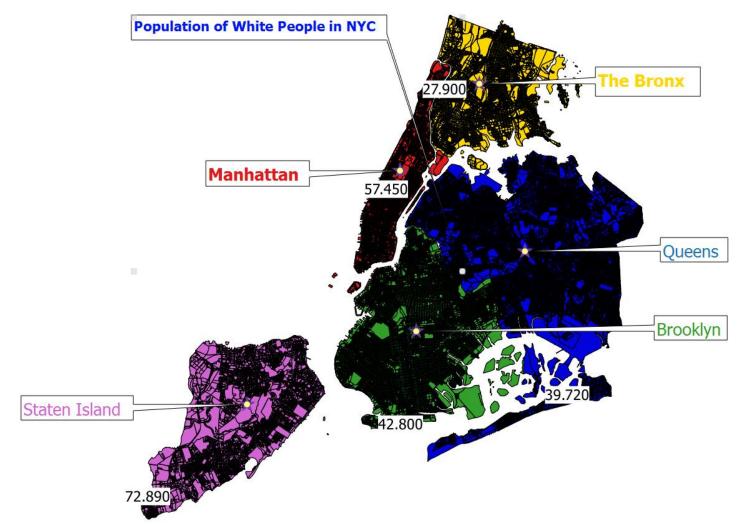


Fig 8: Spatial View of Percentage of white people for each borough

Geometry:

Q7: Compute the area of the 'West Village' neighborhood.

SELECT NAME, ST_AREA (Geometry)

FROM nyc_neighborhoods

WHERE NAME = 'West Village';

> RESULT(in m²): 1.04461e+06

NAME	ST_AREA(Geometry)
West Village	1.04461e+06

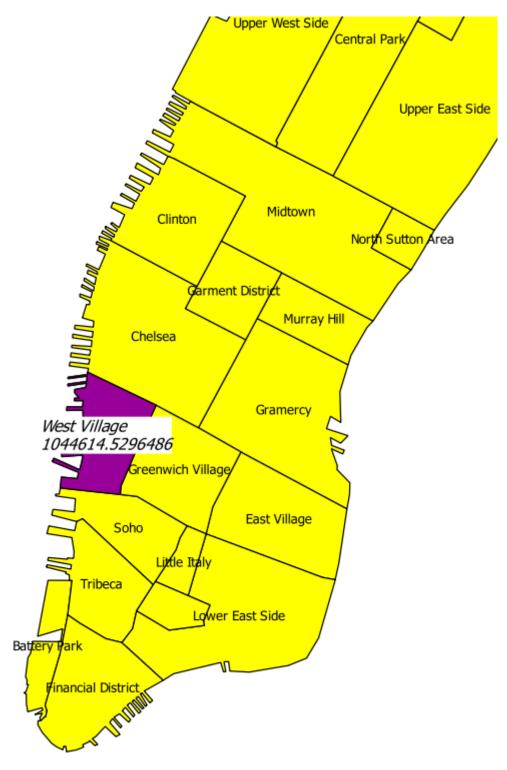


Fig 9: Spatial view of Area of West Village

Q8: Compute the area of 'Manhattan' in acres.

SELECT BORONAME, SUM(AREA (Geometry))/4046.85642

FROM nyc_neighborhoods

WHERE BORONAME = 'Manhattan';

RESULT(in acres): 13965.8

BORONAME	SUM(AREA(GEOMETRY))/4046.85642
Manhattan	13965.8



Fig 10: Spatial representation of Area of Manhattan

Q9: Compute the number of the census blocks with hole in New York City

SELECT COUNT(*)

FROM nyc_census_blocks

WHERE NUMINTERIORRINGS(ST_GEOMETRYN(Geometry,1)) > 0;

Result: 43

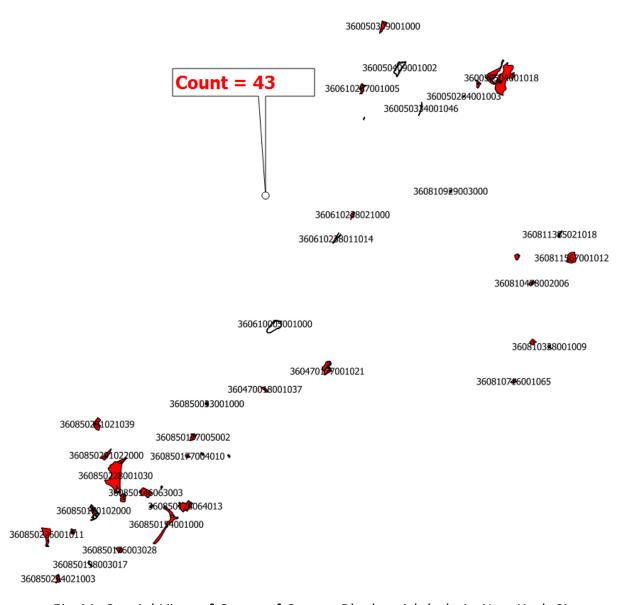


Fig 11: Spatial View of Count of Census Blocks with hole in New York City

Q10: Find the length of the street 'Columbus Cir'.

SELECT NAME, CAST(LENGTH(Geometry) AS REAL)AS COLUMBUS_CIR_STREET_LENGTH FROM nyc_streets WHERE NAME = 'Columbus Cir';

RESULT(in meters):

NAME	COLUMBUS_CIR_STREET_LENGTH
Columbus Cir	713

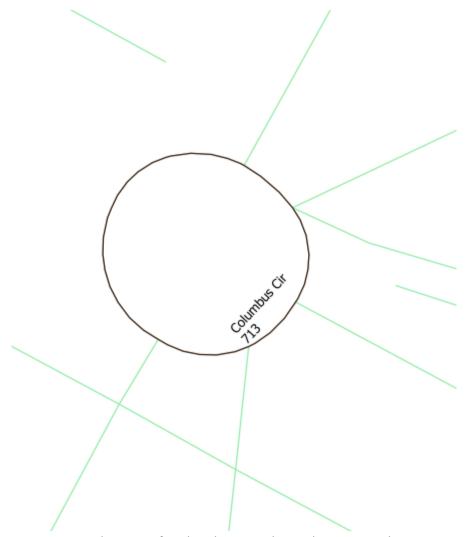


Fig 12: Spatial View of Columbus Circle with its Length in meter

Q11: Find the total length of all the streets in New York City in Kilometers.

➤ SELECT CAST(SUM (LENGTH (Geometry)) AS REAL)/1000 AS TOTAL_STREET_LENGTH_NYC_STREETS_IN_KM

FROM nyc_streets;

RESULT(in km): 3233.95

Q12: What is the JSON representation of the boundary of 'West Village'?

SELECT NAME, ASGEOJSON(Geometry)

FROM nyc_neighborhoods

WHERE NAME= 'West Village';

> RESULT:

{"type":"MultiPolygon","coordinates":[[[583263.2776595835,4509242.626023987],[583276.8199068634,45 09378.825446926],[583473.9709606677,4509359.908944456],[583491.1922605945,4509436.712101899],[5 83162.1055733619,4509573.023287381],[583183.7629211798,4509612.89170184],[583504.9003739061,45 09468.566869253],[583533.7302729085,4509585.126406943],[583541.0231970509,4509651.251073343],[5 83282.0086540785,4509632.486606753],[583281.5338872193,4509674.748429337],[583540.6957782047,4 509680.306080814],[583544.2379807131,4509722.613197348],[583535.7248487498,4509764.784463079],[583294.6488446214,4509759.43009883],[583300.3796810756,4509785.911472392],[583535.4272034232,4 509791.19811068],[583538.5228633031,4509873.125708335],[583317.5125486899,4509870.638359524],[5 83329.1816586801,4509905.111607114],[583542.1244806301,4509910.150107042],[583543.3894299654,4 509976.206886579],[583338.3069588535,4509987.106862172],[583335.9414585796,4510018.780658739],[583548.8810140223,4510023.819403051],[583544.7581002651,4510211.333753768],[583341.8694029976, 4510206.407989681],[583347.3620505599,4510254.020356838],[583542.2845745855,4510252.516427663], [583547.4483807002,4510329.184002983],[583438.959078394,4510327.961884844],[583440.6113059511,4 510359.680905152],[583498.8738294676,4510360.337047187],[583441.84719336,4510428.379068073],[58 3443.410155272,4510468.02219667],[583579.7556511704,4510493.333849789],[583587.1959170152,4510 546.251834388],[583358.5261442101,4510511.975929037],[583358.2587679623,4510535.748236739],[583 592.9845851837,4510567.450755248],[583596.2577262815,4510633.530279972],[583359.5250365569,451 0601.80502573],[583359.3170689036,4510620.294600859],[583602.0462911118,4510654.729212195],[583 601.7185282242,4510683.78426505],[584454.9210194235,4510273.151246953],[584352.745014016,45100 49.939239384],[584296.2888293361,4509964.920445204],[584278.6717916562,4509880.343595843],[5840 17.0762156184,4509266.760846778],[584008.1256703735,4509162.296346836],[583263.2776595835,4509 242.626023987]]]]}

Q13: Grouped by the type calculate the number of streets of each type

SELECT TYPE, COUNT(*) AS COUNT_OF_EACH_STREET_TYPE

FROM nyc_streets

GROUP BY TYPE;

ТҮРЕ	COUNT_OF_EACH_STREET_TYPE
Construction	8
Cycleway	2
Footway	345
living_street	2
Motorway	227
motorway_link	953
motorway_link; residential	1
Pedestrian	20
Primary	98
primary; residential; motorway_link;	2
residential	
primary_link	12
Residential	16560
residential; motorway_link	2
Secondary	137
Service	90
Steps	7
Tertiary	257
Trunk	14
trunk_link	15
Unclassified	337
Undefined	2



Fig 13: Spatial View of streets of each type

Q14: Summarized by the type, calculate the length of the streets of each type in New York.

SELECT TYPE, CAST (SUM (LENGTH (Geometry)) AS REAL) AS TOTAL_LENGTH_OF_EACH_STREET_TYPE_IN_METERS

FROM nyc_streets

GROUP BY TYPE;

> RESULT:

ТҮРЕ	TOTAL_LENGTH_OF_EACH_STREET_TYPE_IN_METER S
Construction	2056
Cycleway	3074
Footway	64977
living_street	818
Motorway	95339
motorway_link	172513
motorway_link; residential	121
Pedestrian	2932
Primary	31250
primary; residential; motorway_link; residential	434
primary_link	2140
Residential	2613232
residential; motorway_link	642
Secondary	65297
Service	17018
Steps	783
Tertiary	96649
Trunk	3662
trunk_link	2231
Unclassified	58489
Undefined	290



Fig 14: Spatial View of Length of Streets of each type

Spatial Relationship:

Q15: What is the neighborhood of the 'Broad St Subway Station'?

\triangleright **Query Part 1**

SELECT LONG_NAME, NAME, ST_ASTEXT (Geometry) FROM nyc_subway_stations WHERE NAME = 'Broad St';

Result:

LONG_NAME	NAME	ST_AsText(Geometry)
Broad St (J,M,Z) Manhattan	Broad St	MULTIPOINT(583571.905921 4506714.341192)

Query Part 2

SELECT NAME, BORONAME FROM nyc_neighborhoods WHERE ST_INTERSECTS (Geometry, ST_GEOMFROMTEXT ('POINT (583571.905921 4506714.341192)'));

Result:

NAME	BORONAME
Financial District	Manhattan

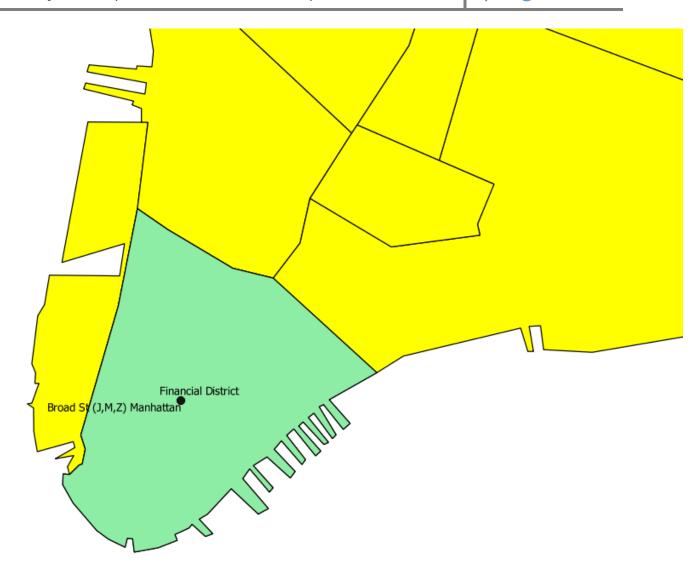


Fig 15: Spatial View of neighborhood of Broadway St Subway Station

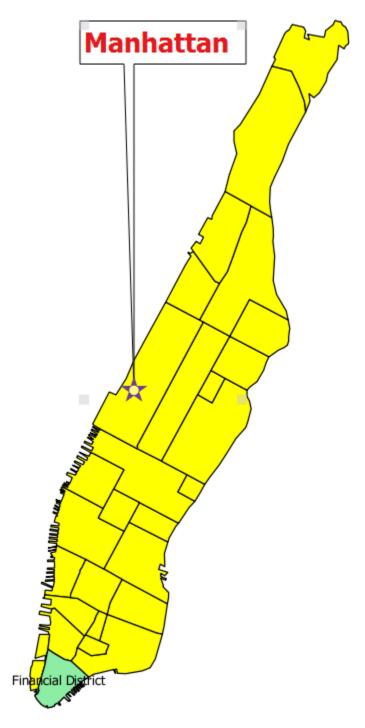


Fig 16: Spatial View of Financial District and Manhattan Borough

Q16: For the street named 'W Lake Dr' find the geometry value.

SELECT ASTEXT (Geometry)

FROM nyc_streets WHERE NAME = 'W Lake Dr';

RESULT:

MULTILINESTRING((586812.15456 4501262.550553, 586811.714986 4501142.365469, 586815.620164 4501118.563824, 586824.623152 4501093.367351, 586835.815745 4501067.474831, 586899.084642 4500993.752556, 586916.144738 4500962.14456, 586924.387456 4500940.547484, 586927.583027 4500915.283224, 586923.744695 4500871.140909, 586920.396769 4500847.243411, 586913.455697 4500820.41737, 586908.078597 4500783.484532, 586908.450376 4500751.681447, 586915.112327 4500740.190971, 586921.182477 4500717.84686, 586929.399995 4500697.703867, 586958.855034 4500661.178356, 586981.521313 4500646.988608, 587024.907383 4500639.003242))



Fig 17: Spatial View of 'West Lake Dr'

Q17: Find the neighborhood and borough of 'W Lake Dr'.

SELECT n.NAME, n.BORONAME

FROM nyc_neighborhoods as n,nyc_streets as s

WHERE s.NAME = 'W Lake Dr' and ST_INTERSECTS (n.Geometry,s.Geometry);

Name	BORONAME	
Flatbush	Brooklyn	
Park Slope	Brooklyn	



Fig 18: Spatial View of neighborhood and borough of 'West Lake Dr'

Q18: Find the street which joins 'intersects' 'W Lake Dr' .

SELECT DISTINCT s2.NAME

FROM nyc_streets AS s1, nyc_streets AS s2

WHERE s1.NAME = 'W Lake Dr' AND s2.NAME IS NOT 'W Lake Dr'

AND INTERSECTS(s1.Geometry, s2. Geometry);

NAME
Center Dr
Central Dr
NULL
Well House Dr
S Lake Dr

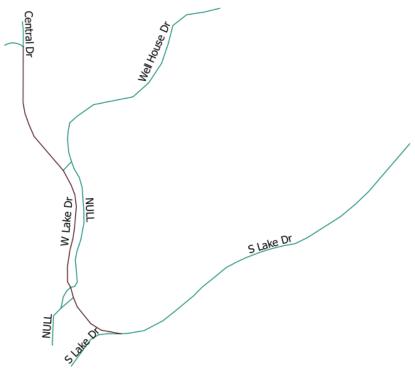


Fig 19: Spatial View of Street joining 'West Lake Dr'

Q19: Find the total number of people who live within 50 meters of 'W LakeDr'

 \triangleright **Step 1:** (Create Spatial Table)

SELECT Geometry, Name

FROM nyc_streets

Where Name = 'W Lake Dr'

Output (Step 1):



	PKUID		NAME
0		1	W Lake Dr

Fig 20: Geometry for W Lake Dr

Table 1: Spatial Table of WLake Dr.

Step 2: (Create Buffer)

Used QGIS Tool present in -> Menu>Vector>Geoprocessing Tools>Buffer(s)...

Select the Table and enter the distance to make buffer(here it is 50 m)

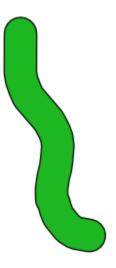


Fig 21: Spatial View of Buffer created around W Lake Dr.

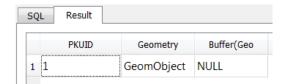


Table 2: Attributes for Buffer Created

Step 3: (Check Within)

SELECT SUM(c.POPN_TOTAL) FROM nyc_census_blocks AS c, Buffer_W_Lake_Drive as b WHERE WITHIN (c.Geometry, b.Geometry);

Result: 0

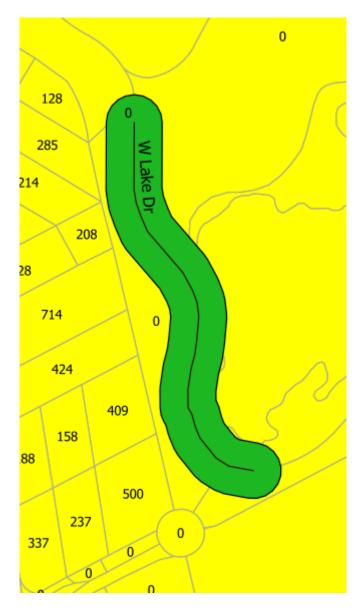


Fig 22: Spatial View of people living 50 meters within 'West Lake Dr'

Q20: Find the distance between 'Columbus Cir' and 'Fulton Ave'.

SELECT ST_DISTANCE

((SELECT Geometry FROM nyc_streets WHERE NAME = 'Columbus Cir'), (SELECT Geometry FROM nyc_streets WHERE NAME = 'Fulton Ave')) AS distance_between_Columbus_Cir_and_Fulton_Ave;

Result in meters: 9184.786

Q21: Find the neighborhood of 'South Ferry' subway station.

\triangleright SELECT n.NAME

FROM nyc_neighborhoods AS n, nyc_subway_stations AS s ON ST_CONTAINS(n.Geometry, s.Geometry)

WHERE s.NAME = 'South Ferry'

Result: Financial District

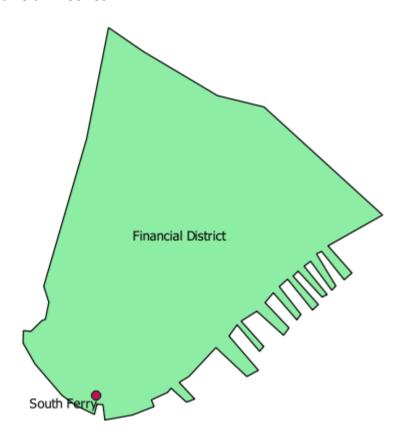


Fig 23: Spatial View of neighborhood of 'South Ferry' Subway Station

Q22: What is the population and racial make-up of the neighborhoods of

Manhattan?

SELECT n.NAME, n.Geometry,

SUM(POPN_TOTAL) AS TOTAL_POPULATION_COUNT,

ROUND(SUM(POPN_WHITE)*100.0/SUM(POPN_TOTAL)) AS

TOTAL_POPULATION_WHITE,

ROUND(SUM(POPN_BLACK)*100.0/SUM(POPN_TOTAL)) AS

TOTAL_POPULATION_BLACK,

ROUND(SUM(POPN_NATIV)*100.0/SUM(POPN_TOTAL)) AS

TOTAL_POPULATION_NATIVE,

ROUND(SUM(POPN_ASIAN)*100.0/SUM(POPN_TOTAL)) AS

TOTAL_POPULATION_ASIANS,

ROUND(SUM(POPN_OTHER)*100.0/SUM(POPN_TOTAL)) AS

TOTAL_POPULATION_OTHERS

FROM nyc_census_blocks AS c JOIN nyc_neighborhoods AS n ON

ST_INTERSECTS(c.Geometry, n.Geometry)

WHERE n.BORONAME = 'Manhattan'

GROUP BY n.NAME;

Result:

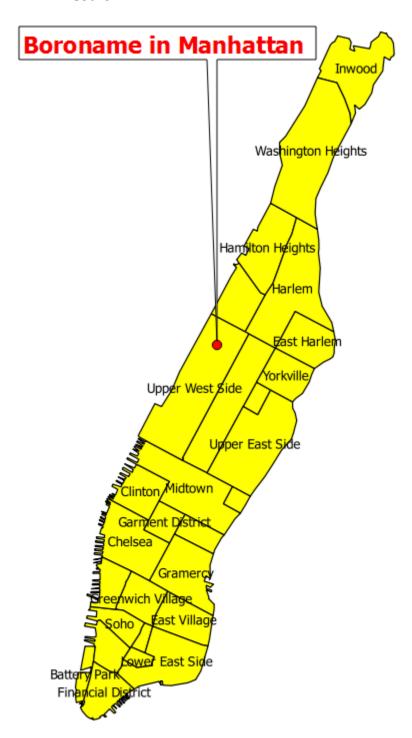


Fig 24: Spatial View of Boroughs of Manhattan

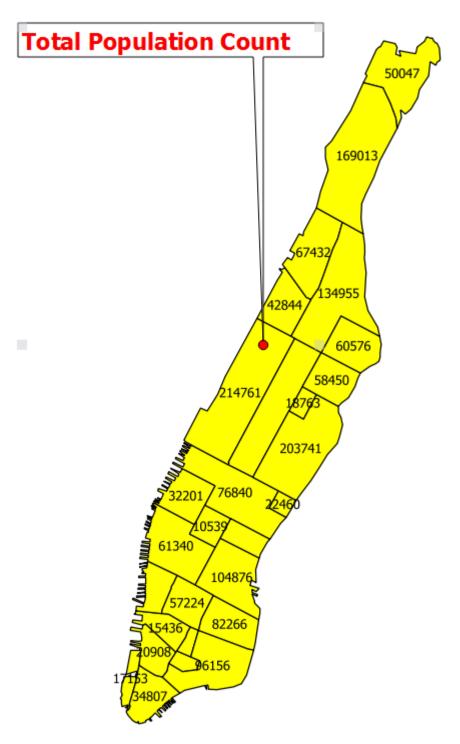


Fig 25: Spatial View of population count of Boroughs of Manhattan

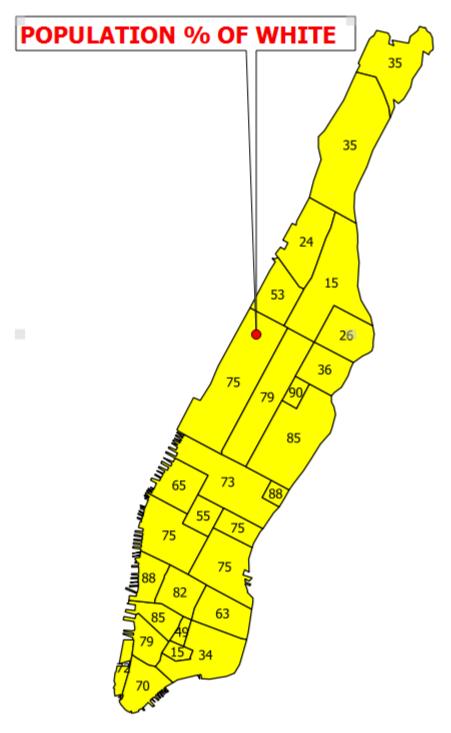


Fig 26: Spatial View of percentage of White Population in Boroughs of Manhattan

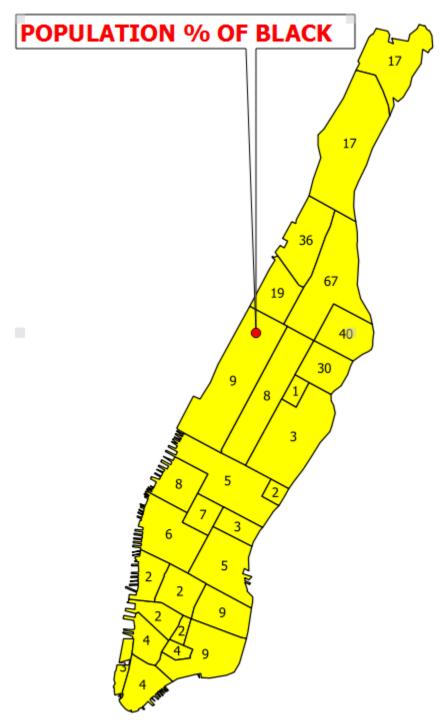


Fig 27: Spatial View of Percentage of Black Population in Boroughs of Manhattan

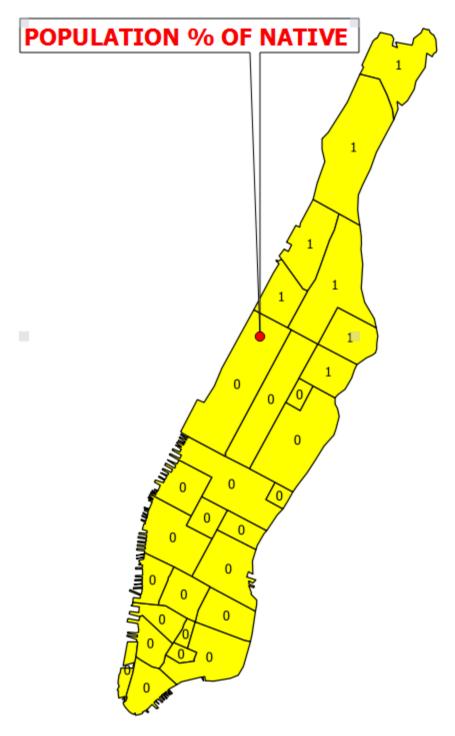


Fig 28: Spatial View of percentage of Native population in the Boroughs of Manhattan

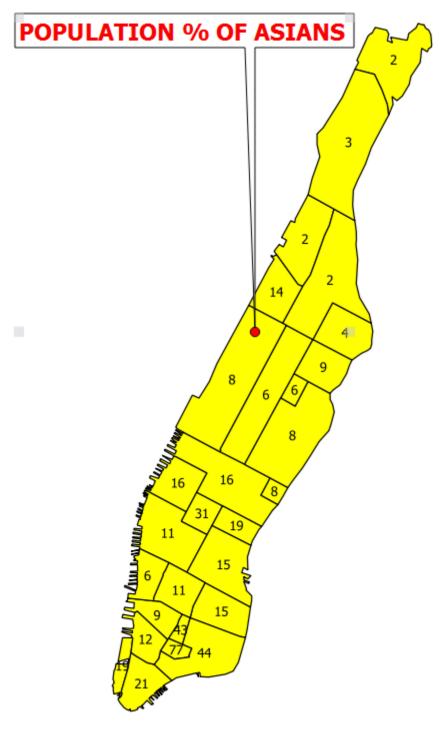


Fig 29: Spatial View of Percentage of Asians in the Boroughs of Manhattan

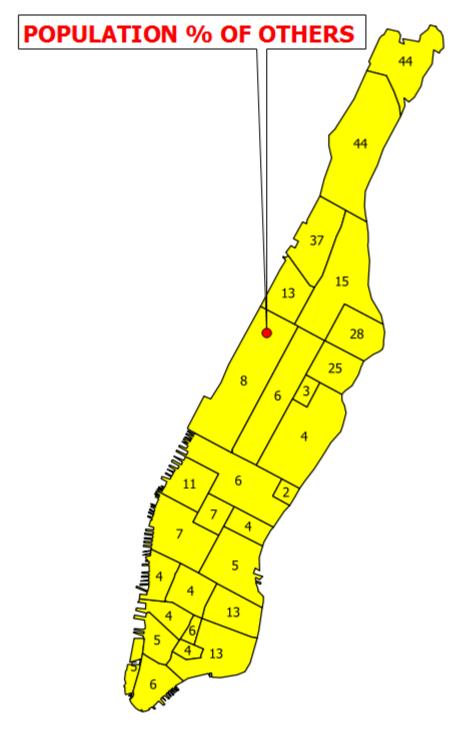


Fig 30: Spatial View of Percentage of Others in the Boroughs of Manhattan

Result:

NAME	TOTAL_POPUL ATION_COUN	TOTAL_POPU LATION_WHIT	TOTAL_POPU LATION_BLAC	TOTAL_POPUL ATION_NATIV	TOTAL_POPUL ATION_ASIAN	TOTAL_POPUL ATION_OTHER
	T	E	K	E	S	S
Battery Park	17153	72	3	0	19	5
Carnegie Hill	18763	90	1	0	6	3
Central Park	46600	79	8	0	6	6
Chelsea	61340	75	6	0	11	7
Chinatow n	16209	15	4	0	77	4
Clinton	32201	65	8	0	16	11
East Harlem	60576	26	40	1	4	28
East Village	82266	63	9	0	15	13
Financial District	34807	70	4	0	21	6
Garment District	10539	55	7	0	31	7
Gramerc y	104876	75	5	0	15	5
Greenwic h Village	57224	82	2	0	11	4
Hamilton Heights	67432	24	36	1	2	37
Harlem	134955	15	67	1	2	15
Inwood	50047	35	17	1	2	44
Little Italy	12568	49	2	0	43	6
Lower East Side	96156	34	9	0	44	13
Midtown	76840	73	5	0	16	6
Mornings ide Heights	42844	53	19	1	14	13
Murray Hill	29655	75	3	0	19	4
North Sutton Area	22460	88	2	0	8	2
Soho	15436	85	2	0	9	4
Tribeca	20908	79	4	0	12	5
Upper	203741	85	3	0	8	4

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	1	r				
East Side						
Upper West Side	214761	75	9	0	8	8
Washingt	169013	35	17	1	3	44
on	103013	33	1,	1	3	
Heights						
West	26718	88	2	0	6	4
Village						
Yorkville	58450	36	30	1	9	25

Q23: What subway station is in 'Bensonhurst'?

Select s.LONG_NAME

FROM nyc_subway_stations AS s, nyc_neighborhoods AS n

WHERE N.NAME = 'Bensonhurst' and CONTAINS(n.Geometry, s.Geometry)

Result:

LONG_NAME
18th Ave (D,M) Brooklyn
20th Ave (D,M) Brooklyn
71st St (D,M) Brooklyn
79th St (D,M) Brooklyn
Bay Pky (D,M) Brooklyn
Bay Pky (N) Brooklyn

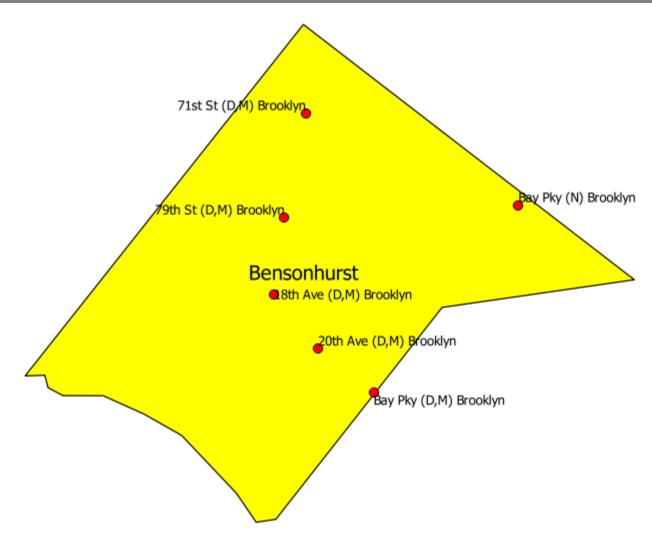


Fig 31: Spatial View of Subway stations in 'Bensonhurst'

Q24: What is the closest street to 'Cortlandt' subway station?

SELECT s.NAME,ST_DISTANCE(s.Geometry,sub.Geometry) as Distance_Cortlandt FROM nyc_streets as s,nyc_subway_stations as sub WHERE sub.NAME = 'Cortlandt St' ORDER BY Distance_Cortlandt asc LIMIT 1;

> RESULT:

NAME	Distance_Cortlandt	
hurch St	0.384313	
	Cortla	ndt St
,i	A Alling Market	

Fig 32: Spatial View of Street closest to 'Cortlandt' Subway Station

References

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