#### In this lecture, we will discuss...

- ♦ Geospatial Introduction
- ♦ 2dsphere
- ♦ 2dsphere Index and Queries
- ♦ \$near
- ♦ \$minDistance
- ♦ \$maxDistance



#### Geolocation - Introduction

- ♦ Geo refers to Earth
- ♦ Location refers to the position on the Earth
- ♦ Geolocation Services multi-billion dollar industry
  - Smart Phone, GPS Devices
  - Social Media Apps local deals, local news, local specials



#### Geolocation - Introduction

- ♦ MongoDB allows you to
  - create, index and query geospatial data
  - geospatial data = location data
- ♦ Data stored in spherical surface (2dsphere index)



## 2dsphere Index

- ♦ A 2dsphere index supports queries that calculate geometries on an earth-like sphere
- ♦ Default datum for an earth-like sphere is <u>WGS84</u>. Coordinate-axis order is <u>longitude</u>, <u>latitude</u>.
- ♦ 2dsphere index supports all MongoDB geospatial queries:
  - queries for inclusion, intersection, and proximity



#### Geolocation - GeoJSON

♦ The 2dsphere index supports data stored as GeoJSON object – always list coordinates as [longitude, latitude]

```
• { type: "Point", coordinates: [ 40, 5 ] }
```

- ♦ GeoJSON Objects
  - Point, MultiPoint, LineString, MultiLineString, Polygon, MultiPolygon, Geometry Collection



## **2dsphere Index Creation**

- → A 2dsphere index was added to the MongoDB collection index.

Note: 10c uses latitude, longitude format. Data format and query syntax must be consistent.



# **2dsphere Queries**

- ♦ db[:zips].find(:city => 'BALTIMORE').first
- ♦ Output: {"\_id"=>"21201",
  "city"=>"BALTIMORE", "loc"=>[-76.625203,
  39.29463], "pop"=>16256, "state"=>"MD"}



### **2dsphere Queries**



# Summary

- Geospatial indexes and query help in fetch data based on proximity
- Useful with building custom pages that are "geo specific"

#### What's Next?

♦ Demo

